THE LITERARY DIGEST

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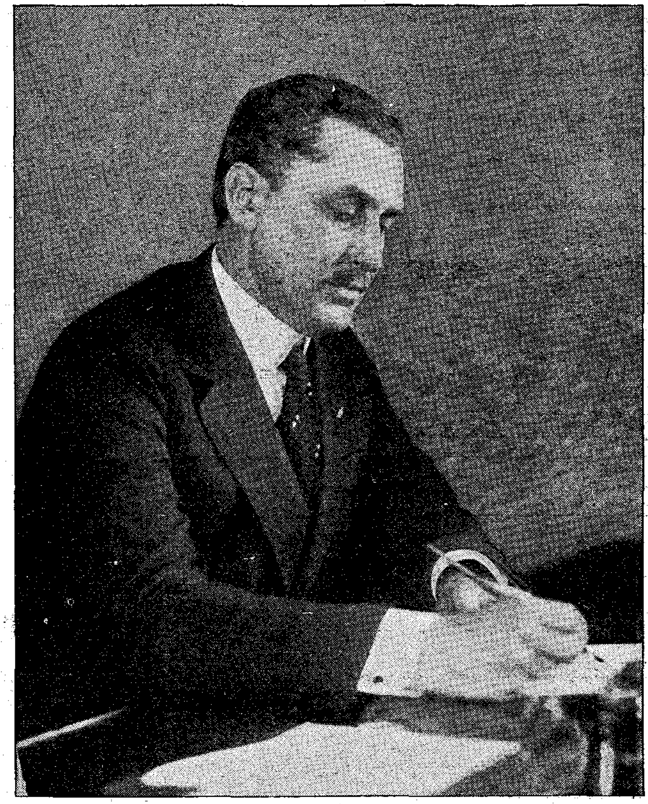
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE MENACE OF UNREST ON THE FARM

IN THE TROUBLOUS PERIOD since the signing of the armistice labor in the United States has been involved in a series of strikes, capital "has shown a disposition to strike in the sense of not seeking investments that are essential to the country," and now, a government department warns us, the farmers threaten to strike. "We do not care to think what would happen should the farmers go on strike and refuse to furnish their products to the public," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*. Yet such a possibility is more than hinted at in many of the replies to a questionnaire recently addrest to 200,000 of our agriculturists by the Post-office Department. "The time is very near," says one letter, "when we farmers will have to curtail production and raise only what we need for our own use, and let the other fellows look out for themselves." "I have just finished figuring up what the eggs, poultry, and cream that I sold last year brought me, and I will not be in the business next year," says another. Because the price of what the farmer sells is going down and the price of what he buys is going up, he is looking, it seems, with envious and resentful eyes upon the city dweller who "works only six or eight hours a day and makes two or three times as much as the farmer," whose working-day is "from twelve to sixteen hours." "I almost fear a famine," writes one farmer, because "farm help everywhere is flocking to the city, lured by short hours, high wages, and the promise of a good time." Probably 50 per cent. of the forty thousand replies, according to an official of the Post-office Department, indicate that the writers contemplate either leaving their farms or curtailing acreage under cultivation because of one or more of three major grievances and because of a growing feeling against non-producing city dwellers. These three major complaints, says the official report, are:



THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Edwin Thomas Meredith, editor of *Successful Farming*, who succeeds Secretary Houston, urges the elimination of useless employees in non-productive business and a speeding up of all industry to correspond with the present activity of the farmer.

"Inability to obtain labor to work the farms, as hired help and the farmers' children have been lured to the city by higher wages and easier living.

"High profits taken by middlemen for the mere handling of food-products; and,

"Lack of proper agencies of contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer."

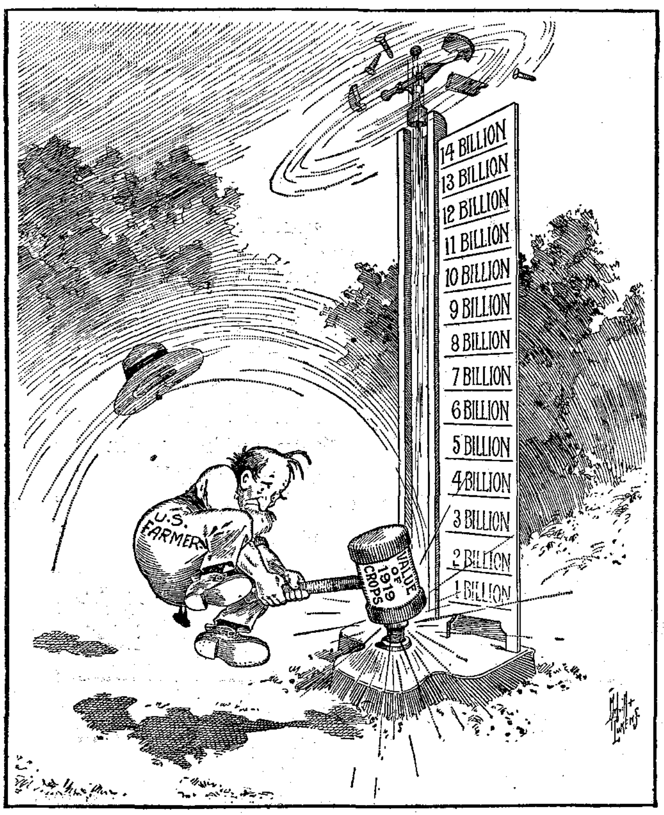
Assistant Postmaster-General Blakslee, who read the report to the Senate Post-office Committee, emphasized the "grave menace" inherent in the conditions revealed by the questionnaire, particularly "at a time when the predominant cry is for production and still more production." "The high cost of wearing apparel, of staples not produced on the farm, of farm-implements and fertilizers, all of which seem to have filled the farmers' mind with discouragement and resentment, is certain to result in the curtailment of food-production," he said. A Chicago commission house reports that "the losses to raisers of hogs and cattle during the past six months have been very severe," and a farmer correspondent of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* writes:

> "Everything we have to sell is depreciating in value and what we buy is increasing. So the only way for us to do will be to go to town and find employment and enjoy the benefits of high wages. Let our farms stand idle. What is the use of working twelve to fifteen hours a day when we can get more money for eight hours, with no money invested, nothing to lose, and sixteen hours for rest and recreation?"

There is no use in attempting to conceal the fact that there is real unrest among farmers, declares the editor of *The Inland Farmer* (Louisville), who suggests that "it might have been better had the Government 'let sleeping dogs lie' and not sent out that questionnaire." To quote this Kentucky authority further:

> "Farmers are thinking now more than ever. They are asking why, when the price of wheat was fixt by the Food Administration during the war, owners of big milling plants were placed

on the board which set the prices, and then up went flour and feed? Why were all things stabilized upward that farmers had to purchase? On the other hand, these patriotic growers of food, men who never flinched when the stress was on them, are now clamoring for a square deal from the Government which also forced them into a heavy production of beef and pork just to have their costly cattle and hogs, into which they had put high-priced corn, sacrificed by truthless profiteers, a clique of men who maintain power under a promise to be good, and to make a price to the producer on one hand and to the consumer on the other. Of all people farmers are disposed to be fair and square. They are the most responsive when a call comes, but resent being made the goats by manipulations of capitalists, and now, when the spoliators have the semblance of government behind them, are getting their ire up and are inclined to show their teeth. This is evidenced in the rapid growth of the farm bureaus over the Central West."



THE WORLD'S STRONG MAN.

—Lukens in the Chicago *Farm Implement News*.

The Post-office questionnaire, in the opinion of the *New England Homestead* (Springfield, Mass.), "simply confirms what has been known for months to farmers and to readers of the farm press." The city dwellers' ignorance of agricultural conditions, according to this New England journal, is to no small degree responsible for the present situation. We read:

> "Instead of trying to solve the problem, the cities make it worse by changing the clock, shorter hours, less work, more pay. Legislatures pass more laws to harass farmers and to increase taxes. Yet the city press denounce the overworked farmer as a profiteer."

"The inevitable result of the policy of feeding farmers patriotism and other interests profit" is the phrase in which Mr. H. W. Collingwood, editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, explains the rural unrest that the Post-office Department has discovered. In a letter to THE DIGEST Mr. Collingwood writes:

> "Most of the dailies are treating this as an entirely new thing, when to every farmer and farm paper it is a very old and true matter. The farm papers have told the same thing over and over again. In our own case we have repeatedly given a condensed report of the opinion of over 250,000 farmers, which coincides almost exactly with the report made from the Post-office Department.
>
> "The great majority of our readers feel that Hoover is to a large extent responsible for many of their present troubles. They feel that every other industry except agriculture was petted and pushed along with the promise of a guaranteed profit. Farmers were expected to do their work with the aid of schoolboys, girls, and other unskilled laborers, while other industries were able to offer wages which have drawn skilled labor away from the farm. We feel that this is largely responsible for the condition now outlined in the report from the Postmaster-General, and you may depend on it that this opinion is wide-spread among all our Eastern farmers."

To this charge that Hoover favored other industries at the expense of agriculture the New York *World* replies:

> "All consumers and most farmers will not forget that wheat has been yielding its producers about three times as much as they formerly received for it. By fixing a minimum price the Government guaranteed the grower a handsome return for his investment and labor, and it protected him from the raids of the wheat-pit in Chicago. Only the gamblers of the markets and the farm had any reason to bemoan regulation that stabilized prices and put money in the pockets of the farmers rather than in those of the middlemen. If there had been a gambling market for last year's crop, most of it would have gone cheaply into the hands of speculators, who afterward would have taken an extortionate toll from the consumer."

But whatever the merits of the farmer's case against Mr. Hoover, his grievance against general economic conditions is undeniable, thinks the Boston *Globe*. And it adds that "unless this grievance is met he is in a position to make things uncomfortable for his town and city neighbors," because "he is, relatively speaking, self-supporting. He is the only citizen who can properly be called economically independent." And *Financial America* (New York), reminding us that farm-products in the United States during 1919 were valued at $14,000,000,000, points out that a cut in the hours of farm-labor from sixty to forty-eight per week would reduce production by 25 per cent. To meet this reduction, "we should have to stop all our food exports, which in 1919 amounted to $2,700,000,000. In addition, we should have to eat less than ever before, and rationing, bread, meat, and milk cards would soon become imperative measures."

But while there is undoubted dissatisfaction among farmers, other authoritative journals affirm, there is not a degree of unrest that amounts to a national menace. "That there is discontent among the farmers is not to be denied," writes Mr. E. S. Bayard, editor of *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg), who emphatically denies, however, that "this discontent amounts to a grave national danger, if by this is meant that farmers will seek improvement of conditions by other than sane and orderly processes." He sounds a warning, nevertheless, when he goes on to say:

> "There is probability of decreased food-production, but that is the natural result of deficiency of labor and growing cost of production, not the effect of spiteful antagonism toward the other class. The country can not expect war-time production, with less financial inducement to produce, less labor, and dearer farm supplies than during the war. Nor will war-time production be necessary to feed our people in the future."

Yet our farmers are neither "rattled" nor dismayed nor unpatriotic, we are assured by Mr. Herbert Myrick, editor of *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass.), who affirms that "the farmer's head is level, his feet on the ground. If all others will work as hard as the farmers, if capital in other industries will be content with the average returns of money in agriculture, there will be plenty for all." "Farmers will not strike, for they do not believe in strikes," declares Mr. C. V. Gregory, editor of *The Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), who goes on to say:

> "They feel that the high cost of living is largely due to strikes and to half-hearted work by the people who are not actually on strike. They have no intention of adding to the nation's troubles by putting on a strike of their own.
>
> "But the questionnaire of the Post-office Department which inspired these head-lines has brought an important fact sharply

> to the attention of the public, that there will be a marked letting down in food-production this year. The farmer will produce less food, because it is the only sensible business course for him to follow. No business man would operate his plant at maximum capacity to flood the market with his product if two-thirds of the nation were engaged in a concerted effort to force down the market for that product. That is the farmer's situation exactly.
>
> "The people of the cities are using boycotts and every other means they can think of to break the market for the farmer's products. At the same time their own strikes and high wages have increased the farmer's expenses to the point where he must cut down both expenses and production or operate at a heavy loss. He is a good enough business man to take the former alternative."

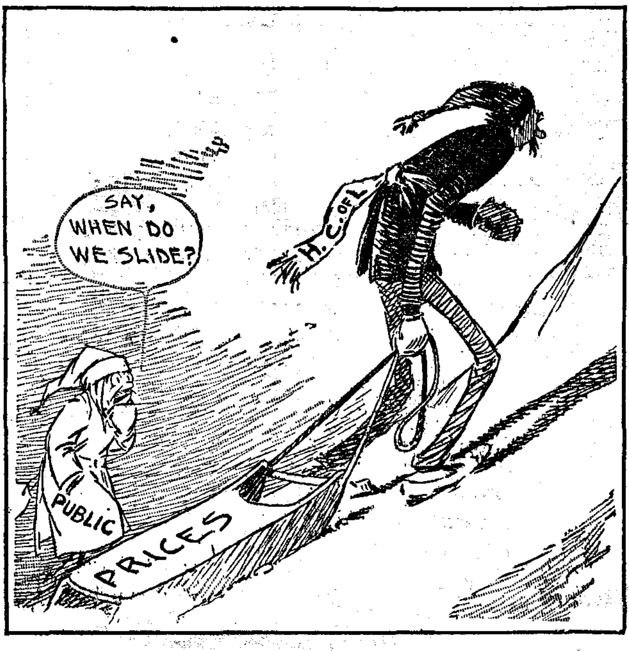
"A base libel on the farmer" is the way *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) characterizes the suggestion that unrest among farmers is a menace to the Government. Says this Iowa journal:

> "The farmer is intensely patriotic, but he is tired of being made the goat, and is organizing to secure just prices for his products. General dissatisfaction was started by Mr. Hoover when he tried to repudiate his definite promise that farmers should have fair prices for hogs in 1918. Had he said frankly that he had promised too much and could not make good, farmers would have accepted cheerfully as war loss. Then came a price drive early in 1919, and a more successful price drive in July and August, which cost farmers many millions of dollars and saved consumers nothing. Farmers furnished more than one-fourth of all fighting men. The men, women, and children left worked long hours and produced more food than ever before in our history. Other people were assured cost of production plus fair profit, but the farmer took his chances. Now that the war is won everybody is trying to smash the farmer. He is tired of it, and consequently organizing to secure economic justice. If prices of past years for farm products are assured, the farmer would be well satisfied. But a severe drop in prices will greatly injure farming. Fear of this is one reason for unrest. The farmer must have interest on money invested plus fair wages, plus enough to maintain fertility of land, otherwise agriculture will steadily decline and the nation will suffer more than the farmer."

Many papers argue that such a questionnaire as the Post-office Department sent out is bound to yield misleading results, because only the discontented farmers answer. And against the unrest these answers reveal they balance the memorial recently addrest by the executive heads of seven large national farmers' organizations to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States. This memorial urges that public opinion, while insisting that the farmers continue production at top notch, should see to it that labor and capital also do their full share toward producing and facilitating production; and that low prices for farm products should not be expected while high prices of what the farmers need are maintained. But as editorial commentators point out, it contains no hint of revolutionary unrest, or of any spirit that could possibly be regarded as a "grave menace." And Mr. W. J. Drummond, chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Farm Congress, one of the seven organizations that signed the memorial, makes the following statement for The Literary Digest:

> "The conservative farmers represented by the seven large national organizations whose executives met at Washington last week and issued a memorial to Congress and the people, feel that the Post-office Department made a grave mistake in sending to a large number of farmers throughout the country, a questionnaire which had the effect of drawing out expressions from the most dissatisfied element of agriculture, and then publishing broadcast the most radical and extreme of the answers received. These answers do not by any means correctly set forth the predominant rural sentiment. The memorial presented to the President and Congress last Friday is by every fair standard entitled to be considered a full and correct expression of the sentiment of at least 90 per cent. of all the farmers in America. The motives of the Post-office Department are not questioned, but no useful result can come from its action; rather the tendency will be to counteract and in some measure nullify the patriotic and unselfish efforts of the conservative farmers and farm organizations to hold the boat steady in this time of stress and storm. The farmers have grievances, of course. Who has not in these distraught times? But their blessings far outweigh their ills, as do those of all other American citizens. Ills that can be borne must be borne patiently until they can be corrected in an orderly manner. The farmers realize this, and all others should."

Other witnesses not only discount the suggestion of unrest and economic revolt among farmers, but challenge the idea that the farmer as a class has any cause for dissatisfaction. "American farmers have just completed the most prosperous business year in history," says the United States Department of Agriculture; and investigators for Senator Capper, of Kansas, estimate that the average cash income of farm families in four Middle Western States is $2,159, exclusive of home products consumed. "No wonder the American farmer is a stabilizing influence and has no sympathy with wild talk of class warfare, communism, and the dictatorship of the city proletariat," remarks the St. Joseph *News-Press*, after citing the report of a similar investigation in Iowa. In spite of certain troubles, says the New York *World*, "the average American farmer is more prosperous than ever before." At the same time the Boston *Transcript* thinks that the farmers "are not getting their share of the present prosperity." It adds, however, that "they are not going to knock off work and let the world go hungry. With the dawn of spring the plows and the harrows will be out on the land once more, and, with the aid of the earlier and the later rains, the fields will once more smile with the golden grain." "The farmers who are going to sulk and strike and let their fields lie uncultivated are the creatures of an imagination inflamed by political possibilities," affirms the Philadelphia *Record*. "Farmers are not dissatisfied, and there is no danger threatening the economic structure of this country," declares Mr. E. A. Strout, proprietor of a farm agency, who is quoted in the New York *Tribune* as saying:


SAY, WHEN DO WE SLIDE?
H. C. OF L.
PUBLIC
PRICES

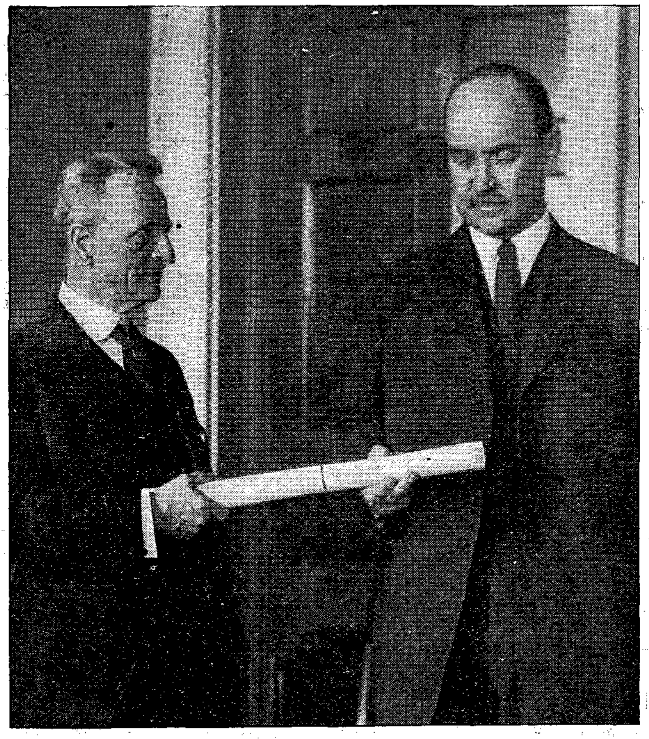
NOTHING BUT CLIMBING.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

> "The real farmers were too busy with their work to bother with the Government's questionnaire. The men who make the most noise at town-meetings and who pay the least taxes are the kind who reply first to questionnaires like that the Government put out.
>
> "The talk of the difficulties of obtaining labor is exaggerated. The six million farmers in this country sold twenty-four billion dollars' worth of produce last year. In Iowa, every third man owns an automobile. This isn't true in New York City."

SELF-HELP PRESCRIBED FOR EUROPE

WHEN EUROPE IS TOLD that the United States is "abolishing the bread-line," is "no eleemosynary institution," and "has no desire to play the part of a nose-bag for a lazy horse"—for so the Treasury's opposition to more international loans is characterized in our press—some caustic comment from European editors might naturally be expected. Yet the statements of the retiring Secretary of the Treasury seem to have called forth comparatively little abuse abroad and have actually been indorsed by important newspapers. Mr. Glass, it will be remembered, wrote a letter on January 28, declaring the opposition of his Department to any further governmental financial aid to Europe, criticizing the fiscal policies of European governments, observing that "the United States could not, if it would, assume the burdens of all the earth," and suggesting that it would be a good thing for world-trade if the amount of Germany's reparation were promptly fixt. The Glass policy makes the United States "a quitter," in the opinion of the London *Daily Chronicle.* America, it goes on, "will give a drowning man excellent advice. What advice could be better than to tell him to learn to swim, but she must not think of throwing him a rope." Mr. Glass's plan, in this newspaper's words, seems to be "to leave distrest Europe to wallow in its misery." But the London *Times* protests against such denunciation of American "selfishness." "It is true," it remarks, "that the American policy of leaving Europe to 'stew in her own juice' may seem to savor of callousness toward an old world that ruined itself in order to vindicate principles that Americans hold dear, but," continues *The Times,* "when all is said and done, it would be futile to expect Americans even in their most generous mood to shoulder the financial burdens of European Allies or even practically to recognize a moral obligation in regard to them as long as the Allies continue to print paper in order to meet a current expenditure that is often needlessly extravagant, while they shrink in some cases from imposing drastic taxation which can alone restore the financial equilibrium." *The Morning Post* is quite willing to acknowledge the truth of Mr. Glass's assertion "that it is useless to talk about meeting Europe's needs by larger credits unless many of the countries of Europe make more earnest attempts to put their own affairs in order." The cruelty of the moment may be kindness in the end, *The Daily Telegraph* is inclined to think, "for there is a general indisposition by the beggared countries of Europe to recognize the facts of the situation. People without cash, after all, should refrain from getting into debt." Reginald McKenna, once British Chancellor of the Exchequer, now head of a London bank, discussing both the Glass letter and last week's alarming drop in sterling exchange, says in a statement quoted by a correspondent of *The Sun and New York Herald.*



A NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TAKES HOLD.

Carter Glass, at the reader's left, who leaves the Treasury for the United States Senate, handing over his commission to David F. Houston, who has been Secretary of Agriculture for seven years.

"Obviously the essential condition for the restoration of European exchanges is a full revival of European industry, and this can be accomplished only when the governments of the various European nations have brought their expenditure within the compass of their revenue. So long as they meet their requirements by internal borrowing, followed by an unlimited issue of paper money, there is no possibility of a restoration of normal exchange.

"America is right in refusing to lend money to governments which have not put their own houses in order. When, however, a country ceases to issue fresh paper money, the supply to it of the raw materials of industry, or machinery and railway material on credit, will prove not merely a policy dictated by a humane desire to restore the ravages of war, but also will be excellent business."

In France, according to an Associated Press dispatch, the depreciation of the franc and the criticisms made by Mr. Glass are to be met by "radical increases in taxation to balance the budget, and, if necessary, rigid restrictions on the importations of luxuries." Premier Nitti of Italy told an Associate Press correspondent in Rome that he agreed "with many points in the letter of Secretary of the Treasury Glass," altho he thinks that America should join in some united effort to stabilize exchange. Herr von Gwinner, the German financier, told a London *Daily News* correspondent, quoted in a dispatch to the New York *World,* that altho "German credit is tottering," "surely no one is so foolish as to believe that if it is crusht down other European countries are going to escape." And the German banker went on, as the New York *Tribune* notes, to suggest a remedy that "doesn't differ materially from that of Secretary Glass":

"Of course, we could never pay, and no sane British or French financier expects us to pay the huge indemnities of which there is still talk, but if you give us breathing space and grant us credit to import raw materials and foodstuffs, we shall be able to pay a very large sum indeed."

Such are some of the European reactions to Secretary Glass's prescription of self-help as the best remedy for Europe's economic ills. It was in a letter of January 28, written to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, that the retiring Secretary of the Treasury declared his doubt of the need of such an international financial conference as has been suggested. He pointed out that since the armistice "the United States Government has done all that was considered advisable and practicable," having extended to foreign governments financial assistance as follows:

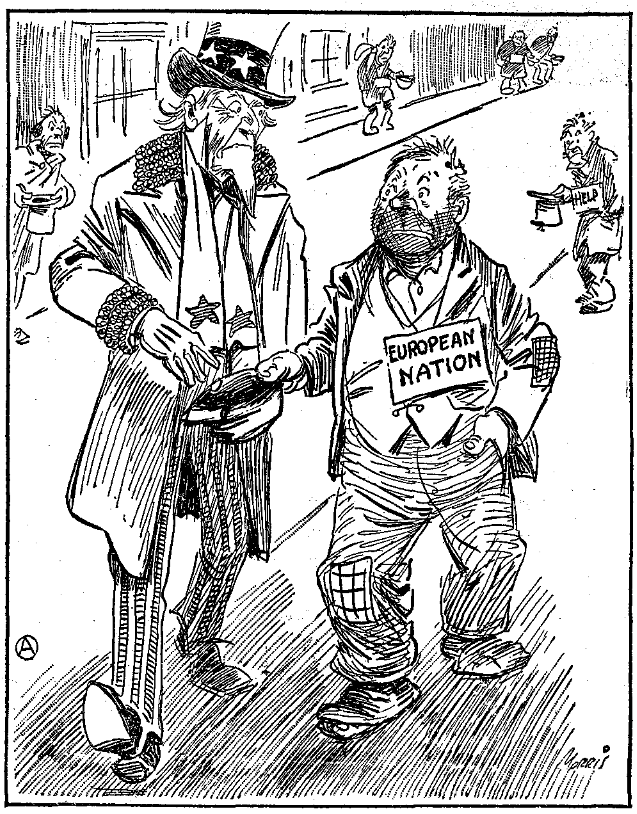
Direct advances	$2,380,891,179.65
Funds made available to those governments through the purchase of their currency to cover our expenditures in Europe	736,481,586.76
Army and other governmental supplies sold on credit (approximately)	685,000,000.00
Relief (approximately)	100,000,000.00
Unpaid accrued interests up to January 1, 1920, on allied government obligations	324,211,922.00
Total	$4,226,584,688.41

The Treasury, according to Mr. Glass, is opposed to further governmental aid except in respect to the postponement of interest payments on loans to the Allies and to supplying relief to certain portions of Europe. Mr. Glass realizes that the present world-wide inflation of currency and other abnormal conditions are due to the war, but he contrasts the United States policy of high taxes, "strict economy," and the removal of restrictions on gold exportation with European refusal to ship gold, which is in turn required by "the extended currency and credit structure of Europe." He says that relief would be found "in disarmament, resumption of industrial life and activity, the imposition of adequate taxes, and the issue of adequate domestic loans. Such things as international bond issues, international guaranties, and international measures for the stabilization of exchange are utterly impracticable so long as there exist inequalities of taxation and domestic financial policies in the various countries involved, and when these inequalities no longer exist such devices will be unnecessary," Mr. Glass continues:

> "The United States could not, if it would, assume the burdens of all the earth. It can not undertake to finance the requirements of Europe, because it can not shape the fiscal policies of the governments of Europe. The Government of the United States can not tax the American people to meet the deficiencies arising from the failure of the governments of Europe to balance their budgets, nor can the Government of the United States tax the American people to subsidize the business of our exporters. It can not do so by direct measures of taxation, nor can it look with composure upon the manufacture of bank credit to finance our exports when the requirements of Europe are for working capital rather than for bank credits."

The reference to German reparation is as follows:

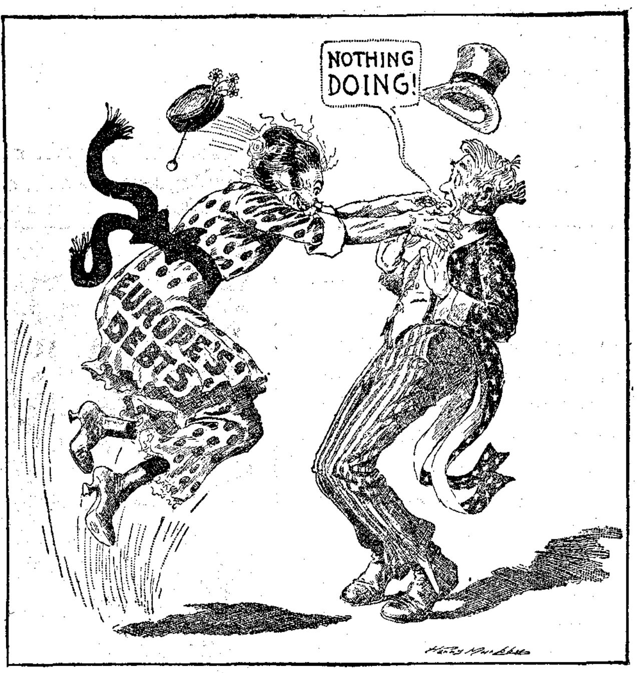
> "There is no more logical or practical step toward solving their own reconstruction problems than for the Allies to give value to their indemnity claims against Germany by reducing those claims to a determinate amount which Germany may be reasonably expected to pay, and then for Germany to issue obligations for such amount and be set free to work it out. This would increase Germany's capacity to pay, restore confidence, and improve the trade and commerce of the world. The maintenance of claims which can not be paid causes apprehension and serves no useful purpose."



"WHY DON'T YOU FELLOWS TAKE HOOVER'S ADVICE AND GO TO WORK?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The Glass diagnosis of Europe's ailments is quite correct, the New York *Evening Post* admits, but it thinks there is confusion between permanent reconstruction and temporary aid. "It is as if a physician called in to a very sick patient were to argue that clean living, diet, and exercise are the only sure foundations of health. But the patient must be carried over the crisis, by stimulants if necessary, until he can be left to the slow if sure curative treatment of nature." The Baltimore *American* considers the advice in the Glass letter about German reparation "a bit gratuitous" and "a bit impertinent," and comes to the conclusion that "Mr. Glass has not helped much by his free advisements, and probably has hindered. The hard road of self-help is a sound road for Europe, but is beset with vast difficulties."



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LEAP YEAR.

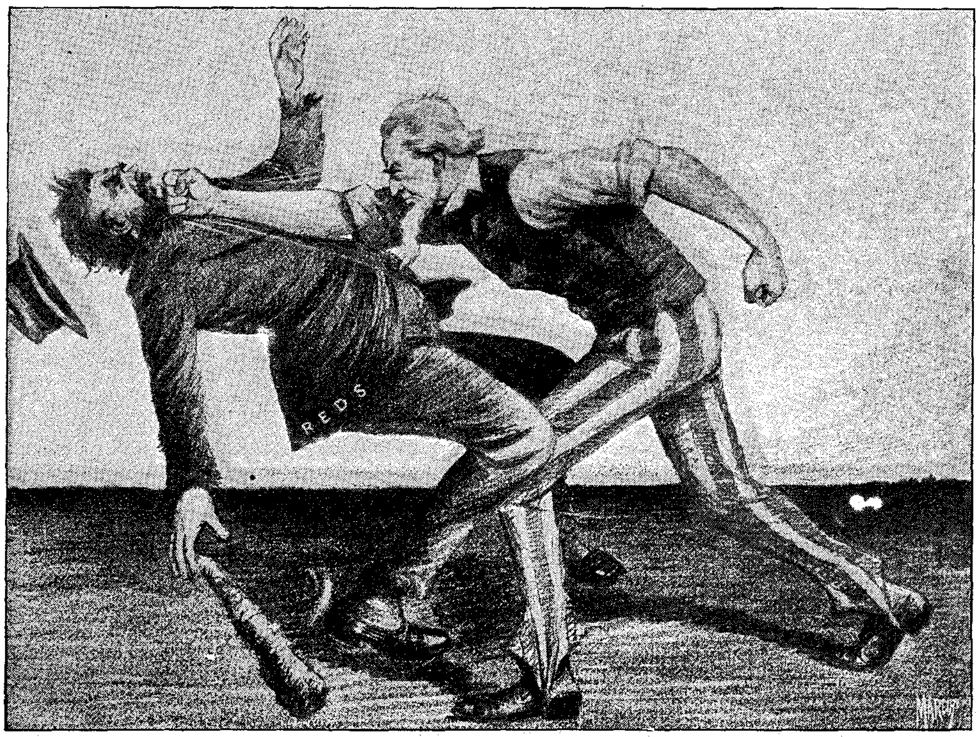
—Murphy in the New York *American*.

But the more general opinion of the American press is that Mr. Glass made "a sensible decision." "Europe Must Work Out Its Own Salvation" declares a New York *Evening Mail* head-line. The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks Mr. Glass "presents in the main sound views." The Buffalo *Commercial* believes that he voices "the sentiment of the financial and business men of the United States." The wisdom of the stand taken by Mr. Glass is no less obvious to the New York *Times*, Manchester *Union*, Rochester *Post-Express*, Washington *Post*, Pittsburg *Sun*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Indianapolis *News*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, Mobile *Register*, and Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*.

While the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Glass is a matter of opinion, his premises are undeniable, says the New York *Globe*, which cites figures on the soundness of European fiscal policies:

> "The annual interest on the debt of Great Britain is 12.92 per cent. of her income, that of France 32.17 per cent., that of Italy 14.43 per cent., that of the United States 2.53 per cent., that of Germany 20.96, that of Austria 25.92, that of Hungary 24.78, that of Bulgaria 21.80, and that of Turkey 17.60.
>
> "But the real test of good fiscal policy is the ratio of receipts from taxation to receipts from loans. Here the United States stands first with 36 per cent. of her war-revenue raised by taxation, Great Britain second with 30.1 per cent., France third with 17 per cent., Italy fourth with 14.7 per cent., and Germany fifth with 11.7 per cent. The amount of paper money in circulation is another index of financial soundness or unsoundness. In the United States this was, last fall, $33.03 per capita; in Great Britain, $50.62; in France, $178.89; in Italy, $80.73; in Japan, $9.78; and in Russia, $218.25. It seems probable that conditions in the Balkans, Poland, and the Baltic states are also bad."

DEPORTING THE COMMUNIST PARTY



ONE NATIONAL STRIKE HE DIDN'T PLAN.

—Marcus in the New York *Times Magazine.*

BECAUSE THE COMMUNIST PARTY "is an organization that believes in, teaches, and advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States," any alien member may be deported under our immigration laws, Secretary of Labor Wilson has announced. At the same time Attorney-General Palmer, in a letter upholding his Department's raids on the "Reds," makes a careful distinction between "pernicious organizations" like the Communist and Communist-Labor parties and the Socialist party of America, which "is pledged to the accomplishment of changes of the government by lawful and rightful means." In such statements the Richmond *News-Leader* sees proof that "the sentiment of the country is crystallizing rapidly into a definite, sensible policy of dealing with radicals." This is a widely held view, tho there are protests against wholesale deportations from many editors. To the Socialist New York *Call*, which is apparently unappreciative of Mr. Palmer's kind words for the party it represents, the new ruling from Washington simply means that—

> "1. The Government's campaign of raids and deportations will go on with added impetus.
>
> "2. Three thousand persons held at Ellis Island and at other ports are certain to be deported.
>
> "3. Attorney-General Palmer's man-hunt will continue, with 2,000 more workers, for whom he has warrants, as the prey.
>
> "4. Wholesale raids, accompanied in the past by brutal assaults on the persons seized, may be looked for.
>
> "5. The Wilson Administration, unmoved by the growing resentment against its Prussian methods, will not change or abate them one iota."

Are there not objections to such wholesale methods of dealing with the problem, asks the Rochester *Times-Union*. For one thing, it sees "tactical dangers" in acting against a party as such:

> "Do not these methods give a very undesirably wide publicity to the very doctrines that it is desired to stamp out? Is it not better to deal only with the leaders who are really dangerous, rather than with their followers, who may be no more than their dupes?"

Instead of wholesale deportations, the Newark *News* suggests the establishment of "forums under government sanction in which our social questions would be explained and debated." This liberal daily doubts "that we are going to solve anything or establish any security by the present policy of repression," and fears "that we are losing ground, not gaining it." The deportation of aliens on the ground that they belong to "a revolutionary party" is not only "a denial of American justice to those who haven't taken out their citizenship papers," in the opinion of the Peoria *Transcript*, "but it excites the sympathy of citizens who also are threatened by the sedition bills." After calling attention to American traditions and guaranties of free speech, *The New Republic* proceeds to castigate the Attorney-General's anti-Communist program:

> "Mr. Palmer believes that he has 'broken the back' of the Communist movement in the United States. We venture to say that he has given it an enormous impetus. He has not only given its principles and its literature a publicity which a propaganda fund of a million dollars could not have achieved, but he has done his best to verify the premise upon which the appeal of the Communist party mainly rests. The Communist believes that the present Government does not rest on the consent of the governed, and that it is only by the forcible suppression of radical criticism that it protects itself against violent overthrow. The belief, of course, is absurd, but Mr. Palmer has shown by word and deed that he shares it."

A more positive challenge to the Wilson-Palmer policy appears in the letter which Francis F. Kane enclosed with his resignation as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kane told the Attorney-General that the policy of raids against a large number of individuals "is generally unwise and very apt to result in injustice." He would have preferred "to arrest the really guilty persons one by one as we secured evidence against them." Mr. Kane thinks it unjust to punish non-citizen members of the Communist party "when we are unable on the facts before us to punish citizen members under the Espionage Act and the limitations described by the Constitution. It is one thing to debar an alien coming into this country by administrative methods, and it is quite another thing to deprive a man who has been in this country a long time and who perhaps has a wife and children here of what we are accustomed to think of as constitutional rights, irrespective of a man's citizenship."

But critics of the policy of deporting the Communists seem to be outnumbered by its supporters, at least in journalistic circles. The New York *World*, for instance, declares that for such "criminal conspiracy" as is indicated by the Communist manifestoes cited by Secretary Wilson and Secretary Palmer, and hereinafter quoted,

> "We have as much right to exclude or deport aliens as for ordinary crime, eye disease, prostitution, or idiocy. For various causes we have excluded 290,000 intending immigrants in twenty-seven years. In ten years we deported 27,000 persons who had been actually admitted to the country, some of them without time limit. A few Communists may as well join these unfortunates on their way home."

The Springfield *Union* answers protests against prosecuting a political party by arguing that no party is legitimate which can not carry out its policies under our constitution, and this simple test "bars the Communist party and the Communist-

Labor party at once." Other papers in all parts of the country indorse the policy toward the Communists which has been laid down by the Attorney-General and the Secretary of Labor. So definite a program appeals, for instance, to the New York *Globe* and *Evening Post*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Utica *Press*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* and *Post*, Washington *Post*, Mobile *Register*, Dayton *News*, Oshkosh *Northwestern*, Kansas City *Journal*, and Los Angeles *Times*.

In his letter accepting Mr. Kane's resignation Attorney-General Palmer tells the story of the Socialist split last fall which brought about the formation of the Communist party of America and the Communist-Labor party, two organizations which "are identical in aim and tactics." The Attorney-General points out that every member of these parties signs a pledge declaring adherence to the party's principles and tactics. Merely to arrest individuals would have been as useless as to endeavor to curb a great epidemic by isolating a single case, it is asserted. Mr. Palmer believes in free speech, but when an advocate of reform "steps over the line and threatens to use physical force to accomplish such results, he goes beyond the bound of the guaranty of free speech. Every man who comes to our shores from a foreign country ought to understand that his revolution has been fought and won when he sets foot on American soil." Mr. Palmer, in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, declares that his Department, "as far as the existing laws allow, intends to keep up an unflinching war" against the Bolshevik movement "no matter how cloaked or dissembled."

We quote from photostatic copies of the original documents, furnished by the Department of Justice, some of the statements used by Secretary Wilson and Attorney-General Palmer in justifying their campaign against the Communists. A report of International Secretary Fraina, of the Communist party of America, to the Communist International denounces the American Federation of Labor as "hopelessly reactionary" and "indorses the I. W. W. as a revolutionary mass movement." The governing rules of the Communist International, with which the American Communists are affiliated, thus state "The Way to Victory:"

> "The revolutionary era compels the proletariat to make use of the means of battle which will concentrate its entire energies, namely, mass action, with its logical resultant, direct conflict with the governmental machinery in open combat. All other methods, such as revolutionary use of *bourgeois* parliamentarism, will be of only secondary significance."

The constitution of the Communist party of America provides that each new member sign a card reading:

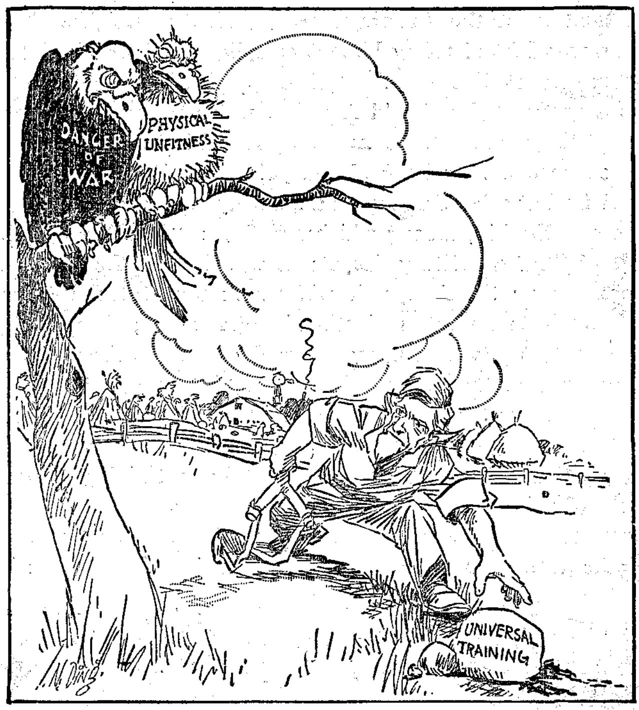
> "The undersigned, after having read the constitution and program of the Communist party, declares his adherence to the principles and tactics of the party and the Communist International; agrees to submit to the discipline of the party as stated in its constitution, and pledges himself to engage actively in its work."

A party manifesto calls attention to a present-day tendency toward "mass strikes," and says the party "will endeavor to broaden and deepen these strikes, making them general and militant, developing the general political strike."

Some of the passages quoted above are cited by Secretary Wilson in his opinion of January 24 in the test case of Englebert Preis, a member of the Communist party of America. From them, he says, it is apparent "that the Communist party of America is not merely a political party seeking to control the officers of state, but a revolutionary party seeking to conquer and destroy the state in open combat." He notes that the law of October 16, 1918, provides for the deportation of "aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches, or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States."

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

"ANOTHER PRUSSIANIZED PROPOSAL" has found expression at Washington in the Senate Army Reorganization Bill, declares the Pittsburg *Sun.* Other newspapers call it "militarism run mad," and declare that the bill, with its compulsory military training provision, will cost the taxpayers of the country more than a billion dollars annually. The bill specifically declares that the citizen army can not be called to the colors except in the event of a declaration of war, and that the total amount of training in a period of five years shall be five months. Four of these months shall be served in one period during the first year, when the youth is between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and the other in two maneuvers of two weeks later on, when the youth is classed as a reservist. These short maneuver periods would be spent near home, under officers who are resident in the same area, we are assured by Senator Wadsworth, who explains further that "there will be no compulsory *service*, but simply compulsory *training* for the period stated, word-twisters' statements to the contrary notwithstanding." The House Committee on Military Affairs, of which Congressman Kahn (Rep., Cal.) is chairman, is at work on another bill which also provides for compulsory military training, on which sentiment in the Committee is said to be evenly divided. If we are to take the opinion of the Des Moines *Register* as representing the Central West, there is no division of sentiment there. Says *The Register:*



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TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

> "Let nobody deceive himself. The program of Senator Wadsworth and of Congressman Kahn is precisely the program Bismarck persuaded Germany to adopt, and is enforced by precisely the same argument. Universal military training is a scheme to Prussianize America, and is promoted by men who have always been converts to the Prussian theory of the state. The United States has always had the Prussian notion of the army, has maintained Prussian notions of military authority, and in Europe was the nearest to the Prussian standard of any Allied military force. The military punishments in the American Army were Prussian, and the military discipline also.
>
> "The debate is going to center on this scheme to take the boys at eighteen and to make them not so much soldiers as militarists. If this plan goes through the boys will be familiarized with the severest military discipline known to military science. But that is incidental. They will be committed in

their thinking to military standards of authority and of government. Just as in Germany in two generations a whole people was converted into a military machine, so here in the only great free democracy left to lead the world we shall be converted out of any real regard for the civilian and for civilian authority."

Senator Wadsworth's statement that army expenditures, under the reorganization plan, would be cut in half, or to approximately $500,000,000 per year, is vehemently denied by Senator McKellar (Dem., Tennessee), who declares that it will cost twice as much, and that "to impose a financial burden of this kind upon the American people, already weighed down with a war-debt of thirty billions of dollars, will be absolutely indefensible at this time." "If England will not stand for such a system, why should America, which is carrying a war-debt of thirty billions?" asks the Springfield *Republican.*

The Sun and New York Herald points out in a Washington dispatch what a few Senators in a minority report consider other defects of the bill, among which are these: "It will make the Chief of Staff a military despot; it will destroy the power of Congress over the Army; it will wreck the National Guard and substitute an unconstitutional organization; it will give the President power to increase or decrease the Army," and is unnecessary, the above paper adds, "because the late war has left the country with 4,000,000 highly trained men to insure national safety for a number of years."

The chief objection to universal military training for the youths of this country, declares the Jacksonville *Times-Union,* is that for a period of years "it takes months of their time at a most important stage of their lives." Continues this paper:

> "Regardless of party lines Congress knows that the people are for peace, not war, and the protests of the regulars and the appeals of the ammunition-makers will not be sufficient to cause the placing of an unnecessary burden on the country in the shape of a big army.
>
> "As to the National Guard feature of proposed legislation it would seem right and proper for Congress to make a liberal and comprehensive program for the reestablishment of this important domestic institution. Disregarding the gibes and sneers of the regular establishment, which is to be expected, the National Guard has in the past served to keep an appreciable number of American citizens interested in the technical side of war, while combining with the art of destruction or defense a savor of club-life. The mimic battles, the drills, and camping experiences are useful, and the social feature of the membership is just as important as any other. An army of two hundred thousand men and a strong, well-organized National Guard is what will satisfy the country—all except the jingoes, and they are not worth worrying about."

Disapproval of the length of the training period is voiced by the New York *Evening Post,* which declares that it is "more than either Australia or Switzerland asked before the war." Of the amount of technical and manual training that will be given the recruit during the training periods under the Army Bill, *The Post* is skeptical, as it is also of the program of education, Americanization, and the teaching of democracy. Of the last, says this paper, "there are other ways of achieving it than by putting young men under a drill sergeant; every one knows that a very considerable part of the A. E. F. have very serious doubts as to army democracy." We read further:

> "Large elements in our population are earnestly opposed to compulsory training, and it is yet to be shown that sentiment for it is strong. The cost in time alone—for the time of a twenty-year-old is worth much—would be enormous. We must hold to a tradition, as old as the American people, till there is far better reason to abandon it than we have yet seen."

Enormous sentiment throughout the country against universal military training will have to be overcome if the bill is to become a law, adds the Pittsburg *Sun.* Continues this paper:

> "The people of the United States do not want compulsory military training of their boys unless it is absolutely essential to the safety of the nation. This is well recognized by the advocates of the plan who have taken the trouble to concern themselves with what fathers and mothers think."

We are told by the Indianapolis *News* that "there is an alarming ratio of officers to enlisted men" in the new provisions, and the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* believes that, while "there is no question but military training is a splendid thing, for our youths to serve a term of months, after the German plan, is not to be thought of at this time. We want our youth trained; not made into experienced soldiers after the Old-World plan."

Yet we find the plan favored by a very imposing array of newspapers, including the New York *Times* and *Tribune,* the Albany *Knickerbocker Press,* the Washington *Post,* the Boston *Transcript,* the Newark *News,* the El Paso *Times,* the Topeka *State Journal,* and the Seattle *Times.* Of the "Prussianizing" influence of compulsory military training the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has this to say:

> "The fear exprest that universal training would lead to militarism does not seem warranted in the face of our extremely unmilitary spirit at the present time, after training an army of 4,000,000 men far more highly and for a longer period than is contemplated in the universal-training plan. It seems difficult to make most people understand that militarism is a spirit and not an army system. If intensive training for a long period and actual participation in war have not made our young men militaristic we need not fear their imbibing that spirit from four months of camp-life and rudimentary training."

The American Legion as an organization advocates universal military training, no matter how many thousands of its members may be against it. At the convention in Minneapolis last year the Committee on Military Policy gave out a statement to the effect that the following resolutions had been adopted:

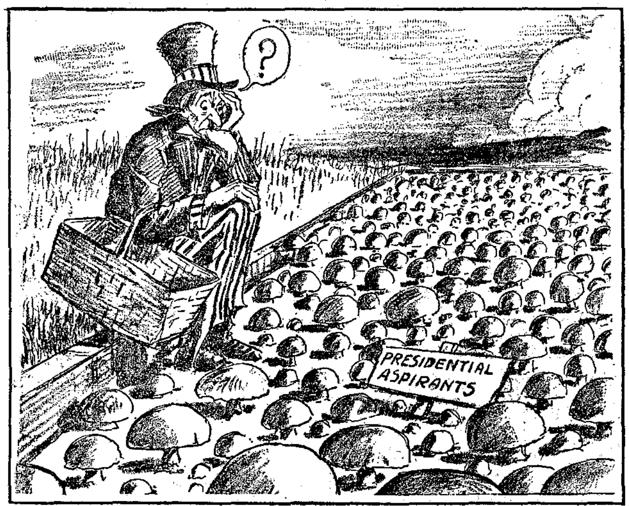
> "We favor a policy of universal military training and that the administration of such policy shall be removed from the complete control of any exclusively military organization or caste.
>
> "We are strongly opposed to compulsory military service in time of peace.
>
> "We recommend that military training in high schools and colleges be encouraged.
>
> "We favor the continuance of training-camps for the training and education of officers to serve in case of national requirement."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* believes there is a possibility of misunderstanding in the military training provisions of the Army Bill, and clarifies the situation in these few words:

> "What needs to be emphasized in this matter is that the call is not for military service, but for military training. We already have, and always have had, compulsory military service in this country in time of war. It is constitutional. It is essential. But nobody wants compulsory service in time of peace, tho those who twist words try to make it appear that this is what compulsory training means.
>
> "On the contrary, it means every youth well grounded in military training, so that if the call to service should ever come he will be prepared to respond. Such preparation means a smaller standing army and less real militarism."

The Boston *Transcript* reenforces this argument by saying:

> "The Senate Committee's bill commends itself to every loyal American because it incorporates the principles which must constitute the fundamental basis of a rational military policy for the United States. These principles are the recognition that the privilege of citizenship in a democracy carries with it the obligation of a knowledge of the use of arms; and as a corollary, the principle that the nation shall not rely for its ultimate defense on a large standing army. Universal military training of American youth will effectively guarantee to the American people its right to work out its political destiny free from foreign constraint; in addition, it will quicken, as can no other agency, in each succeeding generation of American boys, the qualities of courage, loyalty, and discipline, essential to the success of popular government."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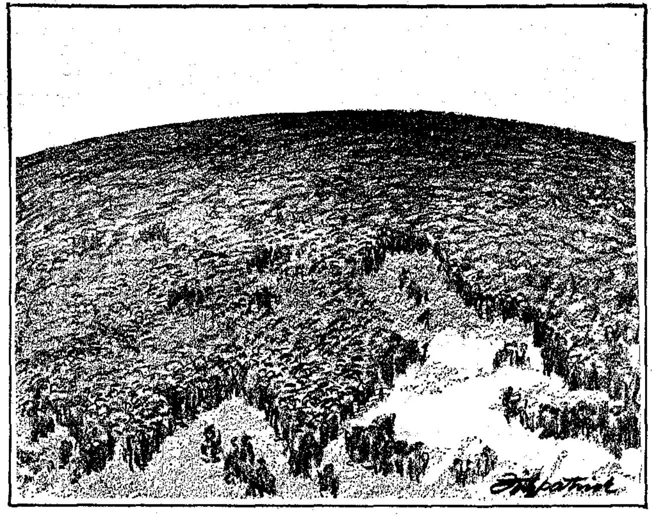
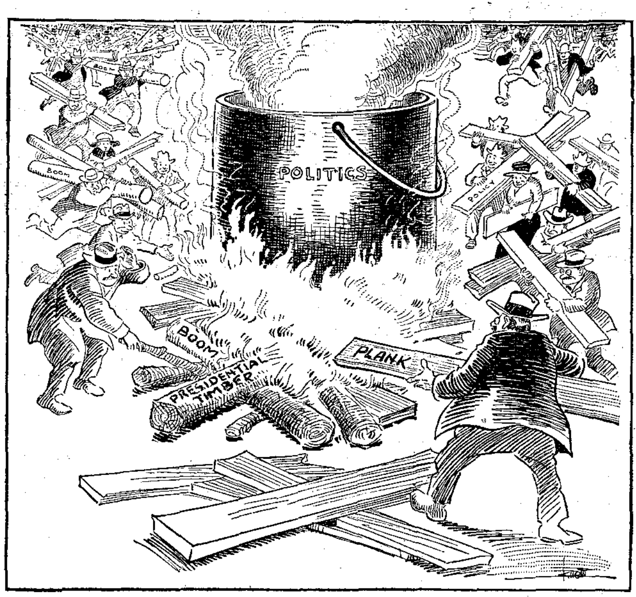
PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS

TOADSTOOLS OR MUSHROOMS?
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.



MENTIONED AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.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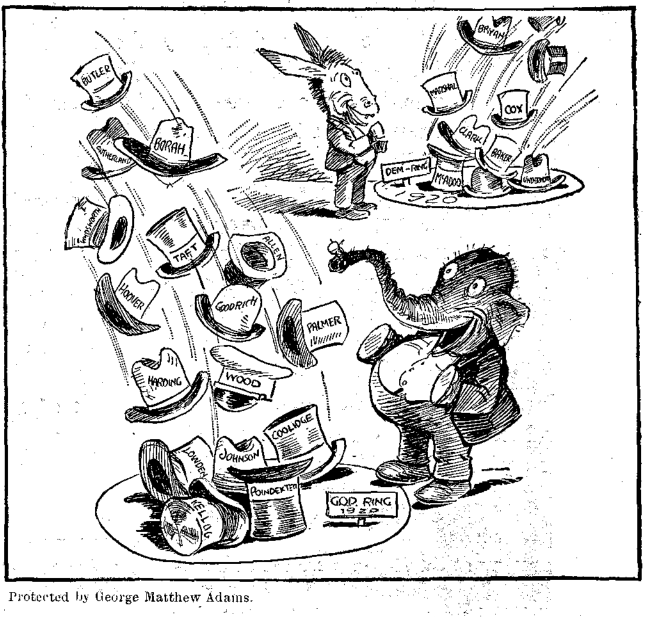
NO FUEL SHORTAGE.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.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KELLOG
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GOP RING 1920
BRYAN
MARSHALL
COX
CLARK
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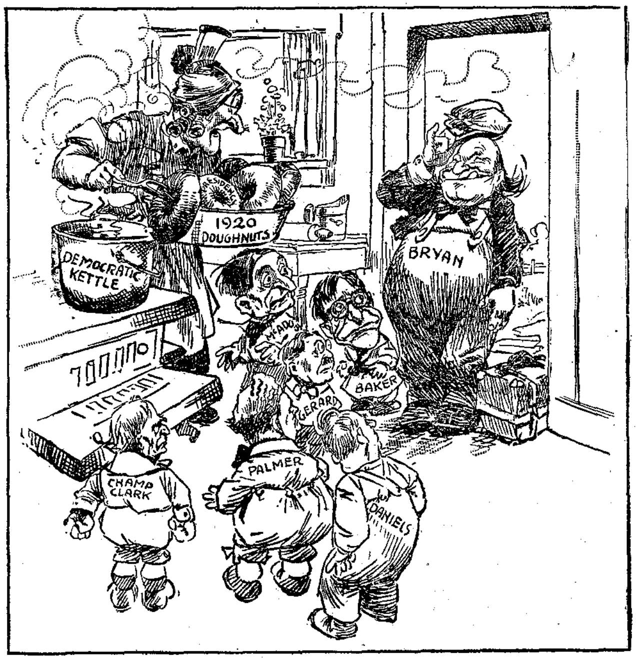
Protected by George Matthew Adams.

GET IN EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.


1920 DOUGHNUTS
DEMOCRATIC KETTLE
BRYAN
McADOO
BAKER
GERARD
CHAMP CLARK
PALMER
DANIELS

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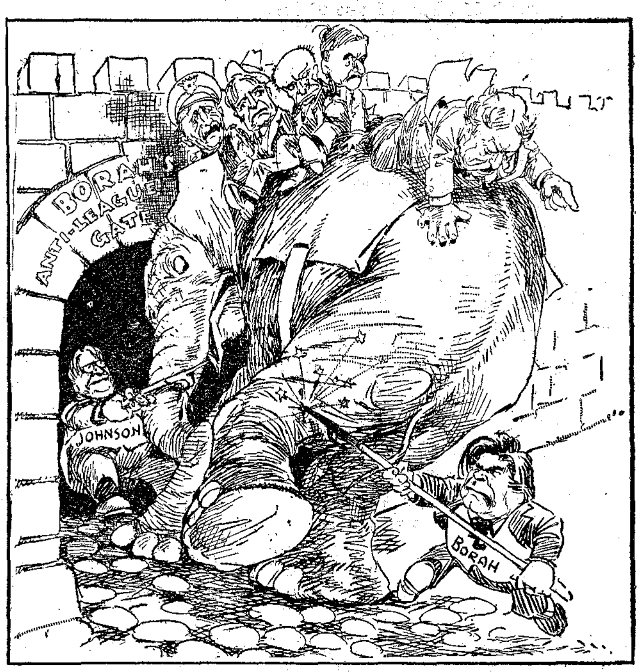
"WHY, WILLIAM! WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?"
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.


BORAH ANTI-LEAGUE GATE
JOHNSON
BORAH

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THROUGH THE NEEDLE'S EYE.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

ADVANCE POSTERS OF THE GREAT AMERICAN QUADRENNIAL CIRCUS.

UNSHACKLING OUR WATER-POWER

TWO MILLION TONS OF COAL have floated down the Potomac River, in the form of unused water-power, in plain view of Senators at Washington since they were asked ten or more years ago to act upon water-power legislation, says the Helena (Mont.) *Independent.* Last July the House passed a water-power-development measure, and now the Senate has passed a bill similar in many ways, so that for the first time in a decade the differences of the two legislative bodies regarding water-power bills seem to be possible of adjustment. The Senate bill, just passed, provides for creation of a Federal Water-Power Commission composed of the Secretaries of War, the Interior, and Agriculture, to be authorized to issue licenses for development of water-power projects. These licenses would run for fifty years. Power plants now in operation would not be affected by the Senate measure.

"Since Congress was asked to act upon a measure of this kind," *The Rocky Mountain News* agrees, "millions of horse-power have been lost to the country; the potential water-power of the nation, according to the Smithsonian Institution, is 200,000,000 horse-power." We are reminded by the New York *World* that "the doubling of the cost of coal within recent years has made it necessary to develop cheaper power," and that "the problems of electric transmission for distances under three hundred miles largely have been solved, which means that power can be carried to the industry, instead of industry to the power, as in the past." The Minneapolis *Tribune* observes that "water-power does not go on strike; it is the cheapest source of power, and for that reason will solve many industrial problems," otherwise impossible of solution by lack of coal within reasonable hauling distance. Water-power development, predicts the New York *Times*, will bring about "the building up of new communities, the development of new industries, the creation of new property values, added employment for labor and increased markets for agricultural products."

We are reminded by the Montgomery *Advertiser* that "some day our coal and oil resources will grow slender. The coal strike should have taught us a useful lesson, *viz.*, that American industry and American homes ought not to be dependent for life and comfort upon the good nature of coal-miners." "France and Italy," this paper adds, "even in the midst of a terrible and costly war, did not neglect their water-power development projects, and we should open up American streams for the use of all the people." Water-power will "do anything, from running a train to turning a grindstone," the Nashville *Banner* notes, "and as long as rivers run to the sea an abundance of this power is to be had," and the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* calls our attention to the fact that, in water-power matters, "we lag far behind Canada and Scandinavia, in proportion to population and industry." We are told by the New York *Evening Post* that—

> "Fully 70 per cent. of the power is in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, and 43 per cent. is in California, Washington, and Oregon, which are fast developing industrially. These three States have only 2 per cent. of the land's coal, and great quantities of fuel must be shipped in from distant States, Canada, and Alaska, while the powerful waters tumble unharnessed. But the East also has suffered. The Government controls nearly 80 per cent. of the nation's water-power; little over 10 per cent. of that readily available has been developed."

But the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* thinks nothing has been lost in delaying water-power legislation ten years. It says:

> "If there is any great development of water-power it will be because it now offers a chance for profit in competition with coal that aforetime did not exist. If that be true then we may expect a distribution of industries over the country such as has not been dreamed of by many. Plants will go where power is cheapest. If water-power proves attractive they will become scattered, other factors of economic consideration being not offset by advantages enjoyed under present conditions. A few years ago industry generally was little attracted by water-power schemes. We shall see whether or not the advocates of the bill have been right in their conceptions of its importance to this generation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Holland must want the Kaiser more than we do.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Prices will hit the moon before that rocket does.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

If we ever get hold of that Dove of Peace again we ought to cage it.—*Sherman Democrat.*

The school-book shortage must be causing the school-children great worry.—*Indianapolis News.*

We are still waiting to hear what the world has been made safe for.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Jazz is passing, but there'll probably be a little of it in some of the political platforms.—*Toledo Blade.*

"Reds" seem to be blue because America proved to be not as green as they thought.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

If Admiral Sims remains afloat after his present engagement he will deserve another decoration.—*Indianapolis News.*

It is debatable which ran behind the most during government operation—the railroads or the trains.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Now if we could only trade a lot of fair to middling Presidential candidates for a good live issue.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The politicians may calculate that Hoover is quite too conservative a food dispenser to officiate at the pie-counter.—*Columbia Record.*

If Holland should refuse to give up the ex-Kaiser, Belgium might be glad to take the assignment to go in and get him.—*Kansas City Times.*

The sad time is coming when many who have encouraged the Presidential bee will wake up to find they were stung.—*Washington Herald.*

It may be a question whether Mr. Hoover is a Republican or a Democrat, but there is one thing certain, he is no neutral.—*New York Telegraph.*

Hold up, there. The debts you make now to buy stuff worth fifty cents on the dollar will be paid later with dollars worth a dollar.—*Columbus Citizen.*

Why does the War Department give a desk officer a distinguished service medal and deny one to the mother who furnished three sons?—*Newcastle Herald.*

A League for Nursing Education is being formed by trained nurses. Unless the pay of teachers is increased, education will soon need nursing.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Chaos has supplanted wheat as Russia's chief product.—*Louisville Times.*

A little more red blood and less red flag is needed everywhere to-day.—*Sacramento Bee.*

The trouble with the new nations is that they have the old quarrels.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The Navy won't need any vindication in the eyes of the boys it escorted across.—*Baltimore American.*

It's hard for us to realize that the Anti-Saloon League started as a mere bush league.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The United States may yet have the distinction of having been the longest in the war.—*Shreveport Times.*

We would not be ungrateful. We thank Mr. Burleson for all our bills that have been lost in transit.—*Columbia Record.*

After all, the former Kaiser showed some perspicacity in not forcing Holland into the war.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Paul Deschanel wears his mustache in the Hohenzollern style, but outside of that he may be all right.—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

A man bearing the name of Roper should have no difficulty in rounding up violators of the Prohibition Amendment.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Isn't it wonderful, Mr. Burleson, this ease of communication with the other world that is spoken of by Sir Oliver Lodge?—*Detroit News.*

Bloomington Man Makes Alcohol of Potatoes—Chicago *Examiner.* Big Potato Shortage in Chicago.—Chicago *Tribune.*—*New York World.*

"Europe's Most Ancient Crown Now for Sale," says a head-line. Well, well, we thought it was customary to pay some one to haul 'em away.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Ours is a democracy, but still we wouldn't advise an enlisted man in the Navy to talk about Sims as Sims does about his superior officer.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

W. J. Bryan says he was surprized to learn that he was being considered as a Presidential possibility. But he wasn't more surprized than everybody else.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The Literary Digest, which showed how to publish a magazine without printers, will confer a favor on thousands of harassed publishers if it will show them how to publish papers without paper.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

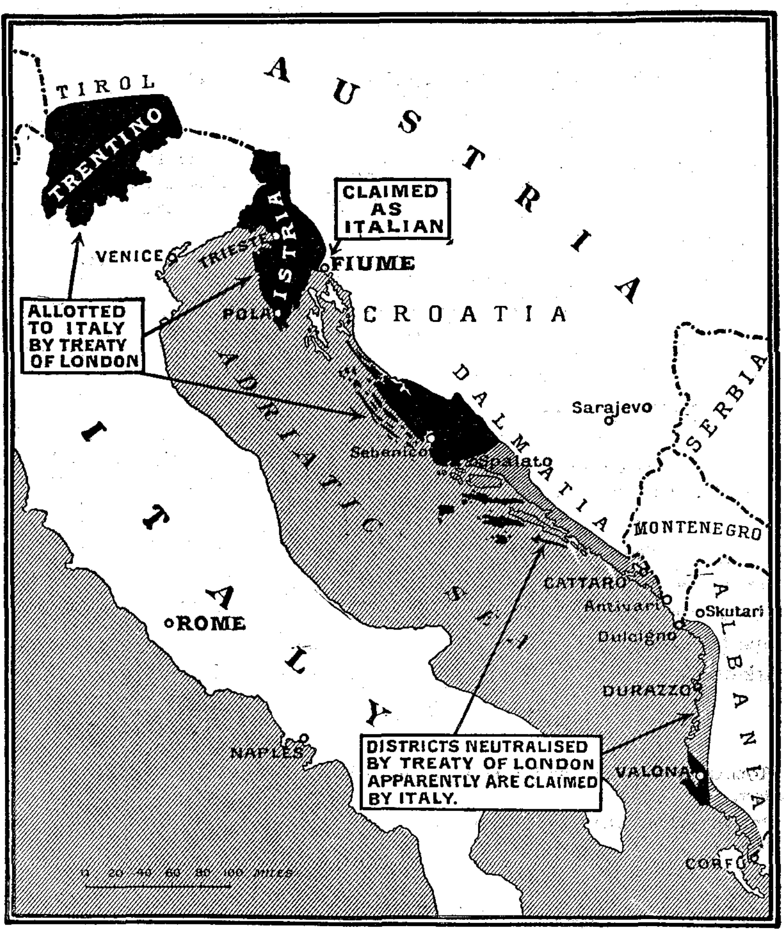
ADRIATIC DYNAMITE

No situation in Europe is considered so full of dynamite as the Adriatic situation. The world-war began with an ultimatum to Serbia, and now another ultimatum has been sent to Jugo-Slavia, the greater Serbia, by the premiers of Greece, Britain, and France, saying that it must accept the Italian offer of compromise or the London Treaty will be enforced. Rumors of war are not absent. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, as Jugo-Slavia is officially entitled, is only receiving a square deal, in the judgment of the Italian press, and it is suggested that if the Jugo-Slavs persist in their stubborn resistance they should be dealt with summarily. Paris dispatches advise us that the Jugo-Slav practical rejection of the Italian offer for the settlement of the Adriatic controversy caused "an unpleasant sensation in diplomatic circles." By way of illustration they quote a prominent member of the Italian delegation at Paris as saying: "We are ready for war if that is the only solution. We do not want war, but the Jugo-Slavs have tried our patience to the limit. We have made many concessions, more than any other nation, and now it is a question of accept or fight." The chief differences between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, Paris dispatches also relate, center upon neutralization of the Dalmatian coast, apportionment of the Adriatic Islands, the Albanian mandate, and, above all, the connection between Fiume and Istria by a strip of territory. In the proposal of Premier Nitti, it is reported, Italy renounces claim to the Dalmatian coast; abandons part of her mandate over Albania; accepts part of the islands and autonomy for the state of Fiume. Within this independent state of Fiume Italy demands that the city of Fiume shall be Italian and attached to the mother country by a strip of territory. We read further:

> "The idea of a buffer state of Fiume has been given up. The new plan is to split up the Fiume area between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs. The city of Fiume itself will be under Italian sovereignty and will have a corridor connecting it with Italy. The commercial interest of Jugo-Slavia and the Hungarians in the port of Fiume will be placed in charge of the League of Nations, and the railway-line from Fiume to Laibach will be given to Jugo-Slavia.
>
> "The Italian frontier encircling Fiume will run toward Istria along the road from Fiume to Volosca. Thus the seaboard will be Italian as will Volosca and Abbazia and the whole eastern Istrian coast. The Italian frontier in the north will run parallel to, but six miles away from, the Fiume-Laibach Railway."

The Jugo-Slav reply to the Allied ultimatum, we are told, amounts to a refusal to accept the compromise offered by the Italians; but it is couched in courteous terms and permission is asked to lay before the Powers suggestions for alterations necessary to secure stability in the Adriatic region. The reply begins with the premise that "the Government of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes considers the communication of January 20 as a friendly proposition and not as an injunction," and it is stated:

> "As regards the essence of these propositions, the Royal Government begs to remark that it is not entirely in agreement either with the principles proclaimed by the Peace Conference of the free determination and independence of peoples, nor with the wishes of the population concerned nor with the geographical and economic conditions evolved.



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ITALY'S TREATY RIGHTS AND ITALY'S CLAIM COMPARED.

The black districts are definitely guaranteed by the Treaty of London.

—*The Sphere* (London).

> "It is more than a year since the questions have been placed before the opinion of the interested countries, and the Royal Government is extremely desirous of solving in the most friendly spirit the actual existing difficulties, and it has proposed to submit the solution either to arbitration or a plebiscite. It is still ready to adopt one or the other of these propositions."

With reference to the Treaty of London the Jugo-Slav note says it is not understood how a treaty "concluded between third persons without its [the Jugo-Slav Government's] cooperation. containing clauses which had never been communicated to it, could be applied to it in default of an immediate categorical acceptance of these propositions." Jugo-Slavia points out also, we are informed, that she is quite ready to receive a solution of the Adriatic problem along the lines of President Wilson's 1919 proposals; and Paris correspondents report that in some peace-delegation circles it is understood that the attitude of the Serbs is that "they have been assured of the financial, economic, and moral assistance of the United States, and that the surrender of Fiume to the Italians would be a violation of this implied American confidence in their ideals." As to Jugo-Slavia's repudiation of the Treaty of London, a member of the Italian delegation at Paris is quoted as saying:

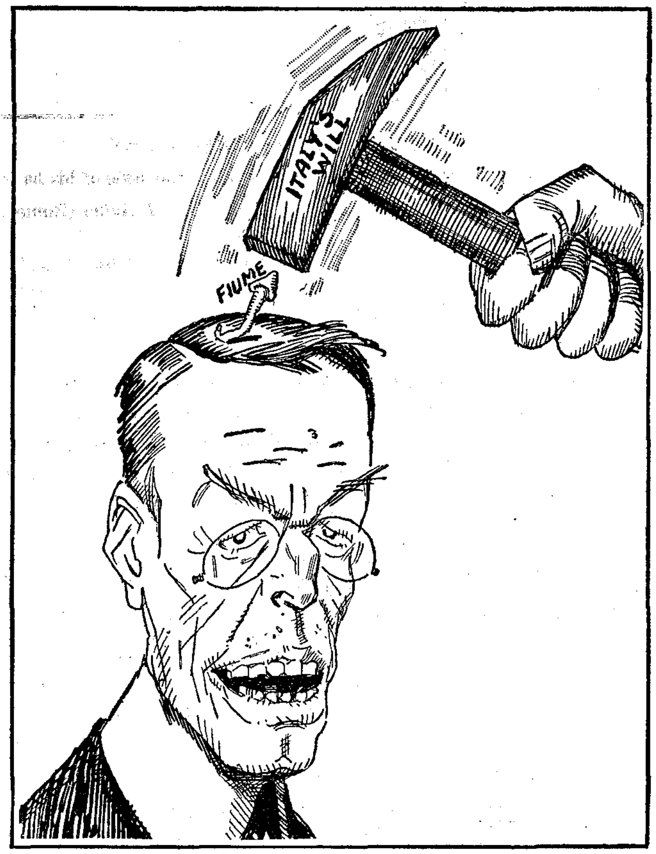
"The Pact of London exists, and neither France nor England can question its validity. Notwithstanding the fact that Russia supported its terms, it must be left out of consideration, but England and France must live up to their promises and give Italy full possession of the coast of Dalmatia, if she insists upon this as compensation for her participation in the Great War.

"We have shown our willingness to yield Dalmatia with its thousands of Italian citizens to the Jugo-Slavs, but Fiume, with its population overwhelmingly Italian, is still denied to us. The only alternative, if the Jugo-Slavs persist in their refusal, is to take Fiume as well as all Dalmatia."

Regarding American interest in the matter, according to reports from the State Department at Washington, the time has passed when America would volunteer any further interference in the vexed question of Fiume and near-by territory, despite the position the United States took at the Paris Conference, and we read further:

"President Wilson has not changed front from the views he exprest in Paris in April, when he declared unequivocally against the claims of Italy as to Fiume and opposed the settlement of the mixed territorial rights of the Adriatic coast on the basis laid down by the London Conference of 1915, which had assigned much of the island territory of the eastern shores of the Adriatic, together with the most of Istria, including Trieste, to the Italians. He still regards the aspirations of the Italians as unworthy of acceptance by the Allies in the matter of Fiume and with regard to some of the other Dalmatian territory. But it is now admitted that the intent of the United States in this matter, wherein it once had the leading rôle, now has changed from that of participant to onlooker."

Many Italian newspapers seize the occasion of the Jugo-Slav refusal to say that the world, especially the United States, will now realize that Italy was not the stubborn and unreasonable one in the Adriatic dispute. She went so far as to concede almost everything, is the Italian claim, but the Jugo-Slavs remain immovable. At the same time great relief is shown in some Rome newspapers that Jugo-Slavia has refused the Nitti offer, because it was felt the Premier was so desirous of settling this grave question, which has kept Italy in turmoil, that he was yielding too much. Says the Rome *Giornale d'Italia:*



ITALY CARICATURES THE PRESIDENT.

"WILSON'S HEAD."

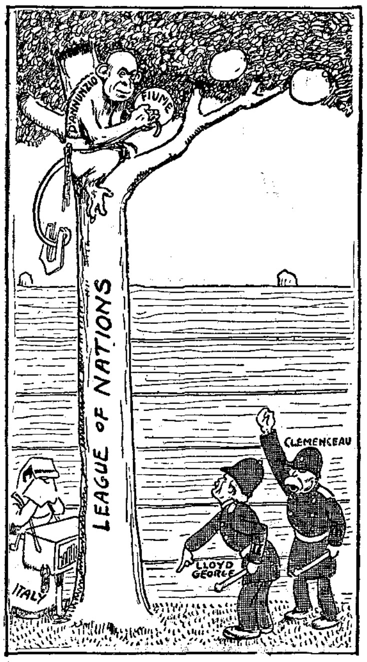
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"The Jugo-Slavs have refused to accept the proposal made by the heads of the Allied governments. We are profoundly grateful to them. Now let Nitti have faith in Italy's determination to stand for her rights. Let him have courage. Let him abandon the negotiator's rôle; let him simply be the premier of a great and victorious nation which can not and will not abdicate her dignity, her interests, and her future.

"If Nitti will stand firm the Italians will all support him, and the others will be beaten irremediably in the present strike contest. . . . . .

"Our moment is now most favorable, when America refuses to follow President Wilson's policy; when in France policies unfavorable to Italy fall with Premier Clemenceau, and when England faces complications all over the world.

"After having annihilated the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Italy must now stand ready to bear the pressure of the southern Slavs, who, however, are to be feared less than the Hapsburg monarchy. Owing to the irreconcilable rivalry between the two peoples, we must have a frontier militarily safe; Austria must be effectively disarmed, and we must solidly establish ourselves in Dalmatia and in the islands along the coast. We must also insist that Albania be freed from Serbian tyranny. This can be obtained only by standing on the Treaty of London and leaving the Fiume question open, defending at any cost the right of self-determination of that city."



THE ESCAPED MONKEY

A story without words.

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

The Rome *Tribuna* believes that Jugo-Slavia can not appeal to America, because the proposed compromise was presented by the Allies without participation of the United States, and it adds that this was "due to the defeat of President Wilson in his own country and the virtual withdrawal of America from the Peace Conference." Where the tug-o'-war begins is in the resolve of the Jugo-Slav Government to stick to the frontiers designated by President Wilson, we are advised by a Belgrade correspondent, who writes:

"The decision that Fiume and Zara are to become free cities will be accepted, but no government here will be able to sign a compact giving Italy the Adriatic coast between the River Rasha and Fiume.

"This solution is considered to be contrary to all the principles announced by the Allies. Jugo-Slavia is asked to give up territory only by France and England, the demand not being supported by the other Allies or the United States. If Italy decides to give up her claim to that small portion of the coast, it is certain that the Serbians will sign the agreement; otherwise the Treaty will not be signed and years of unrest will follow in this part of Europe to the detriment of everybody."

Among the Paris press opinion is very general that the diplomats have made a sorry job of the Adriatic problem. It is noted as significant that danger of a new war in this tangle is seen from such positively opposed points as that of the governmental ultra-conservative *Temps* and the ultra-radical *Humanité*. The *Temps* disapproves of each of the alternatives offered to the Jugo-Slav Government, and says of the first:

"What if the Jugo-Slav Government accepts Lloyd George's project? What sort of aspect will Fiume present, Fiume being the center of all difficulties? The Commune of Fiume will form an independent state, but it may give to Italy the duty of representing it in foreign relations. The port of Fiume as well as the railroad will belong to the League of Nations. To the east, the suburb of Sussak will be in Jugo-Slav territory. On the west of the city, the situation will be still more complicated.

Leaving the city, the road along the sea will be Italian territory, but the railroad running along this road will be Jugo-Slav."

Taking up the other alternative, that is, the refusal of Belgrade to accept the compromise, the *Temps* proceeds:

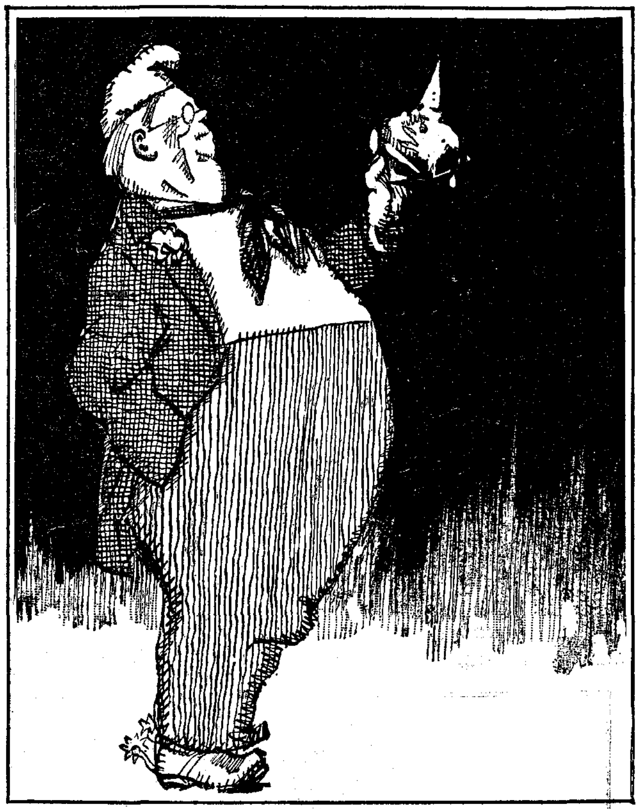
> "In this eventuality Clemenceau says that Italy may annex territories assigned in the Compact of London. Without dwelling upon the sorry aspect of this solution after so many negotiations dominated by the idea that the Treaty of London was inapplicable, and after so much eloquence launched against secret treaties, let us consider three obstacles.
>
> "First, there is the fact that the United States will not recognize measures taken by virtue of the Treaty of London. The protestation of the Jugo-Slavs would find permanent support on the other side of the Atlantic.
>
> "In the second place, the Treaty of London has no executory force. It stipulates that Italy has the right to annex certain territories, and in order to effect this, there would have to be a new treaty of peace.
>
> "Finally, the Treaty of London gives Fiume to the Jugo-Slavs; and to accomplish this, it would be necessary to oust d'Annunzio. This would be more difficult than under the compromise plan, for instead of leaving Fiume a free city it would become out and out Jugo-Slav."

Another conservative Paris journal, the *Journal des Débats*, asserts that Italy's military successes were in large part due to desertions by Jugo-Slavs from the Austrian armies, and warns Italy to wake up to the fact that if she tries to enforce the Compact of London, "she will commit a crime the consequences of which she will be the first to feel." This daily adds:

> "The world-war commenced with an ultimatum by Austria to Serbia. The Supreme Council—that is to say, several men who substituted themselves for the Peace Conference—closed its work by sending an ultimatum to the Jugo-Slav state. As the Cabinet in Vienna did in 1914, it pretends to localize the conflict.
>
> "It declares to the Government of Belgrade that if it does not accept integrally the conditions of the ultimatum, Italy will be free to proceed to the execution of the Treaty of London of April, 1915; that is to say, of a secret treaty which has not yet been published, which has not been communicated to any Parliament, which disposes of territory not belonging to signatories, and which violates openly the principles solemnly proclaimed for the last five years by the chiefs of the Allied Governments.
>
> "Clemenceau and Lloyd George have chosen the best possible means to establish that Mittel-Europa for the establishment of which Pan-Germanists of Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest worked so long without success. In proving to the Adriatic and Illyrian populations that they can not depend upon the justice of the Powers, they force them to ask if the former state of things was not preferable.
>
> "Trumbitch tells us that the Croats do not deserve the accusation that they fought against the Allies. That is an Italian theory spread by active propaganda. Until the signing of the Treaty of London the Slavs of the southern part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy fought with all their strength against their own Government. Their soldiers gave themselves up to the enemy or, deserting, fled into the mountains. The Government of Vienna punished their families.
>
> "The Treaty of London changed the situation. Seizing the opportunity, Vienna spread broadcast the clauses of this document relative to the allotment of Slav territories to Italy and argued with the Slovenes and Croats that their true enemy was Italy, who sought to annex them. From that moment the Croats fought like lions, to use an Italian expression. The immediate effect of the Treaty of London was to make enemies of those who were cooperating with us and to galvanize the Hapsburg monarchy.
>
> "On January 12 the *National Zeitung* of Basle said, with regard to the revelations of Prince Sixtus: 'They show anew how little advantage the cooperation of Italy gave to the Allies and how the attack of Italy only made the war longer and more bloody.'
>
> "Military successes came to Italy only after the conclusion of the Compact of Rome, which assured the Jugo-Slavs the free disposition of their territories. Confident on these assurances, the Jugo-Slavs went back to their system adopted prior to the spring of 1915. They deserted to the Italians and gave up the secrets of their army staffs. Despite Italian contentions to the contrary, these facts are established. Our officers and English officers have many times stated them."

GERMANY AS EUROPE'S CORNER-STONE

ECONOMIC LIFE in Central and Western Europe depends on Germany, for the Treaty of Versailles has made her the "corner-stone of the economic fabric of the Continent," according to Prof. M. J. Bonn, of Munich, who is recognized in France and England as one of the ablest authorities in his field. If the ground on which this corner-stone rests is not made safe by industrial credits from abroad, he adds, "an economic landslide may set in any day which will shake the foundations of the western world." Prices are rising continuously, but as neither raw materials nor sufficient coal supplies are forthcoming, their stimulating effect on production is not visible. Moreover, Professor Bonn points out in *The New Europe* (London), that exchange is falling "because Germany must import goods for which she can not pay in goods, because the supply of raw material is restricted by the bad exchange." World prices and world transportation costs are high when calculated in pounds or in dollars, but they are ruinous when converted into marks. He tells us further that speculation "plays havoc with a falling exchange," and that German capitalists "buy foreign notes at any price because they are frightened out of their wits at the prospect of foreign speculators buying German property for a song." Imports into Germany last July, he reports, were only one-fifth the quantity of those in the same month in 1913, but the value was more than double. As to industrial production, Professor Bonn writes:


A FACTOR IN GERMAN RECOVERY.

Suppose the worker should decide to change the style of his hat?

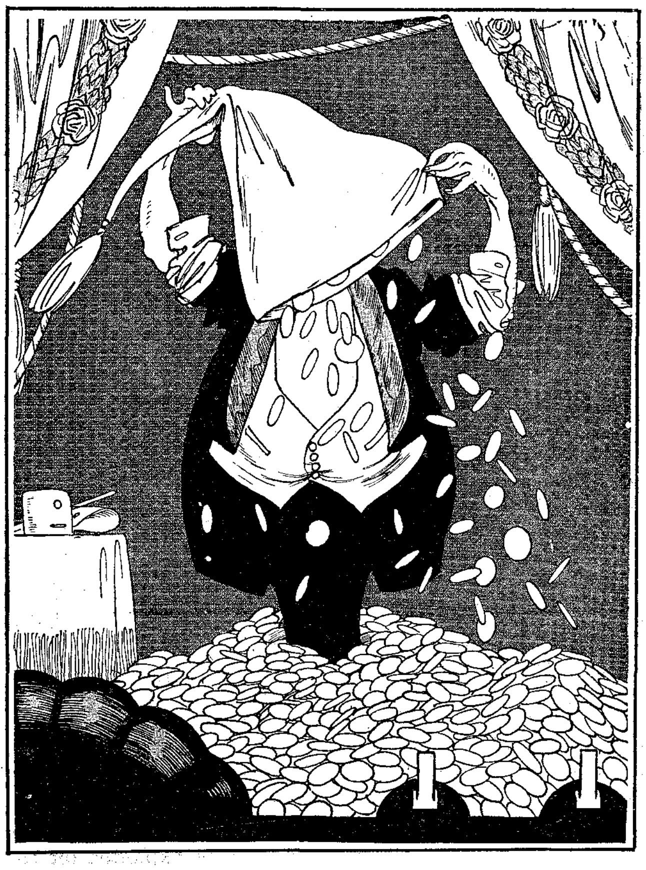
—*L'Asino* (Rome).

> "Industrial plants all over Germany have deteriorated greatly owing to the want of repairs, and the efficiency of German labor is greatly reduced. It may have recovered a little lately, but still is one-third below the former standard. The revolution has not improved the lot of the people so far as the consumption of goods is concerned; its only boon is that the working-class is enjoying a shorter workday and reduced industrial speed, good things from the humane point of view, but not helpful when production ought to be increased.
>
> "The revictualing of Germany has begun, but under great difficulties. Scarcely anywhere the world over is there such a scarcity of transportation, and there is very little in Germany

with which to pay for imports. Just now the feeding situation is not bad, measured by the German war-standards. Cereals and meats are satisfactory, sugar and fats are scarce.

"Raw materials are coming very slowly, especially textiles, at the rate of forty cents a pound for cotton and exchange at forty marks to the dollar. German spinners have to pay over sixteen marks a pound, not reckoning freight and other costs. There is no possibility of starting under such circumstances. The situation is greatly complicated by the disannexation of territories on the east and west which were surplus districts, like Lorraine for iron and Posnia for agricultural produce.

"Orders for goods could be placed in Germany, but the goods can not be delivered. This is due partly to labor difficulties, yet outside of the big cities labor difficulties are not insurmountable. The greatest difficulty is in transportation, as there is a very serious shortage of engines and other railway material."



STAGE MONEY.

The French finance illusionist shaking indemnity millions from the empty German bag.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Altho grave, these difficulties might be regarded as transitory, perhaps, Professor Bonn concedes, but the coal question is bound to remain serious for a long time, and he proceeds:

"The annual production of coal before the war was 190,000,000 tons. If upper Silesia, which is the richest coal district of Germany and on which a large part of Germany's industrial life depends, were to remain with Germany the loss to her through the cession of the Saar Valley and Alsace-Lorraine would be only 17,000,000 tons a year, or 9 per cent. of her supply. That would leave the output at 173,000,000 tons, but if she lost Silesia, which produced 43,000,000 tons, Germany's supply would be reduced to 130,000,000 tons.

"As her restricted consumption is estimated at 119,000,000 tons, an average monthly production of 10,000,000 tons would be sufficient for her immediate supply. This production was surpassed last July, but Germany is bound to deliver 43,000,000 tons of coal a year to France, Belgium, etc., and even if she can raise her production to the prewar standard that would leave her only a supply of 90,000,000 tons, and she can not reach that standard immediately.

"Without coal she can not restart and without such a start she can pay neither for her imports nor the indemnities. As she has to part with her ships and foreign investments, coal or goods made with coal are her chief means of payment for imports and she must export goods to the value of three to five milliards of marks in gold every year in pursuance of the Treaty."

The annual expense of the state is 400 marks per head and with the payment of indemnities this will be another 400 marks per head. In other words, Professor Bonn observes, every man, woman, and child in Germany will have to pay 800 marks for public purposes. Perhaps this can be done when industrial life has been started again. At present the huge expenditure can be provided for only by Treasury bills, of which there have been issued the amount of 82,000,000,000 marks. We read then:

"Heroic measures, including a levy on capital, are being made to diminish the amount of these bills, but what good will they do if 43,000,000 tons of coal are exported yearly as part of the indemnity? The Treasury must pay for them at the price of 100 paper marks per ton, which amounts to 4,300,000,000 marks a year. This must be paid in paper, and when German assets abroad are handed over to the Allies their owners must be compensated.

"That means more Treasury bills, and all these issues bring about inflation of the currency. Exchange is falling and prices are rising continuously, but as neither raw materials nor sufficient coal supplies are forthcoming their stimulating influence on production is lacking and are not visible in world prices."

The most acute symptom in Germany's grave condition, according to financial judges, is the "catastrophic collapse" of German exchange, which vaguely alarms the general public and produces much talk in Berlin of possible national bankruptcy. On this point Herr von Gwinner, for many years regarded as the Napoleon of German finance, was questioned by a London *Daily News* correspondent as to whether Germany was going bankrupt. This financial authority replied that "there are much confused talk and confused thinking about bankruptcy," and he pointed out that "a distinction must be drawn between bankruptcy of credit and bankruptcy of treasury." The present condition of German credit, he said, is a condition of bankruptcy, but, on the other hand, there is no suggestion of Treasury or State bankruptcy. Herr von Gwinner is quoted further as saying:

"A formal declaration of bankruptcy would not do any one any good and would not make the financial position of the German Treasury the least scrap better. The whole fabric of German credit is tottering, but surely no one is now so foolish as to believe that if it is crusht down, other European countries are going to escape. Our crash means the crash of France and, in fact, of the whole of Europe.

"Germany is simply heading to economic ruin, and as nations are economically interdependent here, her ruin would involve that of Europe generally. I am little surprized that complete collapse of our credit has come with such startling suddenness, but I foresaw it and have repeatedly warned the Entente both publicly and privately during the past year. But my warnings were always dismissed as mere guff. . . . . .

"Of course, we could never pay, and no sane British or French financier expects us to pay, the huge indemnities of which there is still talk, but if you give us breathing space and grant us credit to import raw materials and foodstuffs, we shall be able to pay a very large sum indeed. The greatest and most tragic aspect of the German industrial situation is that the will to work on the part of the German working classes is stronger to-day than at any time since the revolution.

"A meeting of bankers and government experts was held to-day to consider the exchange question. The physicians are meeting at the bedside of the dying patient."

That America should grant Germany credits is the burden of an article in the *Frankfurter Handelsblatt*, which urges that Germany convince Americans a loan is necessary "in the interests of American business." This journal proposes also that America settle the question of German property in America directly with Germany, or withhold liquidation in order to enable America to employ German security as collateral for a loan to Germany, thereby freeing money for the purchase of American raw materials and foodstuffs. If Germany does not receive such foodstuffs and raw materials she must collapse, according to the *Handelsblatt*, which adds bitterly that "she can not remain the journeyman or slave of France or the world."

BRITAIN'S BIT IN THE WAR

BRITAIN'S SHARE in the victory of the Allies over Germany is revealed with official authority in figures that follow. So far as man-power is concerned, notes the London *Times*, pride of place goes to France. Out of the French masculine population of military age, that is, from eighteen to fifty years, according to authorities of the French Government, 89.3 per cent., or 8,392,000 men of a total of 9,336,000, saw service either at the front or in the army-zone at some time during the years of war. Great Britain occupies second place in respect of contingents contributed for military service; and the third largest contribution was made by the United States, which sent close to two million men to fight in France. *The Times* publishes the official figures on Britain's quota, as follows:

TOTAL OF BRITISH TROOPS

British Isles	5,704,416
Canada	640,886
Australia	416,809
New Zealand	220,099
South Africa	136,070
India	1,401,350
Other Colonies*	134,837
Total	8,654,467

*Includes colored troops recruited from South Africa, West Indies, etc.

TOTAL CASUALTIES

	Approximate Killed, Died of Wounds, Died	Approximate Missing and Prisoners	Wounded
British Isles	662,083	140,312*	1,644,786
Canada	56,119	306*	149,733
Australia	58,460	164*	152,100
New Zealand	16,132	5*	40,749
South Africa	6,928	33*	11,444
India	47,746	871*	65,126
Other Colonies†	3,649	366*	3,504
	851,117	142,057	2,067,442

* Prisoners repatriated not shown. Men now known to be killed shown under heading of "Killed."

† Includes colored troops from South Africa, etc., but excludes 44,262 African native followers—*i.e.*, died and killed, 42,318; wounded, 1,322; missing, 622. The deaths were due mainly to epidemics.

In the appended table on the British Army in France in 1918, it is explained that the "ration strength" comprises the total number of men—excluding colored labor and prisoners of war—who were being fed from army stocks in France. The figures under this heading include thousands of men whose duty it was not to fight, but to supply, equip, and in other ways assist the fighting men. The "combatant strength" includes all fighting troops, together with the troops in divisional or base depots, while the "rifle strength" is that of the officers and men of the infantry battalions alone:

BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, 1918

	Ration Strength	Combatant Strength	Rifle Strength
March 11	1,828,098	1,293,000	616,000
April 1	1,667,701	1,131,124	528,617
September 23	1,752,829	1,200,181	493,306
November 11	1,731,578	1,164,790	461,748

Comparable figures for the United States, remarks *The Times*, as taken from official sources, read as follows:

UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE, 1918

	Ration Strength	Combatant Strength	Rifle Strength
March 11	245,000	123,000	49,000
April 1	319,000	214,000	51,000
September 25	1,641,000	1,195,000	341,000
November 11	1,924,000	1,160,000	322,000

During the victorious offensive against the German Army between July 18 and November 11 the captures of prisoners and guns in France are thus recorded:

	Prisoners	Guns
British Armies	200,000	2,540
French Armies	135,720	1,880
American Armies	43,300	1,421
Belgian Armies	14,500	474

In addition, this London daily points out, there were eighty thousand British combatant troops in Italy who cooperated most effectively in the final defeat of the Austrian Army at Vittorio-Veneto, capturing thirty thousand prisoners. In the eastern theaters of war, Palestine and Mesopotamia, where about four hundred thousand British troops were fighting throughout 1918, the complete defeat and destruction of the Turkish Army were effected by the British alone, and a total of eighty-five thousand prisoners was taken.

AMERICA "STARVING" CANADA'S PRESS

SHALL AMERICAN READERS gorge themselves with Sunday supplements while Canadian readers starve for daily newspapers because American publishers demand the paper and are willing to pay a bigger price for it? This question is asked by some journals of the Dominion in connection with the stopping of publication of more than one hundred Canadian newspapers for lack of paper. American newspapers, we are reminded, publish on Sunday and carry on all days much more advertising, under special present conditions, than do Canadian newspapers. The result is that American buyers can afford to pay higher prices, which Canadian manufacturers are naturally not loath to receive. At first the Canadian Government, we are told, tried to regulate export and fix prices of paper for home consumers. But this procedure has been followed by a less drastic and more workable one. Exports of paper from Canada are allowed, but the Canadian press must not be deprived of necessary newsprint. The matter is a complicated one that the Government seems decided to have the manufacturers and the publishers disentangle for themselves. Justification of the government-control method is voiced by the Brantford *Expositor*, which avers that "it would be clearly an injustice to the people of Canada to allow the resources of this country, in this regard, to be exploited for the benefit of American newspapers, to the detriment of Canadian interests." An indication of the American demand is found in the fact that, "one American newspaper is importing from Canada an amount equal to 65 per cent. of the total consumption of Canadian newspapers." The Moose Jaw *Evening Times* also charges that "behind the whole trouble are the enormous prices paid for newsprint in the United States, and the unprecedented demand for this, the cheapest grade of paper made." If American newspapers are able and willing to pay for Canadian newsprint prices that threaten the existence of the daily and weekly Canadian press, remarks the Port Arthur *News-Chronicle*, "the consequence for Canada will be in the nature of a national calamity."

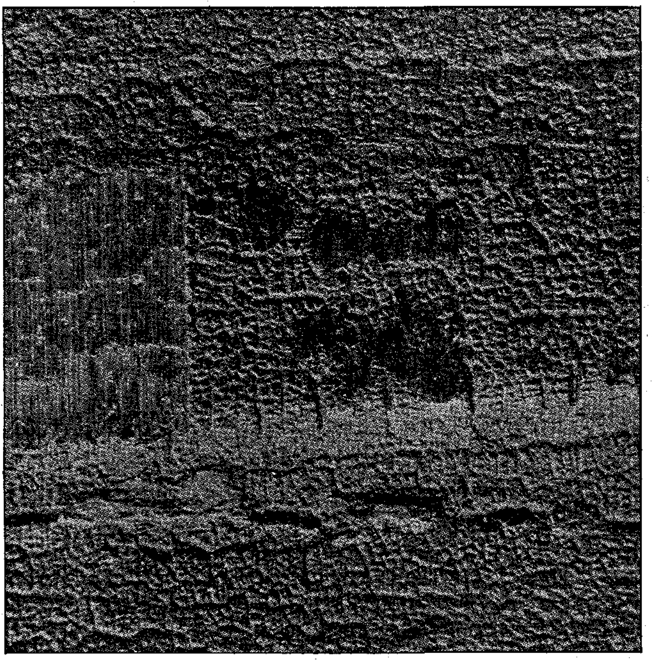
But sharp opposition to the initial action of the Government appears in the Montreal *Gazette*, which says:

> "It is asserted that government intervention was made necessary because Canadian paper-makers refused to supply Canadian publishers, preferring to export the whole of their product to the United States. That statement lacks the essential element of truth. What two paper companies have declined to do is to supply Canadian publishers with newsprint at less than fair market value, a very different thing. . . . This we say notwithstanding that *The Gazette* is a large consumer of newsprint, has no financial interest in the paper-making industry, and desires to obtain its newsprint at a low cost that may be carried on to the benefit of its readers. . . . If the Government will put an end to the Paper Controller and all his works, the difficulty will quickly be overcome. When they cease to be pap-fed, the newspapers will stand upon their feet, and no longer will there be talk of shortage of newsprint or suspension of publication."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY GUNS GIVE OUT

THE LARGER A PIECE OF ARTILLERY the sooner it becomes inaccurate in fire and gives out. The heaviest pieces are capable of firing comparatively few shots. Eighty-three discharges will do up a forty-centimeter gun, whereas the small pieces may fire seven thousand shots. Sooner or later all succumb. No one can wonder who glances at the accompanying reproductions of photographs of a used gun's inside. What reduces the effective surface of a gun's bore to such a frazzled condition? Some of the theories are assembled by Arthur Bennington, in an article entitled "Why Big Guns are Short-Lived," contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, January 10). The writer thinks that this rapid deterioration of his tools is the most serious problem that confronts the modern artillerist. Experience has shown, the writer says, that progressive deterioration of the carefully finished interior of the bore begins with the very first discharge. It is so slight in the earlier rounds as to cause no serious variation in the range, but after a number of rounds dependent upon the caliber the interior becomes so badly worn down that the rifling ceases to spin the projectile fast enough to keep it steady. He continues:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

RIFLING OF TWELVE-INCH GUN AFTER 400 SHOTS.

Greatly magnified. Note heat cracks and general wearing down.

> "As the wearing out or erosion, as it is called, proceeds, the projectiles begin to wobble, in their flight, and when the erosion has proceeded to a certain point, the projectile will begin to tumble end over end. This erratic behavior of the projectile, of course, slows down its speed, and the question of hitting the target becomes very largely a matter of chance.
>
> "Many are the theories which have been advanced to explain the exact character of the chemical changes which take place in the metal of the bore and the mechanical forces which, coupled with the supposed chemical changes, combine to bring about erosion. . . . Rear Admiral Ettore Bravetta, of the Italian Navy, devotes a chapter of his recently published book on artillery to this subject under the title 'The Life and Death of a Gun,' in which he gives some striking figures showing that before the war the British had established a scale, showing when the average gun of the various calibers had been eroded to the point of uselessness. Thus, they estimated that the one hundred-millimeter gun had become inaccurate to the point of uselessness after 739 shots; the one-hundred-and-twenty-seven-millimeter gun after 640; the one-hundred-and-fifty-two-millimeter after 395; the three-hundred-and-five-millimeter gun after 149 shots; the three-hundred-and-forty-three-millimeter after 102 shots, and the four-hundred-and-six-millimeter after 83 shots. The life of the smaller guns is very much longer, varying from 4,000 to 7,500 shots. In the late war we believe that some of the guns using nitrocellulose powder greatly exceeded even these last figures.
>
> "Among the theories which have been advanced to explain erosion is that adopted by Admiral Bravetta. Briefly stated, it is as follows: The gun, in firing, absorbs a certain amount of heat which penetrates a very thin layer on the surface of the bore. The layer expands, but as it is surrounded by the thick, cold wall of the inner tube, the effort of expansion is restrained, the elastic limit is exceeded, and permanent distortion follows. Then, as the high pressure and temperature of the gases cease to be exerted, the thin layer contracts and, having been already crusht, its contraction produces a number of little surface cracks. This process continues with every shot, and at each the cracks widen. At each subsequent discharge the hot powder-gases rush through these cracks, and, in so doing, enlarge them. As the work of destruction goes on, the inner surfaces become rough, the lands flatten out, and become eaten away."

A discussion of this problem in the report of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, for 1913, is referred to by Mr. Bennington as illuminating. It is based on a study of a badly eroded gun from which five rings were cut at stated intervals from the breech to the muzzle. The rifling at the breech was found to be entirely worn away, while that at the muzzle was in a practically perfect condition. To quote further:

> "General Crozier draws attention to the theory that the surface of the bore may be hardened in a manner similar to the hardening of tool steel, being heated above the critical temperature and then cooled by the great mass of metal back of the layer, with resulting hardness. The surface would then be brittle and without any plasticity, and the friction of the projectile as it passed through the bore might easily produce incipient cracks which, in successive rounds, would develop in size and extent. General Crozier neither accepts nor rejects this theory, tho he thinks the evidence is rather against than for it. He points out that to raise the metal to the required temperature would necessitate a number of rounds of firing, and since the body of the tube would be considerably heated by each successive round, the process would really be a hardening followed by a tempering process, giving a fairly soft metal. As a matter of fact, however, the surface is found to be actually glass-hard.
>
> "The second method by which hardness may be produced is by a process similar to wire-drawing commonly known as 'cold work.' Beilby has shown that a surface skin may be built up by mechanical movement. This surface gives unmistakable evidence of having passed through a state in which it must have possest the mobility of a liquid. The surface layers retain their mobility only for a brief period and then solidify in a vitreous amorphous state. Such a surface, as produced by polishing, burnishing, drawing, or hammering, possesses the property of hardness or brittleness.
>
> "The third method of producing hardness is by increasing the amount of carbon on the surface of the bore, as is done by the cementation process of hardening armor. It has been suggested that the hot powder gases act to produce this result on the bore. This theory best accounts for the fact that the hard layer is thickest in the firing chamber. General Crozier, as the result of examination, microscopic and otherwise, of the interior surface of eroded guns, reaches the conclusion that the development of heat cracks is due to the presence of a hard surface produced by cementation of the metal by the products of combustion of the powder, and by work put upon the surface by the moving projectile."

TEACHING ORIGINALITY

MAY A BOY BE TAUGHT to be "original"? Not if originality is an inborn quality and nothing else. But all teaching is simply the development of inborn qualities. The teacher can expand; he can not create. That every one has a little originality, and that this may easily be developed and expanded, are the contentions of Halbert P. Gillette, editor of *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), in a recent issue of his paper. Originality, he asserts, begets originality; and this is the reason why there are ages and places where one or another effort of the mind is supreme. Americans took out over a million patents up to January 1, 1916, whereas at the same time Russia, with nearly twice the population, had taken out but thirty thousand. This, according to Mr. Gillette, is not because there are no inventive minds in Russia, but because their originality has not been developed. In other words, they could be taught to invent, if they had teachers. We read:

"Teaching, in its broadest sense, means not only the imparting of facts but the training of the mind or body or both by a teacher. No one contends that a mind entirely void of inherited ability in a given field can be developed by training. All that training can do is to develop or strengthen the powers that are inherited. Is originality inherited in some measure by most men?

"Those who have studied many children assure us that they usually exhibit a 'lively imagination.' But what is that if not originality. The power to combine parts of existing mental records so as to form novel wholes, whether in sleep-dreams or in 'day-dreams,' is nothing else than the power to imagine, to create, to invent. It is true that we use the words 'create' and 'invent' to designate subclasses of the term 'imagine'; but when we come to study the real meaning of these three terms we see that they all involve the power to originate. Now this inherited power to originate may be feeble or it may be strong, but in any case it is susceptible of becoming stronger under proper training, or of becoming atrophied or weaker if not properly exercised. . . . . . .

"Innumerable writers have commented upon the strange fact that creative intellects seem to occur in groups. There were the Aristotolian group, the Elizabethan group, and the Cambridge group, to mention only three great literary groups—one in Greece, one in England, and one in America. But note particularly that in every case these groups were composed of men who were in frequent, personal communication with one another. Is this not significant? Does it not indicate that some one man of exceptional genius developed unusual originality in certain other men about him? Either it indicates this, or else these men developed originality in one another. In either case, such phenomena show that originality is increased by training.

"Let us turn to a much broader and perhaps more convincing class of facts—the number of inventions and discoveries produced by each of the different countries.

"The following table shows the total number of patents issued by each of thirteen nations up to the end of 1915, and their respective total populations in round numbers:

	Population	*Patents*
America (U. S.)	103,000,000	1,055,802
Austria-Hungary	50,000,000	156,975
Belgium	7,600,000	242,267
Canada	7,700,000	166,199
France	39,600,000	404,514
Germany	66,700,000	296,514
Great Britain	46,100,000	450,440
Italy	35,600,000	129,428
Norway	2,500,000	27,520
Russia	175,000,000	30,844
Spain	20,400,000	54,390
Sweden	5,700,000	41,588
Switzerland	3,700,000	72,275
	563,600,000	3,128,756

"All the remaining countries in the world had issued fewer than 300,000 patents up to 1915. . . . . .

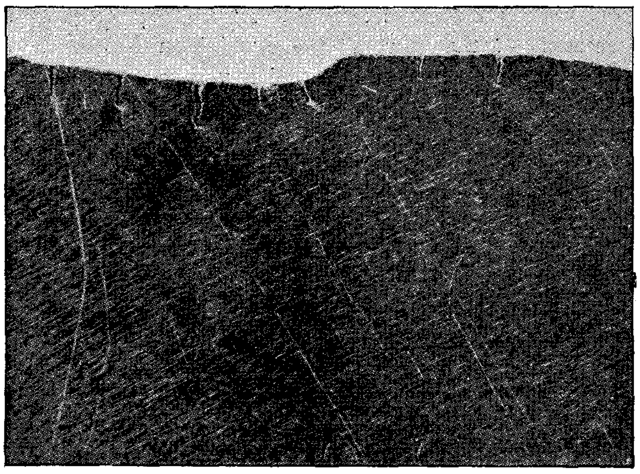
"If we consider the different fields in which originality manifests itself most strongly, we are imprest at once with the fact that there are wide differences between countries whose general education is substantially the same.

"Turn first to France. We see there a predominant originality in artistic matters even to artistic dress. Yet in the early days of science France led the world.

"Turn next to Germany. We see there a predominant originality in chemical and physical research, in applied chemistry, and in the art of music. Yet it was not many generations ago that German music was mostly borrowed from Italy and pure science from England and France.

"Turn next to England. We see there a predominant originality in textile machinery, in physical research, and in the art of poetry. Yet England was also once the leader in pure chemistry, in nearly all lines of mechanical invention, and in literature of every sort.

"Turn next to America. Here we see a predominant originality in mechanical inventions, in scientific agriculture, in advertising, and in the arts of humor, short-story telling, and film drama. Yet America is 'the melting-pot' of Europe. Why, then, is it not equally original in all the sciences, pure and applied, and in all the arts?



HEAT-CRACKS ON BIG-GUN RIFLING.

"The answer is obvious. Originality begets originality. One original mind inspires other minds to become original, and not only inspires but trains them to become more inventive. If this were not so, all educated nations would be about equal in originality in every field."

Genius attracts genius, but it does more than this, says Mr. Gillette. It inspires and it teaches. Our education does not give practical recognition to this fact. The greatest teachers—the great originators—are frequently not on the faculty of school or college. And they are usually so absorbed in building a reputation or a fortune that they spend little time in developing greater originality in other men. He goes on:

"A teacher of engineering recently wrote this:

"'An almost negligible percentage of pupils have power to invent and do original research work. This power can not be given by any amount of instruction. If courses are therefore planned with the idea of developing such powers, they will only suit an exceedingly small percentage of the pupils. It is very often the case that the majority of the pupils in the class are in a haze as to what the instructor with such ideals is talking about.

"'If any engineering instructor will take a census as to what his pupils are doing five or ten years after graduation, he will find very, very few doing original research work, and a very large majority using detailed information of various kinds which they have to grope for in engineering handbooks and the like, because they were not given concrete details during their college course.'

"I can not agree with such statements, further than to admit that most practising engineers do very little that is original. But this latter condition proves nothing unless it be that their education has atrophied their originality. By a parity of argument one might claim that since Russia has produced only one invention per 60,000 of population, therefore there are no inventive brains in Russia. If general and technical education has resulted in making the French, Germans, English, and Americans six hundred times as inventive as the Russians, there is assurance that originality and education do go hand in hand. If one of these four leading nations is noticeably inventive in certain lines, another in other lines, and so on, there is assurance that different teachers and different methods of teaching (whether in school, or in factory, or in studio) produce noticeably different development of originality in their pupils or colaborers.

"If systematic training for developing originality is not yet to be given to all, at least let it be given to as many as seek it. The time has come to cast out that 'evil spirit' of education which continually cries: Only the few, by the grace of God, can ever be original."

TO AVOID THE HAIR-TONIC COCKTAIL

THE PROSPECT that disciples of Gambrinus will still be able to concoct potable mixtures with the aid of medicinal preparations has been made less golden by a series of conferences held in Washington, at the invitation of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, by representatives of the various industries affected. At these conferences the enforcement of that part of the Prohibition Act classifying medicinal or toilet preparations and flavoring extracts as "intoxicating liquors" was discust. To fall under the ban, these preparations must contain more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol and be "not unfit" for beverage purposes. Many do exceed this alcoholic content. As for suitability for beverages, it is quite possible that many "toilet-waters" and "extracts" not hitherto regarded in this light might develop availability under the tension of great thirst. Writes J. D. Bevans in *Drug Topics* (New York, January):

"The conference on December 1 was directed to toilet supplies and perfumery. The Government's proposition that bay rum be denatured with tartar emetic was strongly opposed on the ground that the difference between emetic and toxic doses of the proposed denaturant was very slight, and its action as an emetic somewhat uncertain, and being a cumulative poison, serious consequences might result if any quantity were consumed.

"The proposal was submitted by the meeting that manufacturers be permitted to denature their own product with some approved denaturant, zinc sulfate, cadmium salts, and salicylic acid being suggested as suitable. The same proposition was urged as to hair tonics and similar preparations which were capable of being used internally. While no definite action was taken at the conference on these propositions, it appears likely that these articles will be handled along the lines suggested.

"It was the consensus of opinion that toilet-waters and perfumes were sufficiently denatured by the oils and fixatives which they contain not to need further denaturization to discourage their use for beverage purposes."

The conference on the 3d and 4th discust alcoholic medicinal preparations. As a basis for discussion, the government officials submitted a list of preparations which they stated were fit for use as beverages, including such things as elixir of licorice, tincture of lavender, tincture of ginger, blackberry cordial, compound spirit of myrrh, wine of pepsin, "beef, iron, and wine," and tincture of caramel. Says Mr. Bevans:

"It will be noted that all of these articles have legitimate medicinal uses. To prohibit their manufacture altogether or unduly restrict their manufacture and sale, the representatives present urged, would work a great hardship on the public.

"After consideration by the technical representatives of the various houses represented, it was suggested to the government officials that the elixirs on said list be sold by manufacturers and wholesalers only to those holding permits for the use and sale of non-beverage spirits and duly licensed physicians, and that sales be made by retailers to the consumer only when said elixirs are properly medicated or upon physician's prescription; that . . . compound tincture of lavender and tincture of ginger be sold in the unmodified form to the consumer in quantities not greater than two fluid ounces at one time and not more frequently than once in ten days to the same purchaser, excepting upon a prescription of a physician; that blackberry cordial be sold in the unmodified form to the consumer in quantities not greater than four fluid ounces at one time and not more frequently than once in ten days to the same purchaser, excepting upon a physician's prescription; that the sale of [various medicinal 'wines'] . . . be made to the consumer only when properly medicated so as to make them unfit for beverage purposes or upon a physician's prescription; [and] that beef, iron, and wine be sold in quantities not greater than one pint to the consumer and only upon the prescription of a physician.

"Any restrictions on the sale of these articles may make it necessary to keep records of sales, as in the case of whisky, and the keeping of such sales records was strongly opposed by the representatives of the retail drug trade.

"Whatever action may be taken on the suggestions made, it appears quite certain that *Tinctura zingiberis*, under which name is successfully concealed from the layman that old friend of our childhood, tincture of ginger, will not be gently handled, but will undoubtedly be subjected to many restrictions. It will probably have company, however.

"On December 5 flavoring extracts were discust. There does not appear to be any intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the legitimate sale of these extracts, nor to require them to be non-alcoholic. The sale at retail, however, of large packages of extracts, pints and quarts, will probably be restricted."

PROHIBITION AND PROPRIETARIES

"PATENT" MEDICINES, which their own makers more properly term "proprietaries," since practically none of them are patented or patentable, have often been mentioned in connection with the fight for prohibition. It has been charged that many of them were used more freely as beverages than as medicines, and it has even been said of late that some State-prohibition legislation has been so framed as to favor this use. Against these statements the makers of "proprietaries" have always protested. Mr. E. T. Kemp, representing "The Proprietary Association," with headquarters at Chicago, and editor of *Standard Remedies*, asserts that only about one so-called "patent medicine" in four contains alcohol at all, and if any of those which do contain alcohol are "fit for beverage purposes" they become, automatically, intoxicating liquors under the definition of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, and their manufacture and sale are prohibited. As the prohibition law is to be enforced by the Revenue Department, by whom permits for the use of non-beverage alcohol are granted, the probability of the misuse of medicines as substitute for alcoholic liquors is very remote, Mr. Kemp thinks, and likely to be followed by the immediate revocation of permits. The Proprietary Association, representing about 80 per cent. of the output of so-called "patent medicines" in the United States is on record, he says, as in accord with the strictest enforcement of the prohibition enforcement law, and its attitude on that subject has been communicated to the Prohibition Commissioner. Mr. Kemp writes further:

"No prohibition law, State or national, has been written by, for, or in the interests of the manufacturers of 'patent medicines.' Any statement to the contrary is false and ridiculous. It is well known that the prohibition enforcement bills have been written by the Anti-Saloon League, whose sole purpose is to destroy the lawful manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, in which purpose it has succeeded. It is up to the Revenue Department to destroy the illicit manufacture and sale.

"The National Prohibition Enforcement Act contains a definition of 'intoxicating liquor,' as do most State laws, and these definitions are of approximate uniformity. The National Act, in its definition, among other articles (including beer, wine, whisky, etc.) mentions: 'Liquids or compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume which is fit for beverage purposes.'

"If a product, of any kind, character, or nature, contains more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol and is 'fit for beverage purposes' it is an intoxicating liquor and can not be made or sold in the channels of trade. The definition is certainly no concession to any one.

"It seems to be the deliberate intent of the antipatent-medicine propagandist to create an impression that patent medicines, *per se*, are alcoholic compounds, and, upon this false impression, to attempt to destroy the business of manufacturing and selling such medicines.

"Such medicines differ in no material particular from the medicines prescribed or dispensed by physicians, except that they are frequently advertised to the public and are sold as articles of merchandise to druggists. They constitute perhaps 60 per cent. of the drug business in the United States.

"As determined by the Commission on Proprietary Medicines of the American Pharmaceutical Association, only 27.79 per cent. of patent medicines contain in excess of one per cent. of alcohol. Of United States Pharmacopeia galenicals 48.24 per cent. and 47.65 per cent. of the National Formulary galenicals contain more than one per cent. of alcohol.

"Alcohol for manufacture can be obtained only on permit granted by the Department of Internal Revenue after it has satisfied itself that the alcohol is to be used in the manufacture of non-beverage preparations. These permits may be revoked, and the manufacturer's bond, equal to $4.20 for each gallon of alcohol used, may be forfeited if misuse is made of the alcohol so withdrawn.

"Under these conditions fear that 'patent medicines' will supply the alcohol addict with his tipple is groundless. The contingency is too remote to give even the antipatent-medicine propagandist any hope or joy."

A PREHISTORIC NIAGARA—What engineers believe is an ancient Niagara Falls, buried for thousands of years, has been uncovered during the course of excavations for the new Welland Ship Canal, reports *The Universal Engineer* (New York, January). It says:

"The 'skeleton' of this great prehistoric cataract, according to engineers in charge of construction, was fully as wide and probably had a greater fall than the present Niagara Falls. The first indications of the former cataract came to light when workmen uncovered a series of ledges in the form of steps with a total drop of twenty-five feet and a width of four hundred feet. The rock from this point sloped sharply and at a distance of about one hundred feet from the end of the ledges showed a depth of seventy-five feet.

"Here was discovered what is believed to have been the main precipice over which the rushing water plunged hundreds of feet to its bed below. The surface of the rock showed unmistakable signs of having been worn smooth by the action of water rushing over it for countless years. There is nothing in history that mentions this former cataract, but experts believe it once formed the chief link between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Eight-Mile Creek, a small stream, now flows over part of the course of the prehistoric waterway, and this in turn will soon become the new ship canal."

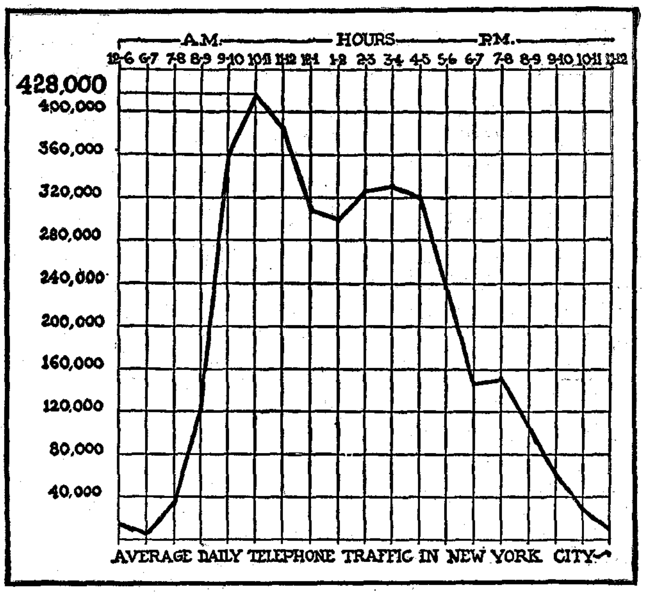
COAL-DUST EXPLOSIONS IN MILLS—Increasing use of coal-dust for heating in the Pittsburg district steel-mills has led the United States Bureau of Mines to make an elaborate investigation of the explosion hazard in connection with this fuel. The bureau has issued a series of cautions to avoid this danger, which should be of particular interest to every mill using coal-dust. Says a dispatch to *The Iron Age* (New York, January 22):

"The decreasing supply of natural gas has largely resulted in the greater use of pulverized coal, and elaborate installations have recently been made in the steel-plants to powder the coal and convey it to the furnaces. It has been found, however, that soon after the furnaces commenced to operate with the pulverized coal, large quantities of fine dust began to accumulate on the platforms over the furnaces, the roof trusses, on the outside of the various pipe-lines, electric cables, and even on the roofs of the buildings. Some of the companies, becoming alarmed, requested the Bureau of Mines to make an investigation to ascertain the liability of this dust to cause an explosion. While conducting this investigation an explosion occurred in another mill which caused the death of one man and severely burned two others."

THE HELLO CURVE

THE accompanying curve, showing the variation of the number of telephone-calls from hour to hour through the day, is given in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 10). Says this journal:

"When do you use the telephone most often? At what hour does the report 'busy' come back with the greatest persistence? What are the times of day at which you have to wait longest for a connection—presumably because all the trunk lines out of your central office are for the moment carrying a full load?



ONE DAY OF NEW YORK'S TELEPHONE TRAFFIC.

The answer to these questions is carried on the chart herewith, prepared by the New York Telephone Company as a suggestion to its subscribers of their cooperation in the improvement of the service.

"This chart represents the telephone business of the average day. From midnight to 6 A.M. it is small and getting smaller; then as the retail stores and other 'early' businesses begin to shake off their slumbers it starts to mount. As offices open and clear for the day's action the rate of increase gets faster and faster, until in the one hour between nine and ten the calls are three times as numerous as during the sixty minutes immediately preceding. As the day's business gets into full swing, with everybody at work, calls continue to increase, tho at a much less alarming pace; and the peak-load for the day is carried by the hour between ten and eleven, with 428,000 calls in the city.

"After eleven o'clock it appears that the impending lunch-hour makes a certain number of telephone-users feel that what calls they still have to make will best go over until afternoon; and from twelve to two, while the city is eating, there is a still further drop—tho 300,000 calls per hour during lunch-time is a pretty respectable total after all. When we return from our midday meal we do not run the wire business up to such a sharp peak as we did in the morning, when the urgent calls of the day were being made. The afternoon load is fairly constant from two to five. Then it falls rapidly, however, and with the exception of the hour from seven to eight, when people call up their friends to arrange for the evening's entertainment, there is a steady and rapid decline to the irreducible minimum of the next daybreak.

"Individual days of course show peculiarities, which it is the business of one division of the company's engineering department to account for. When a single transportation line breaks down late in the afternoon there is frequently a peak rivaling that of 11 A.M., caused by the desperate efforts of all Staten Island or Flatbush or the Bronx to inform its family that it will not be home to dinner, and why. When the fake armistic story broke upon New York in November, 1918, just as the morning peak-load was being passed, everybody who could get access to an instrument tried to telephone home that the war was over, and the wires were literally swamped."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 90

LETTERS - AND - ART

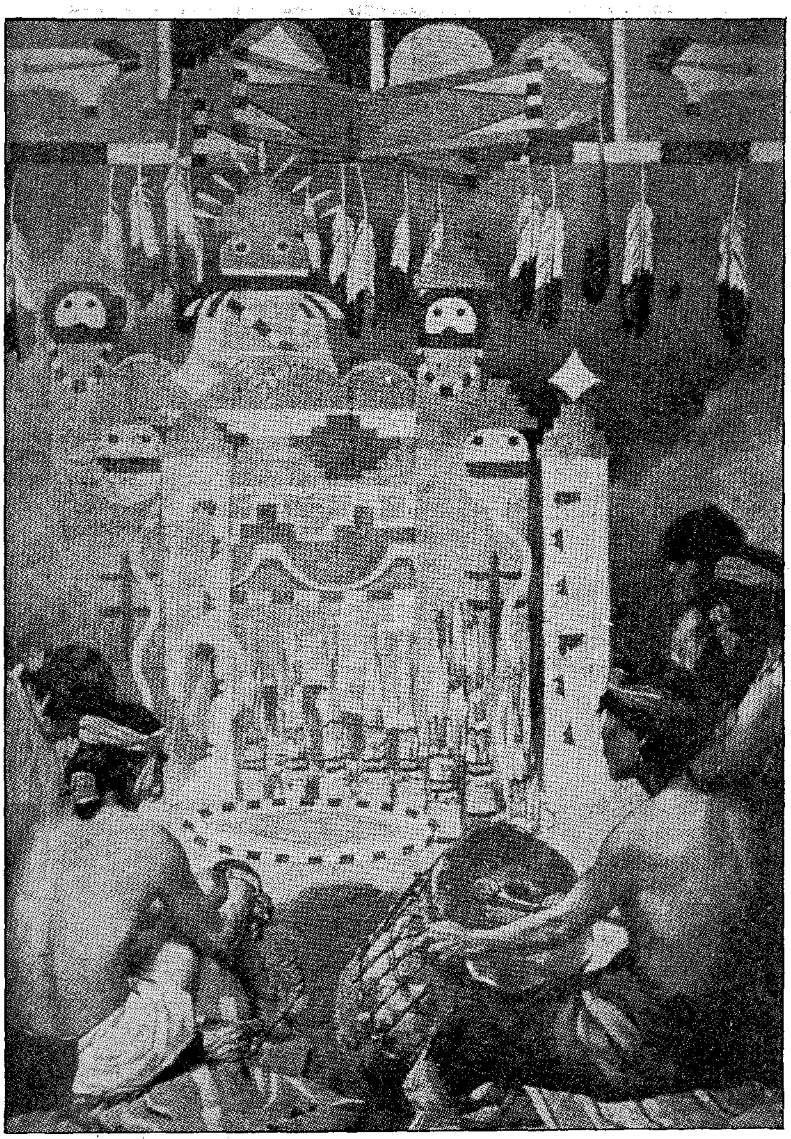
THE NEW ART OF THE SOUTHWEST

THERE WAS A DAY when Emerson cried out, "Let the Americans come home, for unto us a child is born." American literature had spoken with an original voice and the listeners in the European schools of letters could come back and take notice of their own. Something like this cry is sounded in *Art and Archæology* (January) over the artistic activities of 1919 in the Southwest. Art has so long waited on the doorsteps of Europe that this 1919 reaction comes as a great clap. The Art Museum of Santa Fé, which registers the doings in that quarter, held thirty-eight exhibitions during the year, and gave first exhibitions to over eleven hundred paintings. Here was a gigantic baby that will demand all the attention our expatriate artists may have power to give. Moreover, as the writer of the article, Mr. Edgar L. Hewett, says, "the remarkable range of subjects and treatment speaks of the exploration of vast new fields with infinite courage and joy." We find that—

"This season has witnessed the most ambitious undertakings in the history of Southwestern Art, and the most noteworthy achievements. No landscape was too mysterious, no color too bewildering, no phase of human life too subtle for the brushes seeking new endeavors. Some conceptions rose to epic proportions and character and were executed with brilliant success.

"One notices with great satisfaction that the purely picturesque or spectacular aspects of the Indian culture no longer make the strongest appeal. There is a marked increase in Indian portraiture and in the painting of the Indian ceremonies. Here the artist is attacking his most difficult problems, both of technique and interpretation. Moreover, with the inevitable disappearance of the pure Indian types, and the final disintegration of the ceremonies, these become priceless records.

"One wishes that some provision existed for an adequate presentation of the entire annual output of art in the Southwest. Nothing less can show the proportions attained by this movement, or the high character of the work being done by the group of men and women now painting in New Mexico. The steadily increasing representation of this group in the annual exhibitions throughout the country as well as in the permanent gallery collections is a gratifying sign."



Pictures from "Art and Archæology."

ALTAR OF THE GODS.

One of the eleven hundred pictures of the Southwest shown last year by the Art Museum of Santa Fé. It is painted by W. E. Rollins.

It was inevitable that this region should eventually impress itself powerfully upon the art of America, says Mr. Hewett, because "it is a country of irresistible character; strong, compelling, elemental. It may be said of most parts of our country that the incoming population 'possest' the land. Here the process was reversed. The country 'possest' the settlers." The insistent cry from Europe that our artists and writers give to the Old World something distinctively American may find its answer in part from the Southwest, for—

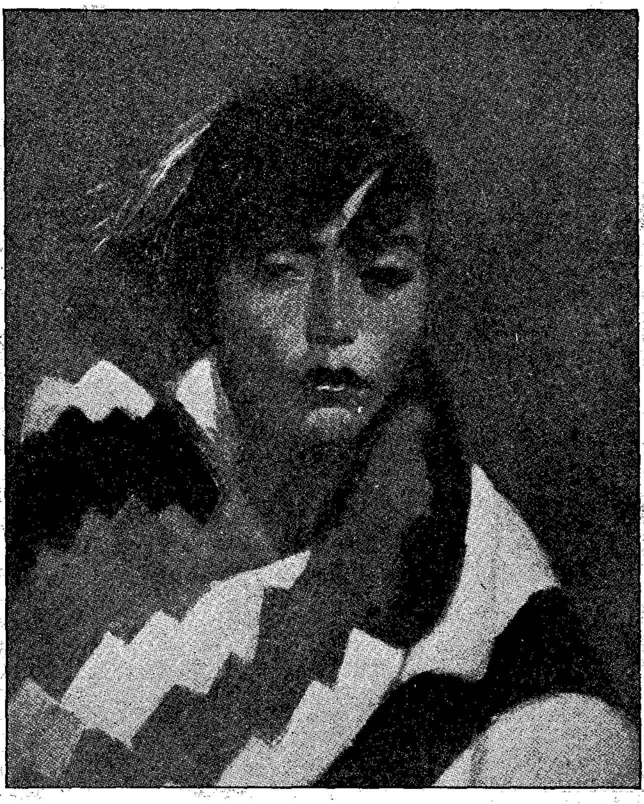
"In many sections the impress of nearly four centuries of European civilization is not discernible. Successively it molded to its own definite character the Indians, Mexicans, trappers and traders, frontiersmen, cowboys—all those of its long, romantic past. Now just as surely it is shaping to its own type the present population and institutions. How such a land would influence the artist and poet could be predicted with certain assurance from its reaction upon all its previous discoverers and explorers.

"While Santa Fé and Taos are the principal centers of this activity, the whole Southwest is attracting artists and writers. Santa Fé has attained to a unique place. Its dominant interest is in its cultural assets—its art, archeology, architecture, and history. This probably could be said of no other city in America—certainly of no other State capital. No other interest is so constantly under discussion by the people. The daily newspaper, the Santa Fé *New Mexican*, makes this group of topics the subject of daily news and comment and gives more space proportionately to this class of matter than any other daily newspaper in the United States.

"Those who have the good fortune to watch the development of the Southwestern art movement from year to year have a conviction that they are witnessing something that is destined to a high place in the history of American art, something of which the artists themselves are for the most part unconscious."

WHEN COLLEGES VOTE ON THE TREATY

CHINA WAS ROUSED from her lethargy over the threatened loss of Shantung by her student body, which started something like a "New China Movement." Some people would hate to admit that we are as somnolent as China, and need to have the students wake us up, while others do not take much stock in the opinions exprest by our college lads and lassies on the question of the Treaty, but two Senators, at least, thought it worth while to frame the inquiry addrest to them. Of course, everybody who disagrees with the result holds that a vote of college students doesn't mean much, anyway. Then it is impugned as rather useless by others because it does not depart largely from the majority opinion of the country, and because it was taken after that opinion had been pretty well formed in favor of a compromise treaty. It is charged also with being the "immature voice of babes" and the sycophantic voice of students following in the footsteps of favorite professors. The college poll on the Treaty ratification was only one of those representing the expression of the opinion of distinct bodies brought before the Senate recently by Mr. Hitchcock, but it was the one instantly catching the attention of the press of the country. In fact, the poll had such news value that it began to attract editorial notice before the results were fully tabulated. The referendum, containing the basic propositions of the two political parties, was voted upon in 410 colleges and universities, and 139,788 votes were cast with results, as given out by the press, in the following figures:



INDIAN BOY,

By Robert Henri, who adds this type of the Southwest to his gallery of figures drawn in many parts of Europe and America.

> "Compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations, 49,653 votes.
>
> "Ratification without reservation, 48,232 votes.
>
> "Ratification with the Lodge reservations, 27,970 votes.
>
> "Opposition to the Treaty in any form, 13,933 votes."

When Senator Hitchcock brought his figures before the Senate, returns had been received from over three hundred colleges, and his synopsis introduced into *The Congressional Record* shows a somewhat lower statement of terms than the final. He said:

> "The synopsis shows that 46,259 students voted for unqualified ratification; 33,304 for a compromise between the Lodge and Democratic reservations; 23,577 for ratification with the Lodge reservations, and 11,690 against ratification in any form.
>
> "The blanks submitted to students and faculties of over four hundred colleges stated these questions:
>
> "1. I favor ratification of League and Treaty without reservations and amendments.
>
> "2. I am opposed to ratification in any form.
>
> "3. I favor ratification of the Treaty but only with the Lodge reservations.
>
> "4. I favor a compromise between the Lodge and the Democratic reservations in order to facilitate ratification.
>
> "The blank ballots were revised and approved by Senator Lodge and myself. Two arguments were placed before the students of these colleges in printed form, one prepared by Senator Lodge and one by myself. Senator Lodge argued for ratification with the Lodge reservations. I opposed the Lodge reservations, but stated that reservations had become inevitable. I did not contend at all for ratification without compromise. I maintained that the only practical question was what reservation should be taken, and urged a compromise between the Lodge and the Democratic reservations.
>
> "Thus, despite that no argument was presented in favor of ratification the largest vote polled, about 45 per cent. of all, was for unqualified ratification. About 30 per cent. vote for compromise reservations, about 20 per cent. for the Lodge reservations, and less than 10 per cent. against ratification in any form. This shows a sentiment for uncompromising and unqualified ratification much stronger than I had supposed—a sentiment so strong as to cause amazement."

The significance and value of this vote is variously estimated, perhaps with a strong admixture of the judges' predilections. The New York *World* believes "the most unyielding opponent of the Treaty of Peace can hardly deny that the poll of the colleges and universities, including students and members of the faculties, is a fair index to the intelligent opinion of the country," and that the sentiment thus exprest "represents the sentiment of the American people in general." The Ithaca *Journal-News* prefers to make this judgment with qualifications:

> "Altho the referendum on the Peace Treaty conducted yesterday in a large number of American universities and colleges can not be said to represent American public opinion, it does represent the opinion of an important element of our people that is entitled to much respect. Further than that, the results of that referendum so far as they are at hand seem to reflect pretty faithfully that part of the public opinion which is based on intelligent consideration and study of the Treaty question."

Interpreting the vote, the Philadelphia *Record* sees the referendum as ending in "a very large victory for the President." It feels safe in assuming that "far the greater part of the ballots cast for compromise exprest less the wish for compromise than the conviction that compromise was necessary to get the Treaty through the Senate." In its editorial page it has some bitter words on the disregard of "old men, or even middle-aged men," and the harkening unto babes:

> "We are not very much imprest by this straw vote, because it was taken too late, after the Senate had divided on ratification and when it seemed probable that the Treaty could not be ratified as the President sent it to the Senate. Last summer, the opinion of the children whether the Treaty ought to be ratified as it stood, or only ratified with the Lodge reservations which had not yet been prepared, or with some compromise between the Treaty as it stands and the Treaty retracted in almost every article by the Lodge reservations, might have had some significance. But the opinions now are mere expressions for expediency and compromise."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* expresses the same skepticism, minus *The Record's* sympathy:

> "Probably no more senseless proceeding was ever taken in an alleged effort to secure an expression of public opinion. . . . It is probable that the students generally voted according

to their political affiliations or the views of their professors. It is idle to suppose that they have any special knowledge of the subject and that is why the exploitation of their views is harmful."

The anti-Wilson New York *American* and *Evening Sun* see the college vote as "anti-Wilsonian." *The American's* news paragraph arranges the result this way, apparently for sake of implications:

"The poll of 418 American colleges on the League of Nations was urged by the League to Enforce Peace in the hope of showing a preponderance of votes in favor of Wilson's covenant. The result is as follows:

INDIAN WOMAN.

The simplicity and dignity of Gauguin appear in this composition of the Southwest Zuñi Indian by William P. Henderson.

"In favor of Wilson's covenant unamended............ 48,232
"(Or 30.51 per cent. of the total vote.)

"In favor of some form of reservation Americanizing the Treaty, or for rejection of the covenant outright....109,846
"(Or 69.49 per cent. of the total vote.)"

"Very unconvincing," *The Evening Sun* sees "the efforts of the League partizans to draw any support for their side from the figures of the poll of the colleges." For this reason:

"Some 158,000 votes were cast out of a possible half-million in colleges, professional schools, and normal schools. The vote, therefore, represented only a minor part of the whole voice of the institutions of higher education—a minority, it must not be taken too readily as the voice of a representative sentiment. . . . . . .

"For reasons of class feeling the college public feels kindly disposed toward that brilliant exemplar of its own scholasticism, Woodrow Wilson. Its leaders and student body have for years built up in their minds the predisposing background for acceptance of Wilsonian ideas. Moreover, the scholastic faculty for generalization, natural to their methods of thought, renders college intellects susceptible to the merits of principle that any Wilson scheme is sure to contain, and dull to the faults of application."

But *The Morning World-Herald* (Omaha) retorts that "even the sordid practical politician will find it difficult to dismiss these figures with a sneer." They are the knocks of coming generations on the doors of those who hold the present in their hands:

"The colleges of to-day are training the leaders of American thought and action of to-morrow. They are training the successors of those who now hold seats of power in the Congress of the United States. They are the seats of the best American idealism, the sanctuaries and guardians of American traditions. And that, in the vote they have cast on this issue, they are representative of the wishes of the American people there is every reason to believe."

On the extreme Western coast the straw vote is looked upon by the San Francisco *Chronicle* as "merely an interesting incident of the prevailing psychopathic disturbance, and yet upon the whole it is rather interesting." *The Chronicle* says:

"How the faculties would vote was known, as the devitalizing influence of university life is well understood. The university faculties, as a class, are excellent men and women who have made themselves usefully familiar with some science or art and prefer academic quiet to the rough and tumble of business life, in which undoubtedly they show good sense, but also a certain lack of the sturdiness necessary to carry on the strenuous life. Occasionally such a fighter as Wilson develops from among them, and then the professional instinct is to follow him. In practical affairs they of necessity follow somebody, for they have no experience in them and no opportunity to learn. The lady professors may be assumed to be almost unanimously in favor of the President. Whether any one of them ever read the Treaty is open to doubt."

To the north, however, *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland) is in no such frame of mind:

"The college referendum on the Pacific coast should have special interest for those mighty senatorial wheel-horses of opposition to the League, Senator Poindexter and Senator Johnson. Four hundred and seventy-nine votes out of ten thousand, more or less, were against any League. It is our guess that this pretty fairly represents the percentage of sentiment behind these two stalwart champions of American backdown and isolation in their own homes."

Across the continent from the latter an almost similar sentiment is to be found in the Springfield *Union*, which says that "If the question of a League or no League were to be a political issue to be determined by the election, the Republican party would be so split as to leave an exceedingly small Borah-Johnson-Poindexter remnant." Finally, the Boston *Herald*, to show that the returns from the colleges accord with its estimate of "the prevailing judgment of serious-minded people," makes somewhat of a detailed analysis of New England opinion as represented in its colleges:

"In Bowdoin College, for example, filled with the sons of Maine Republicans, forty-eight students would take the Treaty as it is; five would kill it altogether; seventy-two would take the Lodge reservations, while 254 favor a compromise between the Lodge and the Democratic reservations. In other words, only five of the Bowdoin students stand for the position of United States Senator Fernald, of Maine, whereas some considerable part of 326—the last two groups—are behind Senator Fred Hale in his course as a mild reservationist.

"The showing in Bates and Colby is of practically the same sort, except that in Bates 113 students would take the Treaty as it is; only fifteen would reject it altogether; eighty-three vote for the Lodge reservations, and 177 favor reservations more in line with the President's position.

"There is Yale College, near enough to New York and cosmopolitan enough in its character, to be thoroughly representative. Only eighty-two of the participants in the election would reject the Treaty altogether, or follow the course of Senator Frank B. Brandegee from Connecticut; 313 are Lodge reservationists; 929 would go still further in the way of compromise, while 205 would take the Treaty in any form.

"Boston College and Holy Cross, reflecting the failure of the conference to provide self-determination for Ireland, stand overwhelmingly for the Lodge program.

"These returns are symptomatic of the state of public feeling. With it the Senate is very clearly out of touch, and we may add, truthfully, that the President, in his stubborn persistency, is also getting more and more out of touch with American sentiment."

FUTURE OF SALOON ART-GALLERIES

ART AS A HANDMAID to alcoholic indulgence has had a long standing in large communities, and now that saloons are closed it appears that the adornments thereof will have a cold welcome elsewhere. The New York *Sun* estimates some twenty thousand bars, presumably in New York, which had "one or more paintings to which the owner pointed with pride and the patrons surveyed with mixed emotions." Jocularities over prohibition have been applied to many of the by-products of bibular life, but no one before seems to have remembered the pretentions to connoisseurship of most owners of bars. *The Sun* gives them their day:

"Some of the drinking-places had owners who were connoisseurs and pictures of merit. One bar on Park Row contained paintings worth probably thirty thousand dollars: a decorous nude or two, a Holland scene, a Parisian shop-girl, a great race-horse done in oil, and two or three problem pictures. We use this last phrase because the scenes were puzzling to strangers. Why was a sword beside the lady's couch? How came lightning to overtake yon undraped figure in the darkling wood? These inquiries were always welcomed by bartenders or old-timers, who were glad to explain certain aspects of the feudal system and a tragic legend.

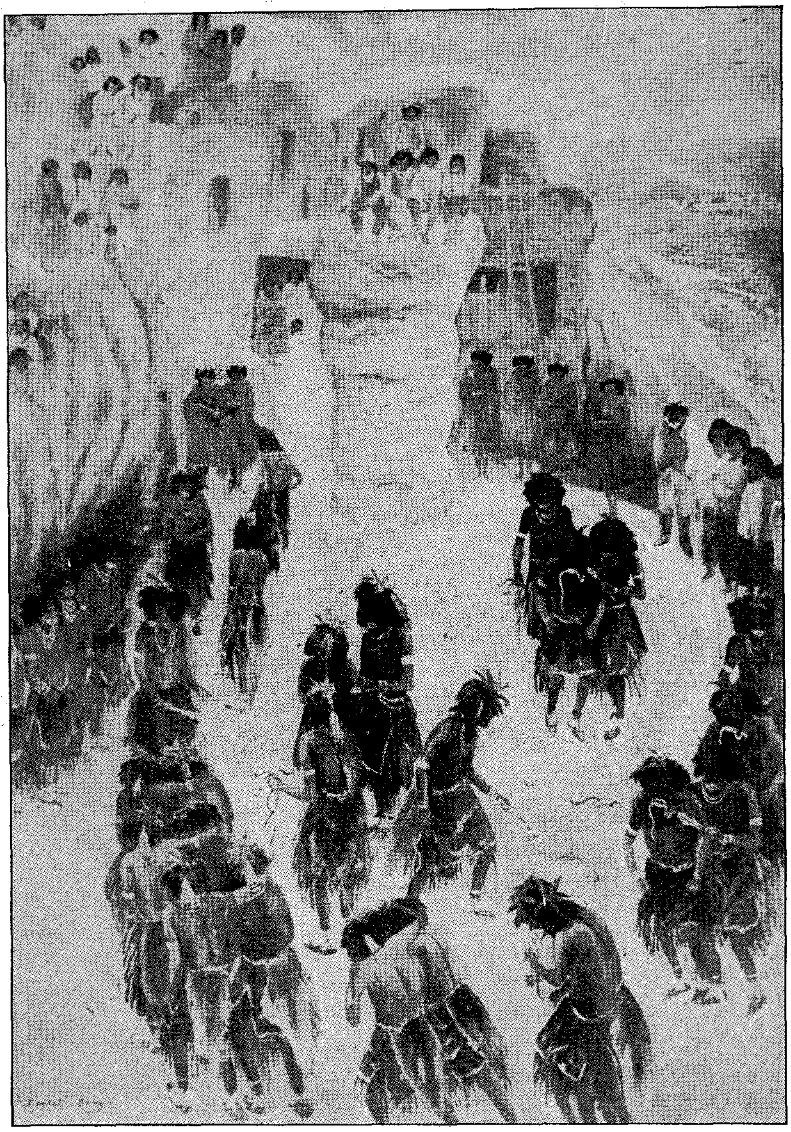
"Some other bars took their pattern from the old café of the Hoffman House, where Mr. Bouguereau was the sole representative of art with his 'Nymphs and Satyr.' Having just one picture, and that as large and as oily as possible, seemed to the careful boss of an ambitious gin-mill to be the proper thing. It might be a flock of bacchantes reeling across a green lawn, or a *Ganymede* bearing a brimming cup to one of Zeus's lady friends, or just plain 'Spring,' or the conventional young woman prone upon the sand. The proprietor always knew the name of the painter. 'That's by Bazinkus,' he would explain, 'and I've had some big offers for it from prominent business men.' But now that there are no more cocktails it is likely that prominent business men will stop making fervent attempts to gain possession of these pictures. Any object of art looked good after the seventh Martini.

"Must all these alluring canvases go to the attic? Perhaps some millionaire candy-maker, enriched by prohibition, will found a museum for the art which lost its home through the stroke which brought him his fortune. Of course the art critics would say that most of the paintings were bad, but most of the public would not know it. A rum museum, with its relics of mahogany, mirrors, brass, and curious utensils, might be brightened with a few hundred of the best saloon paintings."

This treatment of the subject has not considered the country at large, where the twenty thousand will be much augmented. The local solution of the problem of ownership is this:

"There is one other possibility, and this the Hackensack meadows present. They are a sad place, particularly in winter when trains are stalled. The advertising signs are dreary things to look at while the engineer readjusts the carbureter of his locomotive. A first-class saloon oil-painting stationed every five rods across the marsh and lighted at night would make the home-going of the commuter a brighter and more human journey."

GERMAN LEADERS WINNING MONEY INSTEAD OF WAR—Instead of anything like silence over their colossal failure, the German war-lords are piling avarice on arrogance. They are capitalizing their deeds and becoming millionaires out of the books they are writing or have written about the world-war. The books of Ludendorff, Tirpitz, Falkenhayn, Bethmann-Hollweg, and Helfferich have already appeared, and Hindenburg is coming along at a heavier pace than his more agile compatriots, but with prospects of more profit in the end. "The amounts of money which these people have made or are making out of their literary efforts are enormous," says Mr. George Renwick, in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times*, where we also see some figures that bear out his statement:



A SNAKE-DANCE AMONG THE HOPIS.

The weird ceremony in the Arizona brilliant sunshine depicted by Randall Davy.

"Hindenburg has sold the American rights of his book for a sum which at the present rate of exchange makes him a millionaire in marks twice over. It is believed that he will get 4,000,000 marks altogether for his book. Ludendorff has done magnificently, too. He held out for £40,000 for the English, colonial, and American rights. He had some difficulty in persuading those who wished to buy that his vast volume was really worth so much.

"'Well,' he was in the habit of saying pompously, 'I have fought the world for four years on a much more serious matter; so I can easily hold out for a while against it till it comes to my terms in this instance.'

"He did eventually modify his terms slightly, but he obtained a sum which worked out at slightly over 2,500,000 marks. Agreements for other countries raised the amount he received to 3,500,000 marks.

"Von Tirpitz rather bungled his money-making business, but still he has come within a short distance of being a German millionaire.

"The money netted from their books by the persons who lost the war is declared to be as follows: Hindenburg, 4,000,000 marks; Ludendorff, 3,500,000; Tirpitz, 900,000; Helfferich, 275,000; Bethmann-Hollweg, 250,000; Falkenhayn, 180,000."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHAT SHALL SUCCEED THE SALOON?

NOW THAT THE SALOON is under a permanent ban, sociological workers and the Church are more than ever concerned to discover a substitute which shall satisfy man's craving for intercourse with his fellow as effectually as did the "poor man's club." Unconsciously perhaps, but nevertheless actually, all the suggestions of to-day in regard to providing something in place of the "poor man's club" include as beneficiary the family as a whole. In large measure the need will be served by the motion-picture, which now is recognized as being, potentially at least, one of the most powerful factors in rejuvenating the spirit of the home, in supplying educational diversion, and in satisfying the social instinct. The Y. M. C. A., because of its experience in camp and field, is well prepared to take up a share of the work. The Salvation Army, which has always been closer to bar-room habitués, can do much; and the several agencies of the Church are considering plans to assist. Each organization may have its separate task, but there will be need for some sort of coordination. In the new revised edition of Raymond Calkins' "Substitution for the Saloon" (Houghton Mifflin) Robert A. Woods writes in a new chapter entitled, "A New Synthesis after the Saloon":

A NEW YORK WEST-SIDE SALOON NOW A SUCCESSFUL Y. M. C. A. LUNCH-ROOM.

> "This end will be accomplished only as the broader result is secured that shall come of a comprehensive, determined program of community and neighborhood recreation, education, economic, and political cooperation. The playground, vigorous sports to be witnessed, but especially to be participated in, the community center, the theater and moving-picture show in their better estate, amateur dramatics, community singing, the pursuit of handicraft, the community forum, the trade-union advancing to its great future, humanized politics, humanized culture, humanized religion, will in one or another combination gather up the great majority of the saloon patrons—once restored to their right mind—with the expulsive power of a new affection; and better still will lay hold deeply on the rising generation upon which alcohol has never had a chance to exercise any of its inhuman hypnotism."

But chief of all the alternatives to that which is past is the home, for "there is the strongest evidence not only that family affection is the most effective reconstruction influence when it lays hold of a man who has been the victim of alcohol, but there is the still more gratifying truth that when the alcoholic gets his mind and nervous system cleared of the drug, and particularly when his whole environment is exorcised of it, the saloon-corrupted social instincts are replaced by a fresh, fundamental rising like that of sap in the trees, of family affection, and of family pride." In another new chapter of Mr. Calkins's book we read of the Y. M. C. A.:

> "The success of the prohibition movement has created throughout the Association Movement a feeling of responsibility to throw its whole influence toward a successful effort to substitute the saloon by agencies and resorts free from its demoralizing influences. It is a strong member of that group of agencies in our American communities, each of which is now called upon to exert and extend its work with new energy toward substituting the disappearing saloon."

But it is only the Salvation Army which is able to reach and influence a certain class of people, and to this organization which applied itself so energetically during the war must be left a large part of the general burden. This is recognized by G. Walter Fiske, who also adds a chapter to the book from which we are quoting, in which he says that the Salvation Army has for many years

> "actually been working in and among the saloons and has to a much larger extent the confidence of drinking men than have the churches, partly because they feel the Salvation Army people understand them and are much nearer their social scale, especially those workers who are really reformed men and women with saloon experience in their past. . . . Whatever social and recreational centers are necessary to meet this emergency should be financed by the churches and manned and operated by the Salvation Army."

Perhaps as much as on any other single agency dependence will be placed in the stimulus of the motion-picture, which was the saloon's only rival when liquor was sold. It is not and does not need to be a substitute for the "poor man's club." But it is a very effectual means of keeping the family together, and this is an end sufficient in itself. Adele F. Woodward, in an appended chapter to the same book, tells us:

> "The motion-picture theater is one of the agencies which helps to build up family life. Lovers find the movies an ever-ready excuse for being together, and any young man can afford to see a movie with his sweetheart, altho his personal funds may be very low. A married man hates to attend a movie-picture alone. His natural inclination is to invite his wife and usually the older children to accompany him. . . . On the return home there is a common topic for conversation. On the whole, the tendency of the movies is to strengthen family life."

BRITISH NON-CONFORMISTS' GAIN FROM THE WAR

UNTIL THE WAR CAME British Non-conformists, in spite of their numbers and the ability of their preachers and leaders, were still at a serious disadvantage as compared with the Established Church, not only in purely ecclesiastical matters, but also in society and politics. But with the war, as Mr. Calvin Dill Wilson writes in *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg), "a mighty change has come, one almost incomprehensible in its significance to us here in America." For instance, until the present no prime minister had been a Non-conformist. Disraeli, a Jew, went into the Church of England as "a necessary step toward the premiership," while "Asquith, reared a Congregationalist, entered the Establishment." Mr. Wilson points out that Mr. Lloyd George, a Baptist, "is not only a member of a Non-conformist body, but a determined foe of the Establishment," and has nine Non-conformists in his Cabinet. This, for England, is said to be "a religious revolution" and "means that the Non-conformists have at last won their way, gained equality for religious organizations not bound up with ecclesiastical theories." Again, it will be remembered that the prime minister personally asked Dr. J. H. Jowett to return from the New York church of which he had been pastor for five years and take charge of the Westminster Chapel of London in his native country. To this imperative call Dr. Jowett yielded. This incident means, we are told, "that England is realizing the importance of recognizing the power and weight of the Non-conformists, their loyalty and capacity"; "that the value to the nation of a man like Dr. Jowett, once slighted by Anglican rules, but much more able to grace the pulpit of the Abbey or St. Paul's than most of the preachers therein, can not be overlooked"; and, finally, "that the day of arrogant ignoring of the Free Churches is passing." And this writer continues:

> "A further sign of change in the attitude of leaders in the Establishment toward Non-conformists was revealed in a paper in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, by the Anglican Bishop of Carlisle, on 'Monopoly in Religion.' This article evidently was meant to conciliate the Non-conformists and is a finely wrought and kindly protest against claims by any church of right and privilege of monopoly in religion, either in doctrine or in form of government. The bishop uttered some words complimentary to his own church, but declared, 'It is one thing to say that episcopacy is a divinely ordered form of church government; quite another to say it is the only form divinely ordered.' He said: 'Not until episcopacy ceases from its profession of having a monopoly in sacramental grace can it hope to win the world to New Testament religion.' 'Monopolies ever drag the miseries of disruption, revolution, and dissolution in their train. A monopoly which claims a sole validity in sacramental grace will be resisted unto death by all who believe in the absolute freedom of the grace of God.' Here is one of the foremost men on the English bench of bishops to-day proclaiming exactly what the Free Churches of Britain for ages have contended for. He says, in effect, that they have been right in resisting unto death the doctrine of a religious monopoly. He said this in the midst of the Great War. He said it at a time when his nation was in peril. He said it at a time when it is essential to recognize and not to ignore the vitality and weight of the great Non-conformist bodies of Britain."

Another sign of the times in this respect "is that one of the most noted and scholarly men of to-day in the Church of England, Canon Henson, accepted an invitation to preach in the City Temple, one of the greatest pulpits of Non-conformity." In England, we are told, this "means much," and the act "fits in admirably with the new spirit which is growing in England's religious world." Still another sign of the times, it is pointed out, is that—

> "In the field and trenches the lines of difference between the ministers of all the churches almost entirely were obliterated, and chaplains and religious workers of all the churches alike were recognized and welcomed. Never before in the history of the British Army have these lines been so much ignored. Religious services were held for the soldiers without regard to their special church affiliations. The differences between Catholics and Protestants largely were ignored. Catholic priests and Non-conformist ministers and Anglican chaplains worked together. Still more remarkable was it that Jewish rabbis were welcomed, and from the field a tale has come of a rabbi who, ministering to a dying Catholic soldier, put aside his own feelings and comforted the last moments of the expiring man by holding a cross to his lips."

So, with all this evidence at hand, the writer in *The Presbyterian Banner* comes to the conclusion that

> "It will not be surprizing if one of the after-results of the war, which has brought about such notable changes in religious feeling among the British people, will be the long-agitated disestablishment of the Anglican Church and so the legal equalization of all the churches. It is difficult to imagine a return to the old order, altho strange reactions are not unknown. A movement has been under way for some years for the federation of all the Free Churches, and the new spirit probably will bring this about. By federation, the Free Churches would still further increase their influence. With the passing of the old exclusive claims of Anglicanism and the freer mingling of ministers and people of all the churches, it is conceivable that what is now the Church of England may be democratized. If its forms are made voluntary and not imperative, and its 'divine right' is set aside, the walls of division would be broken down, closer approach would be made, and the Free Churches in turn would benefit by the art of Anglicanism. It is not conceivable that the Free Churches will in this hour of recognition and power surrender to a mechanical theory or return to medieval ecclesiasticisms. There might remain, of course, a minor group of extremists in sacramentalism to form a sect or go over to Rome."

CHARITY AND PROHIBITION

FEWER PEOPLE ASK CHARITY since prohibition came into effect, is the gist of a statement made to *The Christian Science Monitor* by New York's Commissioner of Public Charities. This official has found that there has been a great decrease in the number of charity applicants as compared with former years, and believes this improvement in social conditions is due to prohibition and general prosperity. The statistics were gathered at New York's municipal lodging-house, where the scarcity of applicants for charity has necessitated a reduction of the staff. As we read in *The Monitor:*

> "There is an average of only sixty-six applicants daily, as compared with 120 in 1918, and from 500 to 600 in 1917. There are so few patients in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital, the largest of its kind in the United States, that the hospital committee has just approved the abandonment of the ward as such, and its conversion to purposes more needed at this time. In other alcoholic wards here the same results are reported. The Coney Island Hospital, usually active in the summer, with many cases of alcoholism, reports that this year the number was practically negligible.
>
> "Since July 1 there has been a 30 per cent. reduction in the calls for charity ambulance service, and an even greater reduction for private service. Practically every hospital reports vacancies, whereas formerly they have been well filled. There have also been fewer child commitments in recent months, and were it not that a number of radicals have considered their children as State property here and deserted them, the number would be less. Prohibition and an abundance of work are bringing general prosperity to this city."

The wife of the superintendent of the Jerry McAuley Mission, however, thinks there is another reason for the falling off of applicants for charity. "The work-or-fight law reformed many drunkards," says she, and adds that the Mission has only one-third as many applications as formerly. The abundance of labor and the recognition of the worth of unskilled labor are largely responsible for the reduction of applicants at the Bowery Mission, according to the secretary, who said:

> "The lazy man is our hardest problem, as we can get the

others on their feet in a short time, as a rule. We have been working hard to check outbreaks of radicalism among the unemployed and have held regular patriotic rallies weekly at which we have had talks on loyalty and on the Constitution. As a result there has not been a single outbreak on the Bowery, and practically no sympathy shown to the radical soap-box orator."

THE STATE OF RELIGION IN GERMANY

GERMANY IS SUFFERING, various accounts agree, as much from irreligion as from the blight of war. Its religious salvation depends on whether the people awaken from spiritual lethargy or continue through the hardening process of materialization. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Post* is pessimistic as to the outlook, finding everywhere evidences of decay in the Protestant Church. In his eye the Christmas season just gone lacked its traditional cheer and comfort; the people were as dull in spirit as they were tired in body. But in this country *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) views conditions with a less jaundiced eye, and finds at least among Lutheran congregations in Germany indications that a chastened spirit is turning people back to religion. We present the darker side of the picture first, quoting from *The Morning Post:*

"No one can truthfully say that the Protestant Church in Germany has fulfilled its mission during the past quarter of a century, and while that Church has gradually lost its influence over and its hold on the people, and especially on young people, the latter have rapidly imbibed materialist doctrines preached by Jewish and other leaders of the Socialist parties. For a long time before the war many thousands of Prussians formally severed their connection with the Christian churches every year, and they all fought hard to prevent their children from receiving any Christian teaching.

"During this Christmastide Socialist publicists have been more outspoken than ever. The mass of the people is in a state of lethargy and hopeless weariness, and practically the only men who manifest real energy are the *Schieber*, who are making vast profits out of the distress and ruin of their own countrymen, and thieves and burglars, who also are profiting by the abnormal conditions. The Government does what it can to restore order and to induce the nation to work, which is its only salvation, but newspapers declare that those efforts are frustrated by the conviction which is now held almost universally that France and England are using their present power to accomplish the complete ruin of Germany. Government organs have sought to move the people by pointing out emphatically what the outside world contemplates, and reminding them that a terrible internal crisis is inevitable unless they pull themselves together, and realize that if they do not direct all their efforts toward putting their house in order Christmas, 1919, is the last they will spend as a united and free German nation.

"The Protestant churches and publicists representing parties that still profess Christianity seem to have done little to rouse the people or to instil hope and encouragement, and the present Christmas is undoubtedly the most disappointing that the German people as a whole have celebrated. The Socialist newspapers declare that Christian churches, which were supposed to proclaim a message of love, have utterly failed in their mission, and that what stands out most prominently at the present time is that those churches have sanctified murder, destruction, and conquest, and lauded these as tasks for the accomplishment of which millions of people must sacrifice their lives."

The writer in *The Morning Post* quotes a few sample utterances from the Socialist press. *Vorwärts*, for instance, declares that "what the legendary Jew of Nazareth desired has been dissipated in infinity and the history of Christianity is one single chain of examples of falsification and misuse of an idea." *Die Freiheit*, another Socialist organ, announced on Christmas morning that "it is revolution that we desire, and not salvation."

A happier message comes through *The Lutheran:*

"Commissioner Fandrey tells us that one of the hopeful signs of recovery in Germany is an intensified interest in religion among the faithful confessors in the Lutheran Church. The churches in many quarters are crowded with anxious hearers hungry for a heavenly message. Tho much depressed, they find in their faith their one great solace and support. They look upon the war as God's chastisement for the sins of the nations. They acknowledge that all was not right with their own government, but can not understand why it should have been singled out as the only sinner. They deplore the irreligion of great masses of the people and the practical atheism of the majority of the Socialists. They distrust the present Government, which is now in the hands of Jews and Socialists, and believe it will not last. One sentence in a letter addrest to a relative in this country expresses what these much-chastened Christians in Germany deeply feel: 'The nation seems to have lost its God, and if it does not find him no change for the better can be looked for.' Where such a spirit is manifested, there is hope. There is much crying to God 'out of the depths,' and the Lord will not be deaf to that cry. The Lutheran Church in the land of Luther will yet come to its own."

WHY THE SLUM CHILD GOES WRONG

A BIOMETRICAL LABORATORY'S ADVANTAGES over the slums of a great city as a place in which to study the effect of environment upon children is seriously questioned by a writer in the New York *Sun.* A British Government report on the English convict, written by the Deputy Medical Officer of his Majesty's Prison Service, after having examined more than three thousand convicts, reaches the conclusion, according to the *Sun* writer, that crime is due "only in a trifling degree to social inequality, adverse environment, or what may be termed 'forces of circumstances,' and that physical and mental defectiveness is inherited." In reply to the impressive and scientific findings of the English scientist, however, there are quoted the conclusions reached by a police sergeant who had been on duty for many years in a notoriously congested tenement-house district in New York in the old days before improvements and laws made such districts more habitable. This police officer, the author goes on, was an excellent type, "sturdy, sober, observant, kindly, yet firm." When asked what, in his opinion, produced criminals, heredity or environment, this experienced officer replied:

"You'll notice that when a crime is committed by one who comes from good people, or, anyway, who was raised in a neighborhood where folk live in houses where they have all the rooms they need for decency and comfort; where there are good ventilation, light, and sanitation; proper food and enough of it; places other than the streets for the children to play—you'll notice that the fact that such a person commits a crime is made a lot of in the papers. At that the crimes such men commit are embezzlement or assault in anger or the like.

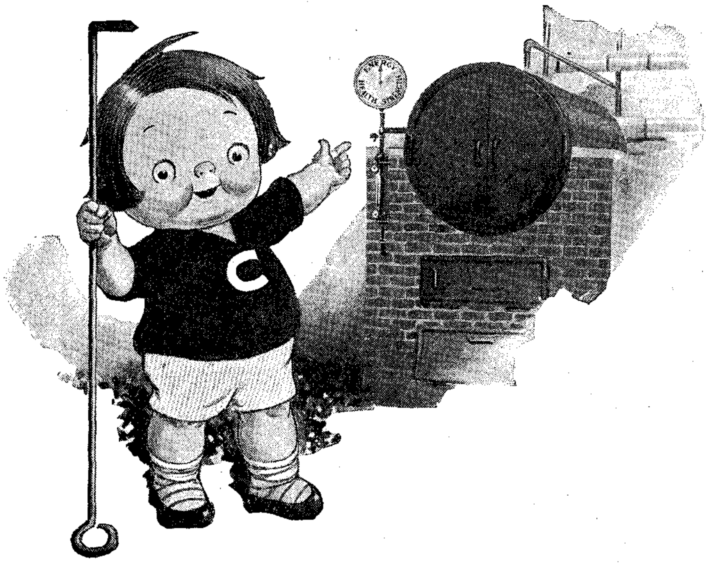
"A man who was raised in such surroundings generally lives straight because he grew up straight, like a tree that has good soil, plenty of sunlight and air, clean moisture, and isn't crowded. But if that tree is born or when it is not bigger than a lead-pencil you take it up and plant it in sour soil, where the sun never warms it, where it gets no light, no ventilation, where it is crowded, it grows crooked, stunted, unhealthy

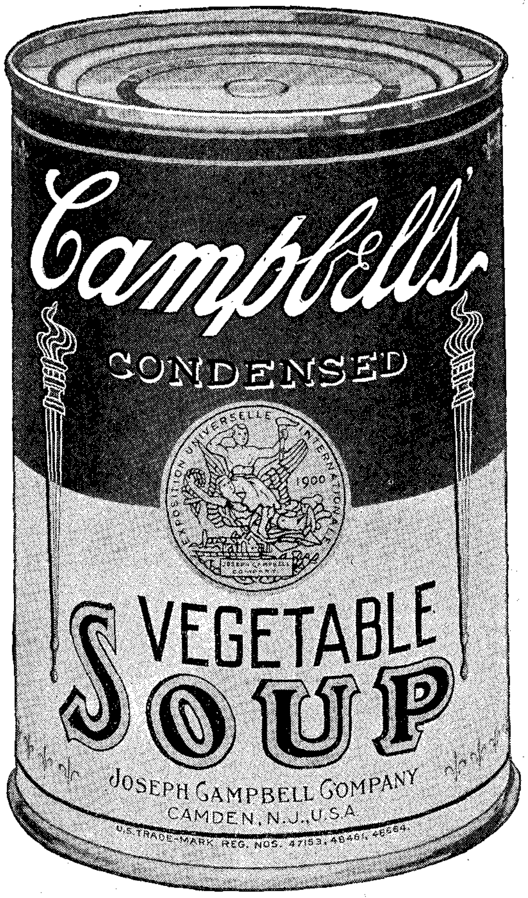
"You've heard that before. But isn't it the same with children? Look at them in this precinct?

"Many of them never have enough to eat. Ask their school-teachers. What they do get to eat doesn't make blood enough to nourish their brains or flesh and bones. Ask the doctors. What is to keep such a youngster from stealing a banana when he gets a chance? They sleep on floors in crowded rooms, some of them; the first bath some of them ever have is when they are old enough to climb down a pile of an East River pier; they're not decently clothed; they have no place to play in but the streets; they see children who have plenty to eat, who are decently drest, who are clean, who go to the little theaters and music-halls around here. What's to keep a youngster growing up like that from picking a pocket?

"His father may be making good wages, but he puts away every cent not needed to keep the family's bodies and souls together. The boy knows no way to get a good meal or a theater-ticket but to steal the price of it. Nothing much said about the wonder of it if he does pick a pocket."

"I keep the fires of health aglow
I work with sense and care
And I'll engage the gage will show
I give you steam to spare."




Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE
1900
VEGETABLE
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

"Plenty of Steam"

If you want "steam" in the human boiler you must choose the food that makes it—food that is easily digested and that yields the particular elements your system most demands.

This is what makes the remarkably nourishing quality of

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

It is rich in properties most valuable and needed. It is extremely easy to digest.

The abundance of choice vegetables and wholesome barley, the fragrant herbs, the invigorating beef stock—all combine to provide a food high in energy value, delicious and decidedly economical.

21 kinds 15c a can

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

Barrett Specification Roofs

Guaranteed for 20 years

The "Oil City of America" makes a Record—

TULSA, Oklahoma, sometimes called the "Oil City of America," is one of the fastest growing towns in the Middle South.

In the past three years the population of Tulsa has jumped from 28,240 to nearly 79,000!

More people mean more business, and more business means more buildings. That is why Tulsa is constantly building, building, building. The city's skyline changes every few months!

Tulsa insists that its new buildings be up to the minute—thoroughly modern in every respect. Thus it is that the buildings shown here, as well as most of the other prominent buildings in this live city, are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

Known Costs and Guaranteed Service

The Barrett Specification represents the modern way of buying a roof.

When you write the Barrett Specification into your building plans, you definitely eliminate all uncertainty connected with your roofing problems. You deal with *known costs* and *guaranteed service.*

For we are ready to *guarantee* Barrett Specification Roofs to give *20 years of service*, free from maintenance costs of any kind.

This guaranty, which is in the form of a Surety Bond issued by the well-known U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, costs you absolutely nothing.

It is obtainable on all roofs of 50 squares or over, in towns of 25,000 or more, *and in smaller places where our Inspection Service is available.* Our only stipulation is that the Barrett Specification dated May 1, 1916, be strictly followed and that the roofing contractor shall be approved by us.

The Barrett Company

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Cleveland
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Minneapolis
Peoria
Washington
Columbus
Buffalo
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Johnstown
Richmond
Baltimore
St. Louis
New Orleans
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THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

S. H. KRESS & CO 5-10 AND 25 CENT STORE

Above is the Cosden Building, Tulsa, Okla., covered by a Barrett 20-year Specification Roof. Arch.: Henry F. Hoit, Kansas City. Gen. Cont.: G. A. Fuller Construction Co., N. Y. Roof Cont.: Standard Roofing & Metal Co., Tulsa, Okla.

At right: Ketchum Hotel, Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Geo. Winkler, Tulsa, Okla. General Cont.: Van Horn & Brickner, Tulsa, Okla. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Below: "Mid-Co." Bldg. (Mid Continent Oil & Gas Co.), Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Schumacher & Atkinson, Tulsa, Okla. Gen. Cont.: Hoffman Bros., Kansas City. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Below: S. H. Kress Building covered with a Barrett 20-Year Specification Roof. Roof Cont.: Tulsa Roofing Co., Tulsa, Okla.

At the left: Kennedy Building, Tulsa, Okla. Architect and Gen. Cont.: A. W. Black & Son, St. Louis. Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Below: R. M. McFarlin Building, Tulsa, Okla. Arch.: Geo. Winkler, Tulsa. Gen. Cont.: Van Horn & Brickner, Tulsa, Roof Cont.: Builders' Supply Co., Tulsa.

CURRENT - POETRY

THE bitter muse of Edgar Lee Masters or the satiric one of Vachel Lindsay seldom utters itself in lighter vein such as we may see poets employing in older countries. The British Constitution has run its course so much longer than the American that no one over there expects it to fall to pieces or be even much shaken by assaults on it, so poets from the eighteenth century onward have disported themselves in bantering reflection upon this august institution. A few weeks ago we saw Mr. Masters uttering despairing lines about the American Republic; on the other side of the water we see much gaiety over a situation probably quite as bad. *The New Witness* (London) has been running a series of versified comments called "The Child's Guide to an Understanding of the British Constitution." The "Guide" is presented in "Lessons," and one of the recent ones dealt with the newspaper barons, beginning with Lord Northcliffe, of *The Times* and *Daily Mail;* then his brother Lord Rothermere, of *The Daily Mirror;* Lord Beaverbrook, of *The Daily Express;* Lord Bathurst, of *The Morning Post.* They are set forth in this way:

THE CHILD'S GUIDE

TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

By C. K. S. M.

"Who are they, Father, say again,
That little band of noblemen
From whom the others stand aloof,
As if they feared some grave reproof?
They must be very, very great!"
"My child, that is the Fourth Estate.

"First is the Master-Journalist,
The Sovereign Rationalist
Whose word the people's faith dispels
In other statesmen's miracles:
He can do all things, save replace
The men he smothers in disgrace.

"His brother's next, Lord Rothermere,
The sluggard's Sunday pulpiteer,
Whom he that lies abed may read
Expounding all the plain man's creed.
Each Monday morning down he climbs
And holds his *Mirror* to the *Times*."

"And who is yon distinguished chief
That sports the blushing maple-leaf,
With th' air of some anointed King?
That, surely, is the real thing!"
"Hush: no respectful child should look
Upon the Baron Beaverbrook.

"He is the power behind the throne;
He works in secret and alone.
While generously he purveys
Those most amusing Picture-Plays,
He rules, with telephone and pen,
The lives of even littler men."

"And that Lord Bathurst, what is he?"
"A man of fairish family
Who, growing old, and rather stout,
With nothing much to think about,
Respects the noblest names alone:
The Hapsburgs', and, of course, his own."

. . . .

"Father, it is not clear to me
Whence these derive authority.
For, I was led to understand,
King, Lords, and Commons rule this land."
"True in a sense, but, none the less,
They get their orders from the Press."

Lord Beaverbrook, who figures in the following additional excerpt, is a Canadian, formerly William M. Aitken, of New Brunswick. He became a millionaire after his removal to England to engage in industries connected with cement. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed "Eye-Witness" with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and later as Minister of Information he, combined with Lord Northcliffe, who was Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, earned the titles ascribed to him in popular verse. The "African Warrior" alluded to is doubtless Col. Thomas Ward, who served in South Africa in 1901–2 and, after returning from Russia, caused a stir in the House of Commons by denouncing the Siberian expedition:

THE CHILD'S GUIDE

(*Continued*)

. . . .

An African warrior, bulky and black,
From the hosts of Archangel comes suddenly back,
A man of experience rare among men:
And Lord Beaverbrook harvests the fruits of his pen.

What *The Nation* and *Statesman* discovered last year
Is most wonderful news to this ardent young Peer,
In so massive a witness, returned from the Front,
Lord Beaverbrook feels there is scope for a stunt.

With trenchant invective, the man from the spot
Denounces the strategy, writes up the plot,
With a medley of politics, half-understood;
Lord Beaverbrook reads it and sees it is good.

The Herald is touched by his chivalrous air,
But an ominous silence fills Printing House Square;
And in Aldwych the outlook continues the same
Till they've got to the bottom of Beaverbrook's game.

Well, he's "served with distinction," and earned his rewards,
A place in the Commons, a robe in the Lords,
An Usher's appointment, at the back of the Throne,
Where Lord Beaverbrook governs, by laws of his own.

Historians of England, remember the day
When out of Shoe Lane, in their battle array,
Like the death-dealing crest of a cataract, poured
Little Jeff with his coronet, Mutt with his sword.

A picture of the peace that may resume when war and politics have had their day is given in a poem in the London *Outlook.* If it is not too much of "a catalog" such as Walt Whitman affected, we might say it is a picture that subsumes the results of all wars, the late one as well as the old, old ones of Lancaster and York:

PEACE

By Joan Thompson

Half-way up the hill
In the twist of the lane,
Stands a Hollyhock tall
And a low stone wall
With a Stone-crop crest.

There's a lavender bush
And a brick-red path
To a Jasmin porch,
Sweet Williams and Canterbury Bells,
Love-in-the-Mist and Old Man's Beard,
And a host of flowers I never heard
Tell of:
Mere de Famille (great pink, double daisies),
Shepherd's Purse and Maisies'
London Pride:
A bush of Butcher's Broom
As full of gloom
As it can bide.

And round the cottage wall
Where the thatched eaves sprawl,
A wandering yellow rose
That grows
In utter joy.

(Between the well-head
And the trough for rain
There lies a bed
Of Balm,
To calm
The sick
And deck the dead.)

And where the 'wildering grass
Lies rough, uncut and petal-strewn,
One rose-bush blossoms
Through the summer moon:

Two emblems now in one:
Two royal armies done
To death on Bosworth Field
There blend their blood again
And stain
The white rose with the red,
The living with the dead:
Roses of York and Lancaster,
Red rose of Lancaster,
White rose of York.

Australia has a versifier who has put forth "Australian Light Horse Ballads and Rimes." He is Trooper Gerardy, and *The Bulletin* (Sydney) thinks that "as a craftsman he is about the equal of the English group"—meaning the recent poets developed by the war—"and as a singer capable of taking deeper and higher notes." *The Bulletin* quotes approvingly his picture of Gallipoli:

We made it a brawl of blood and sweat,
Through a ghastly hour of dread,
And the stormer's steel with steel was met
Till the hedge was clogged with dead;
But a frenzy born in the storm of Hell
Can seldom defeated be—
We gained the house and the guarded well,
And we fought from tree to tree.
'Twas man to man in the garden then,
And never were Turkish blades
More wickedly held by Turkish men
Through the stormy, dead decades.

Gerardy is not all "rough verse on a rough subject," maintains his advocate; he "has a sense of beauty, too." In the following is a national note—"the song of the gum-tree in a strange land rejoicing at the visit of the Australians:"

THE HAPPY EXILE

By Trooper Gerardy

Some trees were hidden by hedges tall, and some leaned over the winding track.
The sea-wind muttered till evenfall, and the shivering tree-tops answered back.
The tapering cypress stems were bent, and feathery palms swayed to and fro.
And portly and tall and well content a gum-tree sang in the afterglow.

In another mood are the opening lines of "The Woman of Lebanon":—

Up terraced hills against the breeze,
Joy lured me forth to ride.
The birds sang matchless rhapsodies,
The red roofs shimmered through the trees
That tossed their plumes with pride.

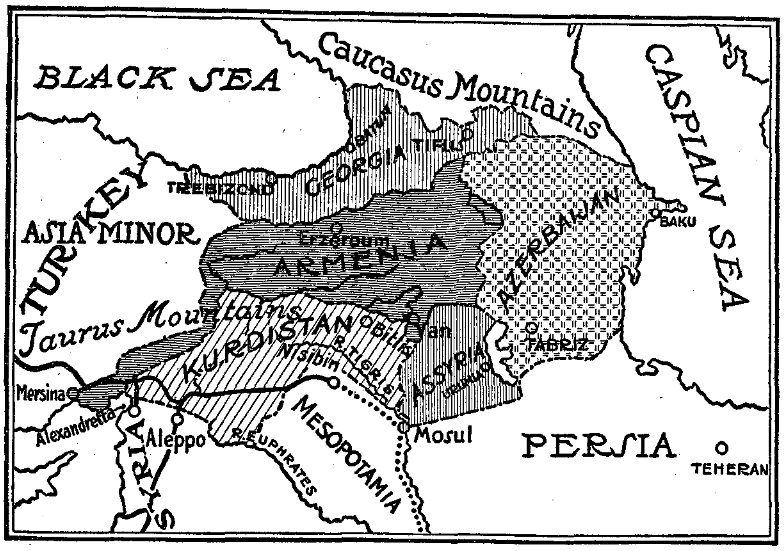
The highway, white and wide and hard,
Gave echo to my tread.
No hostile-seeming shadow marred
The grassy uplands, daisy starred,
Where nodding poppies bled.

RECONSTRUCTION - PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School Use

THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

NEW EAST-EUROPE REPUBLICS — The collapse of Imperial Russia resulted in the birth of several new republics in Eastern Europe. Some of them—namely Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Ukraine—have already been treated in these pages. Now we consider one of the new-born republics in Caucasia, the Republic of Azerbaijan. In a publication devoted to the interests of these new republics, *Eastern Europe* (Paris), we learn that the new commonwealth at present studied is peopled chiefly by members of the Turco-Tatar race, who call themselves Azerbaijans, after the country in which they live. This name Azerbaijan means a country of "eternal fire," and the name is justified by the abundance of gas and naphtha which is found in the environs of the capital, Baku, and in other sections. Azerbaijan is described as the natural trade - center between Europe and Persia, central Asia, Turkestan, etc., and we are reminded that "situated south of the Caucasus, on the Caspian Sea, at the mouths of the Kura and Arax, Azerbaijan was on the way of the great migrations of barbarians toward Europe. Later some Turkish tribes settled there. Any traveler, we are told, can immediately recognize in the Azerbaijanians quite a different type of people from the Armenians and the Georgians, their western neighbors, and from the Persians, who still occupy a large tract of Azerbaijan. The Azerbaijanian type differs also from that of the Caucasian mountain tribes. As to religious characteristics, the majority of Azerbaijanians are Mussulmans. There are some Orthodox inhabitants (Russians, Georgians, and Armenians), some Buddhists, Catholic Armenians, and others, but they form only a small minority.



From "The Resurrected Nations."

LOCATION OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC.

Few countries, we read, are endowed by nature with richer resources. Immense mineral oil-fields give enormous quantities of naphtha, from which oil, benzine, vaseline, etc., are produced, and the revenue from them exceeds the state expenditure. There are still almost unlimited reserves of unworked oil-fields. The Caspian Sea, the rivers Kura and Arax, supply vast quantities of fish, which when salted or smoked afford great revenue in exports. Vineyards along the Kura and the Arax produce excellent grapes and first-rate wines. Cotton grows profusely, and its cultivation might be still extended. Immense quantities of coal, iron, copper, and manganese exist, but very few mines are yet worked. All that is needed, we are told, is money and an enterprising spirit, which the Azerbaijanian people, curbed under the Russian yoke, has not been able hitherto to develop.

PERSISTENCE OF RACIAL AIMS — In spite of nearly a century's domination by Russia, this race, we are told, conserved its individual characteristics, and has never ceased to reach out for social and political independence. The country was divided into a certain number of independent khanats, which grouped together at the moment of common danger, because these little states were always menaced by their powerful neighbors—Persia, Turkey, Russia. In spite of the continuous wars with these great states, the khanats of Azerbaijan succeeded in keeping their independence until close upon the twenty-fifth year of the nineteenth century. At this period, a part of Azerbaijan was forcibly annexed to Persia, which formed the present Persian-Azerbaijan, with Favris as its capital. Then the other khanats, which were still in Caucasia, were one after the other united by force to the Russian Empire (1813–1828). The territories of these khanats (Karabakh, Ghiandia, Chaky, Chivran, Derbent, Kouba, Baku, Talycha, Erivan, and Nakhitchevan) actually form the Azerbaijan Republic, which occupies a surface of 400,000 square kilometers and has a population of more than 4,000,000. We read further:

"The Czarist régime, which looked upon the Azerbaijan Mussulmans as undesirable, by the severity it employed, brought about among its subjects the desire to break the shackles of the Russian Government's oppression.

"It is for that reason that the Azerbaijanians always acclaimed the revolution in Russia with enthusiasm. They were among the first to reply to the appeal inviting the peoples to an independent life, founded on civil, political, and religious liberty.

"But when, in Russia, Russia became a hotbed of popular riots which led to the Bolsheviki obtaining the power, the Azerbaijanians well understood that its liberties were seriously menaced, and in accord with their neighbors, the Georgians and the Armenians, they proclaimed their independence and founded the independent democratic republic of Azerbaijan of Caucasia.

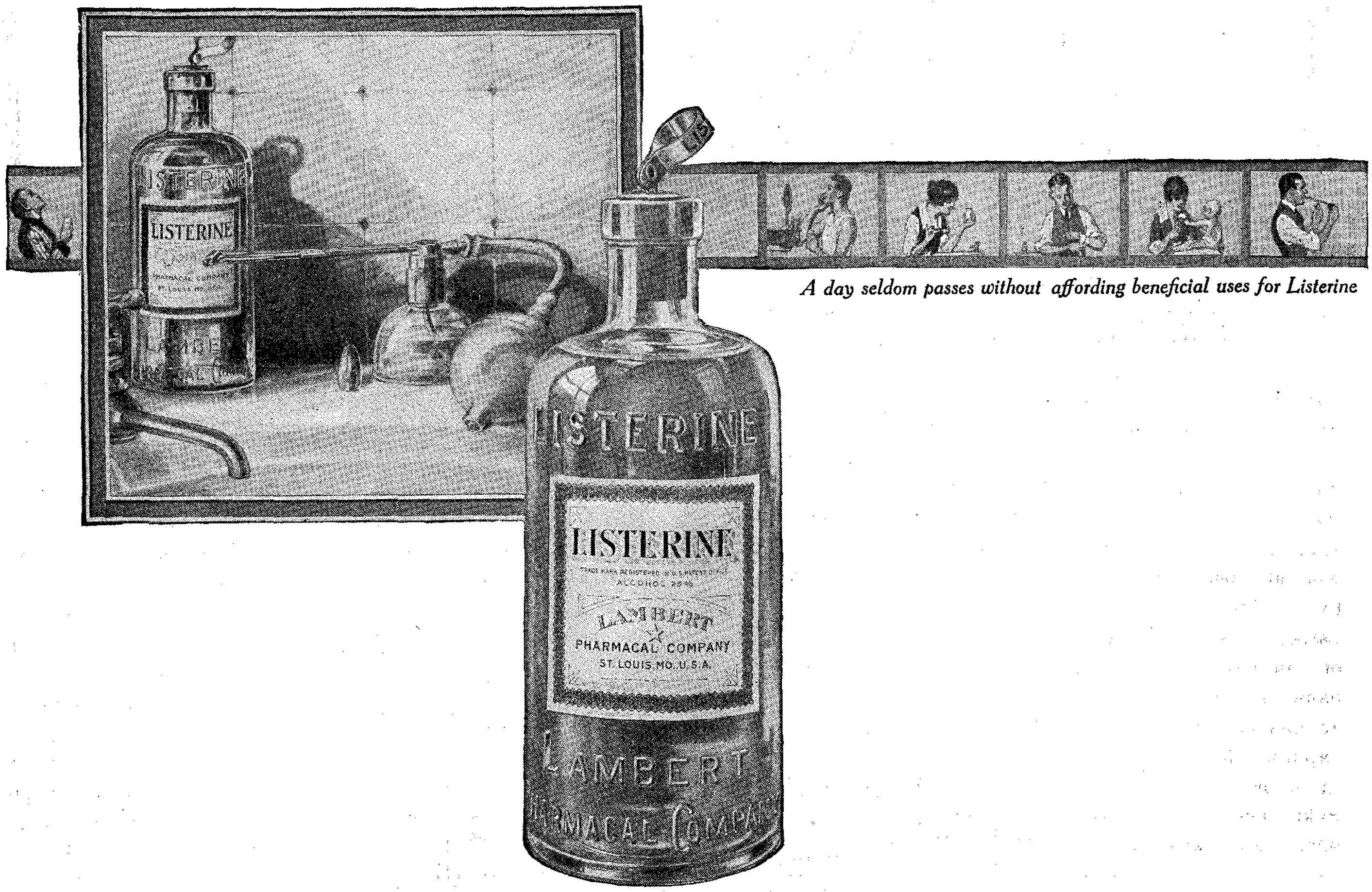
"It was on May 28 that the National Assembly of Azerbaijan unanimously voted the Republic of Azerbaijan. The assembly consisted not only of members of the Socialist and Liberal parties, but also of the *bourgeois* party, and yet the republican form was unanimously voted with the unending acclamations of all the representatives of the Azerbaijan people.

"This remarkable fact in the life of a Mussulman people should be taken particular notice of. The entire world makes the mistake of thinking that the peoples professing Islamism are born to be the slaves of their sultans, their shahs—in a word, of their monarchs, and that in consequence the republican form of government is foreign to them. It is true that history and the facts of life cause one to adopt such a way of thinking. But it is not right to attribute this principle to the Koran, because in the same Koran code, not only religious but civil, of the Mussulman peoples one can find many rudiments of a purely republican character. . . . . . .

"Four millions of Mussulmans of Caucasia have proclaimed the democratic republic. Still another fact in the life of the same country: the Mussulman women have taken part in the elections of the National Assembly; they are electors and can be elected; there are women in the municipal councils and there are women deputies."

THE STATE IN BEING — After the proclamation of the Azerbaijan Republic on May 28, 1918, the National Assembly appointed a government which had to give all its attention to

(*Continued on page* 88)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As a mouth wash it serves the additional purpose of cleansing those surfaces of the teeth which brushes do not reach.

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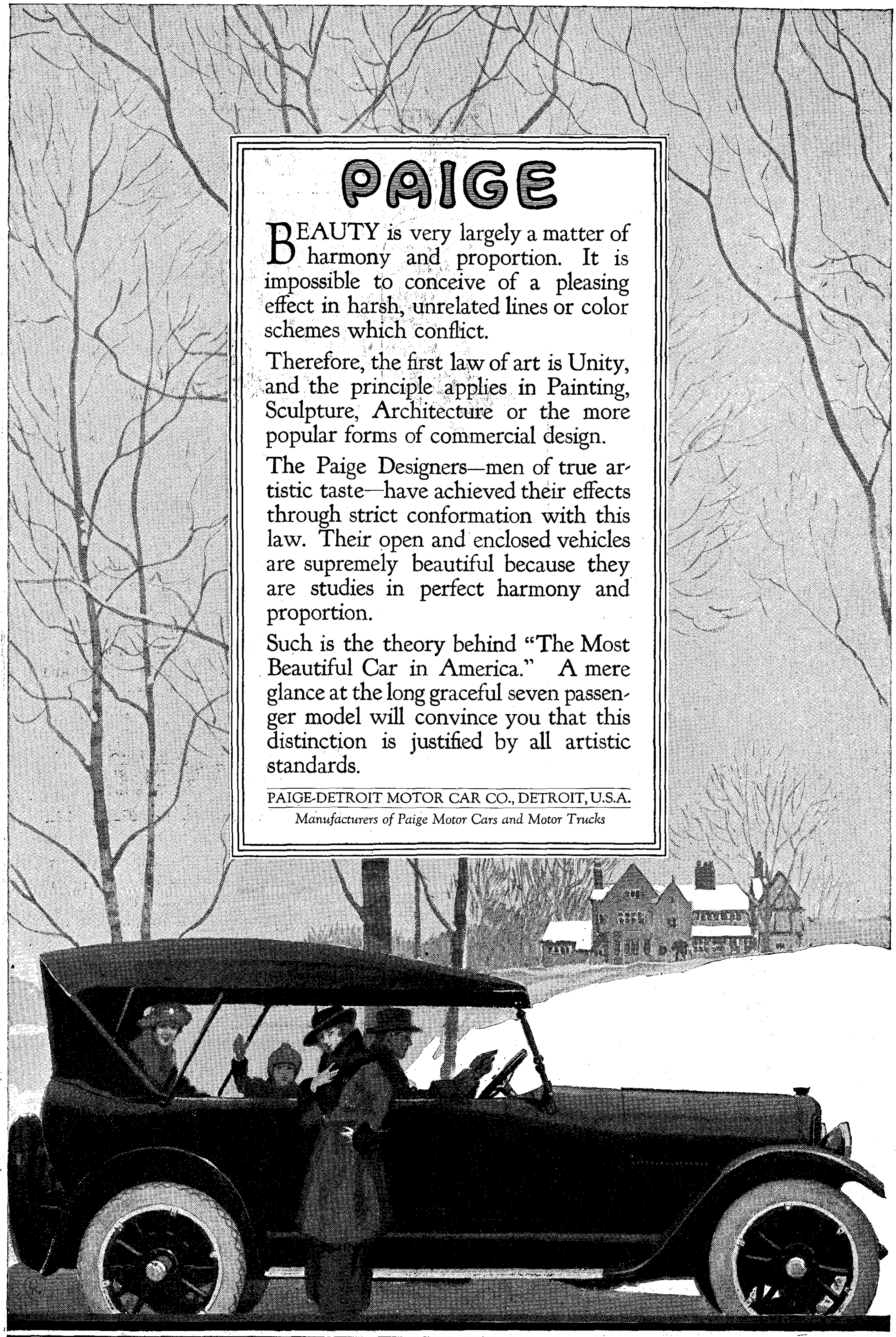


PAIGE

BEAUTY is very largely a matter of harmony and proportion. It is impossible to conceive of a pleasing effect in harsh, unrelated lines or color schemes which conflict.

Therefore, the first law of art is Unity, and the principle applies in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture or the more popular forms of commercial design.

The Paige Designers—men of true artistic taste—have achieved their effects through strict conformation with this law. Their open and enclosed vehicles are supremely beautiful because they are studies in perfect harmony and proportion.

Such is the theory behind "The Most Beautiful Car in America." A mere glance at the long graceful seven passenger model will convince you that this distinction is justified by all artistic standards.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT IN THE UNITED STATES

(*The Wall Street Journal*)

Preliminary estimate of the United States Geological Survey on gold and silver production in the United States for 1919 shows a marked decline from recent years. Output of gold was 2,829,395 ounces, valued at $58,488,800, the smallest annual yield since 1897, when it was 2,774,935 ounces, valued at $57,363,000. As recently as 1915 gold output was 4,887,604 ounces, valued at $301,035,700.

Silver output last year is estimated at 55,285,196 ounces, the smallest production since 1909. Because of the high price of silver last year the value of the year's output was $61,966,412, while in 1909 with only a slightly smaller production the value was $28,455,200.

Output of gold and silver in the United States, by ounces and value, in the last ten years was as follows:

	Gold		Silver	
Year	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Commercial Value
1919	2,829,395	$58,488,800	55,285,196	$61,966,412
1918	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,139	66,485,129
1917	4,051,440	83,750,700	71,740,362	59,078,100
1916	4,479,057	92,590,300	74,414,802	48,953,000
1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,697,300
1914	4,572,976	94,531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1910	4,657,017	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,500

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold exported from the United States during the calendar year 1919 amounted to $368,144,545, according to a report just made public by the Federal Reserve Board. Imports of the metal during the year amounted to $76,534,046. Excess of exports over imports amounted to $291,610,499.

The report which displays the imports and exports by countries shows that Japan received $94,114,189, the largest amount for any individual country. Consignments to Argentina amounted to $56,560,000. Hongkong received $40,045,266; China, $39,109,769; British India, $34,300,666; Spain, $29,778,000.

Of the $76,534,046 gold imported during the year, $44,487,390 came from Canada. Hongkong shipped $10,017,550 to this country; Mexico, $4,464,140, and England, $4,055,739.

SILVER IN FOREIGN TRADE

(Report of the Federal Reserve Board)

Silver exports during 1919 were valued at $239,001,051, British India taking $109,180,718, China $77,583,367, and Hongkong $10,225,351 for coinage purposes. The growing European demand of silver for currency was shown in $15,635,386 exports of silver to England, $6,588,197 to France and $2,094,084 to the Netherlands. Imports of silver were $89,389,536, of which $63,303,437 came from Mexico.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES

Following is the Interstate Commerce Commission's report of *Class 1 steam roads for November and eleven months of 1919, with comparisons:

November	1919	1918	Changes
Mileage	234,159	234,047	112
Oper. rev	$438,138,834	$440,915,188	$2,776,354
Expenses	389,932,434	364,820,296	25,112,138
Net op. rev	48,206,400	76,094,892	27,888,492
Taxes, etc	18,963,870	15,942,513	3,021,357
Oper. inc	29,242,530	60,152,379	30,909,849
Rents, etc	7,275,538	2,882,221	4,393,317
Net. op. inc	21,966,992	57,270,158	35,303,166
Oper. ratio	89.00	82.74	6.26

Eleven Months	1919	1918	Changes
Mileage	233,950	234,287	337
Oper. rev	$4,730,941,325	$4,484,892,246	$246,049,079
Expenses	4,005,372,993	3,620,773,602	384,599,391
Net op. rev	725,568,332	864,118,644	138,550,312
Taxes, etc	177,827,668	173,717,932	4,109,736
Oper. inc	547,740,664	690,400,712	142,660,048
Rents, etc	44,691,150	25,920,467	18,770,683
Net. op. inc	503,049,514	664,480,245	161,430,731
Oper. ratio	84.66	80.73	3.93

* Railroads with annual receipts of $1,000,000 or more.

SHOE AND LEATHER PRICES

(Moody's Investors' Service)

We give in the appended table the average New York prices of five representative grades of leather by months from 1914 to 1919 both inclusive. From these figures the average annual prices are obtained, and the movement of leather prices is clearly shown. Shoe manufacturers pay about three times as much for their materials as they do for their labor, for which reason leather prices are extremely important to them. Trade authorities in the shoe business have compiled the average prices of men's shoes, and these figures when taken together are rather enlightening.

Year	Leather	Shoes	Margin
1914	34.03c	$3.6402	9.50%
1915	36.40	3.6937	8.34
1916	48.53	3.9943	10.63
1917	62.58	5.1454	10.49
1918	63.10	5.8026	8.32
1919	78.08	7.0620	11.16

LEATHER EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

(*The Wall Street Journal*)

Following are the leather export figures for 1919 to the end of November:

Exports of Sole Leather

	Pounds	Dollars
November, 1919	4,984,905	3,047,251
October, 1919	7,302,184	4,198,107
November, 1918	1,772,875	941,188
Eleven months, 1919	119,513,449	52,971,812
Eleven months, 1918	25,368,678	13,452,804
Eleven months, 1917	39,962,802	19,858,913

Exports of Calf Leather

	Square Feet	Dollars
November, 1919	3,087,785	2,505,353
October, 1919	4,029,061	3,316,949
November, 1918	1,975,229	1,089,325
Eleven months, 1919	47,027,874	29,763,704
Eleven months, 1918	14,101,718	7,127,146
Eleven months, 1917	13,098,618	6,479,604

Exports of Glazed Kid

	Square Feet	Dollars
November, 1919	7,742,972	5,024,113
October, 1919	9,991,081	6,482,363
November, 1918	2,848,145	1,231,535
Eleven months, 1919	95,784,944	52,395,391
Eleven months, 1918	20,984,840	8,261,890
Eleven months, 1917	52,145,197	21,963,904

Exports of Patent Leather

November, 1919	$1,973,486
October, 1919	2,196,574
November, 1918	522,068
Eleven months, 1919	15,202,973
Eleven months, 1918	3,853,983
Eleven months, 1917	5,235,202

Exports of Side Upper Leather

November, 1919	$2,622,326
October, 1919	3,531,208
November, 1918	1,345,257
Eleven months, 1919	33,220,667
Eleven months, 1918	9,187,942
Eleven months, 1917	9,710,320

Export of Shoes

	Pairs	Dollars
November, 1919	1,884,541	7,488,536
October, 1919	2,131,579	7,957,507
November, 1918	1,022,499	2,470,490
Eleven months, 1919	19,685,385	68,607,622
Eleven months, 1918	12,076,063	29,421,675
Eleven months, 1917	13,286,386	31,413,602

PUBLIC DEBTS SHOW GREAT INCREASES

BRITAIN IS WORST SUFFERER, WITH GERMANY NEXT

A Parliamentary White Paper issued in London December 25, 1919, shows that the public debt of the United Kingdom has increased £157 10s. for each person since the beginning of the war. The increase in other countries is given as follows: Germany, £128; France, £114; Austria-Hungary, £89; Belgium, £74; Italy, £74; United States, £55; Japan, 3s. 2½d.

Retail prices of food show great increases in all countries, and taking 100 as the standard for 1914, the figures in recent months were: United Kingdom, 217; Paris, 263; other French towns, 293; Italy, 281; United States, 181; Sweden, 336.

Expansion in currency as compared with 100 in 1913 shows the following increases: United Kingdom, 244; Italy, 440; France, 365; United States, 173.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME IN FRANCE DUE TO THE WAR

THE PARIS APACHES are once more on the warpath, it is reported. During the early part of the war there were rumors that these notorious under-world representatives of the French capital had disappeared. Some were said to have been executed by the authorities; others were supposed to have joined the Army, and occasionally their deeds of valor were mentioned in the newspapers. But now they have returned in greater force than ever before, and are taking the lead in the "wave of crime" which we learn is sweeping Paris and reaching out even into the country districts, as one result of the relaxation following the cessation of years of war-tension. Not infrequently during the last several months the newspapers have contained stories of crimes committed by American soldiers in Paris. For the majority of these offenses, we are told, it has been discovered that Apaches in stolen American uniforms have been responsible. Not only have they disguised themselves as American soldiers, but in many instances they have made their "getaway" from the scenes of their crimes in stolen American Army cars. We are further informed, however, that as a matter of sad fact there are some Americans among the Apaches. While most of these criminals are French, their numbers are said to have been considerably increased by undesirables from practically all the armies that operated in France during the war, and in addition to a few American renegades, there will be found in the Apache ranks to-day English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh recruits, as well as Italians, Serbs, Lithuanians, Chinese, and other Orientals. The somewhat doubtfully gratifying information is likewise forthcoming that of the whole lawless band the Americans are reported to be the most reckless and in some ways the most skilful. In a recent article in the New York *Tribune*, Willmott Lewis, Paris correspondent of that paper, gives an account of the Apaches and the epidemic of crime with which the French authorities now have to contend. Speaking of Apache methods, he says:

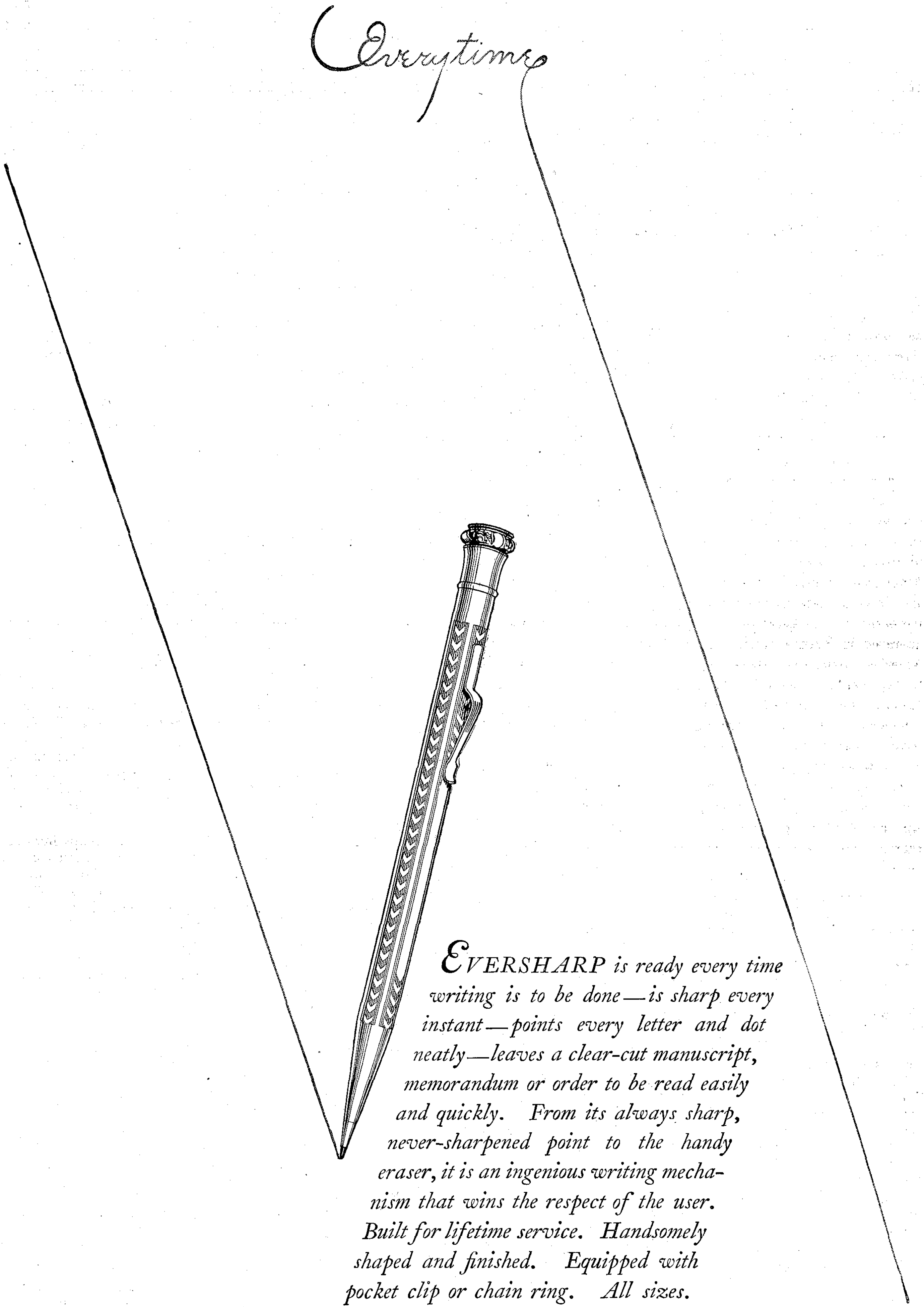
> They work in twos, or in bands, and always they have women associated with them—women who are, in some sort, what the destroyers are to a fleet, light, fast-moving scouts, skirmishing about to find possible booty and reporting to the heavier pirate vessels in their lairs.
>
> Then, perhaps, the signal given, we are treated to an example of what, in the *argot* of the underworld, is called *le coup du Père François*. The prey having been marked down—some portly *bourgeois* homeward bound after dark—the attempt will be made as he reaches a dimly lit stretch of deserted street. Of the two men concerned, one is armed with a strong cord, or something equally pliant and dependable. The holder of the cord flings it about the neck of his victim, turns his back upon him, and pulls. Back to back he hoists the unfortunate into the air, and holds him there gasping, choking, by the cord about his throat, while the second robber goes through his pockets and hands the loot to the waiting woman. The woman moves quickly away, taking a roundabout route to the point at which a division of the "swag" is to be made, while the men remain long enough to make certain that the victim will not too rapidly recover and give the alarm.
>
> The *coup*—"stunt" would be a rough translation of the word in this connection—is as clever as it is cruel. It is not often resorted to, for simpler methods are generally effective, but it has been revived, with many another method of robbery, in the period succeeding the armistice, the period which has seen what is vaguely described as a "wave of crime."

Unlike the American crook, who often "pulls" a crime out in the open in broad daylight, it seems the Paris criminal operates mainly in the dark and off the beaten path. In order to put a "crimp" in the nefarious practises of the nocturnal maurauder, the Prefect of Police of Paris recently subjected certain sections of the city to what the French call *rafles*, or, in our speech, "a clean sweep." This is described:

> The police set aside daily a certain area for operations, and from a given hour in the morning to a given hour at night they spread a sort of drag-net over the area. Patrolmen in uniform and plain-clothes men laid heavy hands on all known criminals that they encountered, and held up for inquiry all others of whose honesty they might have the slightest doubt.
>
> Here they were aided by one of the features of life in France. Your typical Frenchman seldom fails to carry with him papers establishing his identity. There is his *livret militaire*, which sets forth his military service and record; there is his *carte d'électeur*, without which he can not cast a vote; there is the receipt for his last quarter's rent, which at least shows that he lives in the odor of sanctity as far as his landlord is concerned, and there may be a shooting permit or other official document of that sort. The general effect of one or all of these is to separate the possessor from the class of vagabonds, the irresponsibles, the ne'er-do-wells. Every honest and well-behaved Frenchman is thus classified, for in a country demanding military service of all its sons he must be classified. As for the dishonest and the ill behaved, either their papers are incomplete or they have no papers; in either case a matter for grave suspicion. The case of forged or stolen papers need not be discust.
>
> Wo to the unclassified when the police drag-net is laid down, therefore. So, section by section—*arrondissement* by *arrondissement*—the authorities passed a fine-tooth comb through the population of Paris, and the result was remarkable. Notorious crooks who had broken out of jail during the war were discovered, deserters of all the armies of the great alliance were caught, and it was found that a new generation of malefactors, come to its criminal majority in the last five years, had begun operations. Men, women, and children, all the tagrag and bobtail, the scum, the dregs of the nations, were held by the police, examined, and, as the case might be, either sent back to prison to serve out unexpired sentences or kept for trial on new charges. To say that hundreds were thus dealt with is vague enough, but since exact figures are not forthcoming the phrase will serve to show that a useful work was done.
>
> It will soon have to be done again. Paris is a happy hunting-ground for crooks of all classes, from the humble pickpocket to the flashy, well-dressed operator in the haunts of luxury; and the reason is not far to seek. The police force of the city, efficient enough and devoted enough, is yet miserably insufficient for the needs of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants.

The Paris police, it seems, work in pairs, as it is unsafe for them to move singly. This reduces the already small force by a half. Many of the big business interests, therefore, employ their own detectives, who are trained in the Institute of Criminology. This institution is under the direction of a former police commissioner, Mr. Cassellari, who stated to Mr. Lewis that never in all his professional experience had crime been so rampant as in Paris to-day. He went on to discuss the situation:

> "For instance," he said, "there is a regular epidemic of motor-car thefts just now. Many of these, I am sorry to say, have been traced to American deserters, who are extraordinarily adroit, and all of whom seem to be familiar with the working of an automobile.
>
> "Then there is a recrudescence of night burglaries, particularly at fur-stores and jewelers' shops. These, for the most part, are carried on by rough-and-ready means. In the majority of cases we have found no trace of any use of elaborate equipment of the modern cracksman, and this lends a certain color to the idea that we have to deal with men who are new to the business."
>
> "The railways are suffering also, are they not?" the *Tribune* man asked.
>
> "Terribly," was the reply. "And while the present congestion continues, while baggage and goods are piled up in railway stations, it will be practically impossible to make headway against it. You have noticed that recently there have been discovered organized bands of station-robbers, including, always, employees of the railways, who generally concentrate on food shipments, which they can easily sell at a high figure. The total loss by



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railway thefts just now can not be less than 100,000 francs a day."

"Paris is not lighted as it was before the war," said the reporter, "and now the shortage of coal is forcing the authorities to a further reduction in the number of lights. Won't this have an effect on crime?"

"There is nothing more certain," Mr. Cassellari answered. "Nothing is more common nowadays than the snatching of ladies' satchels at night time. Sometimes, if the circumstances are propitious, the victim is knocked down from behind and her bag is grabbed as she lies semiconscious, but the quieter and quicker method of cutting the handle is more generally used. Sometimes as many as eighty complaints of bag-snatching are lodged in one day."

The head of the detective school talked of other forms of crime revived since the coming of peace, and mentioned incidentally that waiters in restaurants are favorite prey for the thieves.

"The average waiter in a good restaurant carries with him a round sum in tips when he starts homeward about midnight," he explained. "What is more, he often lives in outlying districts of the city, where the rents are more reasonable than in the neighborhood of his work. He is marked down, and between the last subway station and his home he is attacked and robbed. The proportion of cases in which waiters have been the victims has been curiously high, and in some instances the poor fellows have been seriously injured."

Reference to the cold weather led to the mention of overcoats and wraps, and Mr. Cassellari told of what he called a "*razzia*" on these humble necessary articles. Restaurants, hotels, and cafés make the scene of the raid, of course.

"The usual method," the professor of detection went on, "is for the thief to appropriate a valuable garment and to leave a relatively worthless one in its place. But refinements have lately been introduced by skilful operators. They work chiefly in the principal theaters. Hovering near the cloak-room, they mark down the possessor of a fine fur coat or heavy silk cloak, and as he receives his check they make a note of the number. Later in the evening they present an absolutely identical check, give the cloak-room attendant a generous tip, and carry off the garment. When the real owner presents the orginal check the thief is far away."

"There has been a great deal of this sort of theft, has there not?" the *Tribune* man asked.

"So much," Mr. Cassellari replied, "that hardly a theater in Paris to-day but employs a detective, who is stationed unobtrusively near the cloak-room and who watches the crowd. This has reduced the number of losses, but has not entirely rid us of the nuisance."

The situation in Paris is said to be more or less a reflection of that existing in other parts of the country. It is explained that after the war France has experienced a sort of spring-back to a condition "as much below the normal as the heroic determination of war was above it." The crimes in the sections outside of Paris can be traced even more directly to the upheaval wrought by the war than can those in the capital. Among these offenses are a class known to the French as "crimes of passion," of which we read:

Too often the demobilized soldier returns to his home to find that his place in his wife's heart has been taken by another, the tertium quid of the Kipling story. He kills the man—sometimes he kills the woman, too—and that is all.

Yet this does not exhaust the possibilities of crime implicit in the eternal triangle. There have been cases—indeed, there have been enough of them to make it no longer possible for the newspapers to "feature" them—in which the wife and her paramour have put away the returned and superfluous husband. These are horrors that may be left for study and reflection to those who subscribe to the damnable German doctrine that war is a "biological necessity."

Thousands of Orientals were brought to France during the war. A large number of these still remain in the country, we are told, and their presence adds much to the perplexity of the crime problem:

It is in the northeast of France—on the wilderness of the devastated region—that they work. There are places lying not far from the coolie camps where the white inhabitants do not dare go out of doors after nightfall, so great is the terror inspired by small bands of reckless yellow men. Cases of attacks have been so numerous, there have been so many stabbings, shootings, and stranglings that when darkness falls the French population chooses discretion rather than valor and retires to pray for the day when the East will have moved toward the rising sun.

The vast accumulations of Army stores left in France by the Americans are in some measure responsible for the increase of crime, it is said, being considered the legitimate prey of looters. In this connection some blame is attached to the French Government owing to its failure to provide adequate protection for this material, thus inviting the criminally inclined. As we read:

The stocks are so poorly protected as practically to amount to an invitation to pillage, and this at a time when shortage of necessities and the high cost of living have worn resistance to temptation terribly thin. Where the Americans put 250 men on guard the French employ perhaps 25, and the results are easy to guess.

At St. Nazaire, for instance, the conditions are nothing short of deplorable. Foodstuffs sadly needed in the north are left to rot (lack of transport is held to cover a multitude of crimes), valuable articles like typewriters and sewing-machines are exposed to the rain and the damp and are ruined, while day after day, week after week, depredation goes on to such a degree that exasperated and honest Frenchmen ask whether this much-tried land will ever reap any benefit from the vast accumulation of the war-period.

They will show you at St. Nazaire the shocking condition of what was once an orderly American storage depot, and they will tell you fantastic stories of the audacity of the robbers. At Brest, at Nantes, at Le Mans, the same stories are current, but St. Nazaire will serve for an example.

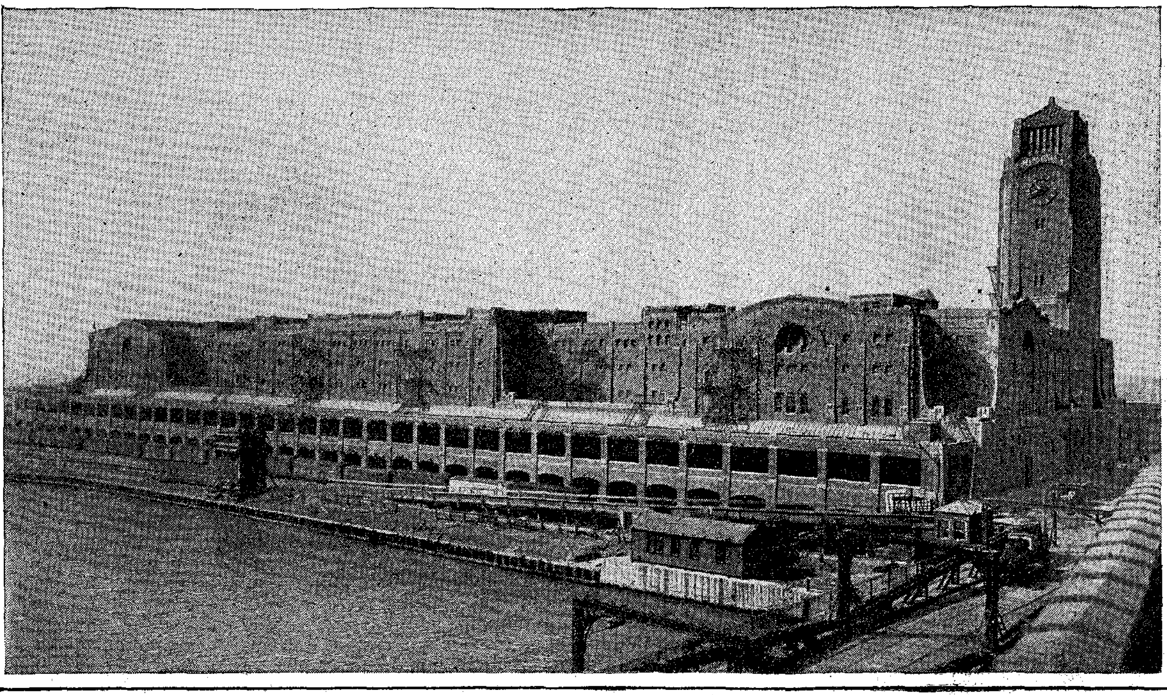
There is a tale of a workman who had succeeded in getting possession of an official stamp used for marking goods to be cleared from the depot. He stationed himself at one of the gates through which these goods flowed out, and through an entire morning—unquestioned and unsuspected—he stamped load after load in his own favor, robbing the state of more than 20,000 francs between eight o'clock and midday. He has disappeared; there is no record of the goods he thus acquired, and the sum may be written off as a loss.

Another story is of a band of robbers who found an entire goods-train lying idle on a siding at St. Nazaire station and coolly took charge. They stoked the engine and rolled the train off to a point many miles away, where at their leisure they unloaded and made off with merchandise valued variously at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 francs. All that remains as trace of their exploit is the empty train.

AN ADOPTED AMERICAN WHO WON THE MEDAL OF HONOR—AND THE "WOODEN CROSS"

"HE SWORE LIKE A TROOPER and died like a man" might well form an appropriate epitaph for some of the members of the A. E. F. who smilingly and bravely went to their end in France. Swearing and grumbling are a soldier's prerogatives, and it may be stated on proper authority that profanity does not necessarily indicate ill-temper nor grumbling a constitutional "grouch." Both give vent to feelings more or less restrained by military discipline, and, in a military sense, are useful as safety-valves. The soldier fears God no less because he swears, and in the memory of a few dough-boys at least are recorded the soft-toned "cuss-words" of those who were expected to be more represt. But, as faith is more in deeds than in words, it may be that these inadvertences of speech will be deleted in the higher stenographic report. All of which leads us to the fact that valor is not infrequently associated with intensiveness of vocabulary, and to a brief biography of Sergeant M. H. Mestrovitch, an adopted son of America, who won the Congressional Medal of Honor and the "wooden cross." Like thousands of others, he had a prevision when he went out that he would not come back, but that did not deter him from a second trip to the line. He was a typical Sergeant. He knew how to handle men, and he was choice and frequent in his profanity, which thoroughly qualified him to wear three stripes. We are introduced to him by James B. Wharton, in *The Home Sector* (New York), who writes:

I met Mestrovitch—rather first heard him—one night in a squad tent in a training-camp in the South. He was swearing at some one in handsome terms and a peculiar foreign accent. I lay on my cot in the dark, wondering what sort of man this tent-mate of mine was. I had not seen him yet, for only that day I had been assigned to C Company, and had not arrived



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in the tent until long after the others had turned in and lights were out.

Two weeks later we were aboard a transport, headed for that little strip of country toward which the eyes of all the world were then looking.

I did not get to know him well until we were in France, he and I sergeants in the same platoon, bunking together nights in a pup tent or billet in a leaky barn.

He had a frank, honest face, ruddy complexion, dark eyes and hair, was short and thick, with powerful shoulders and arms, and a full chest. He always talked and swore—which latter he wasn't bashful about—with the foreign accent I have referred to, and gave commands in a deep voice that carried and could be understood despite the dissimilarity the words often bore to those of our own language.

He often showed me pictures of his two brothers, one an officer in the Italian Army, the other a private in our own service, and told me much of his life in Serbia, of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which touched off the great conflagration, of Serbia's little army and its vicissitudes during the war.

One night, as we lay under the blankets before dozing off, he said to me:

"I expect to get killed in this war or win a Medal of Honor; life means nothing to me."

We often talked thus at night, lying on a pile of straw in our billet, or sitting on a log in the back yard, watching the chickens and ducks, the children in their black smocks, the grown-ups jabbering away unintelligibly. Or we walked two miles over to the next village, where were a battery of Australians billeted who had a canteen. We bought English smokes and sat in the café drinking champagne (at eight francs a bottle) and talked with the only people we had so far met in France who at all resembled ourselves. They were a picturesque lot, those Aussies. They reminded us of our own Westerners.

During the day we drilled the platoon in bayonet work, grenade-throwing, patrolling, and wave-formations. And all the time we wondered when we would be in it, whether it would end before we got our chance. Always in our ears was the throbbing of the guns off to the north and east, and at night a red glare shone on the horizon.

In July we got our chance—we entered the war with a vengeance. A three-day hike, a twenty-four-hour train-ride, a day on motor-trucks, a forced night march of fourteen straight hours, and we were in the war—a woods on the south bank of the Marne, filled with artillery, abandoned field-pieces, kitchens, equipment, shattered trees, dead men and horses, and bursting shells. Here our first blood was drawn.

A month later we reached the Vesle, and came in contact with the *Boche* in the town of Fismette.

On the morning of August 10 the battalion attacked. During its progress, while Mestrovitch's platoon was lying behind a low stone wall with the *Boche* only a few yards off and sending across a deadly machine-gun fire, Mestrovitch saw one of the company commanders lying in the open, badly wounded. (The author of the citation was slightly misinformed here. Mestrovitch crawled back of the line to get the man, who was not his company commander, but the skipper of A Company.) He crawled out, picked the captain up and made for the nearest shell-hole. As he pitched the wounded officer in and threw himself after him a *Boche* machine-gunner must have seen the act, for a gun opened fire and five bullets penetrated his chest. He had caught the full burst.

Three months later, after avoiding duty as an M. P. sergeant by going AWOL and getting through division headquarters without any orders, he rejoined his battalion. He had heard that he had been recommended for the D.S.C., but his thoughts were occupied with work at the line. The story continues:

I saw Mestrovitch alive once again. We passed each other along the one street in Xammes—that is, he was sneaking up one side of the street and I up the other, each of us as close to the little stone houses as we could get. The *Boche* had a habit, at certain hours of the day, of enfilading that street with 77's.

I stopt to tell him that the major had just put his name down to go to Army Candidates' School with the next batch of non-coms. He was pleased, but doubtful whether his accent would not bar him for a commission. I told him he'd better have a go at it anyhow, and hoped the order would come through soon for him to go back.

He looked at me and said:

"I vwant to go over the top vwonce more with the plat-loon, then I'll be ready to go back."

At 4 o'clock on the morning of November 4 came an order—an order that even now, after a whole year, I hate to think of—an order that involved a job of no great importance that we could see, an order which seemed to be almost impossible to execute, and caused us to leave behind, in a shallow valley, a little cemetery of nineteen plain white crosses.

"C Company will attack at 5 o'clock this morning, acting as a strong reconnaissance patrol, and, if not meeting with too great resistance, will occupy a certain section of enemy line and consolidate it." Such was the gist of the order, issued by some one who had not the slightest idea of what lay in front of us.

C Company never reached that "section of enemy line." It encountered strong resistance, and was caught between annihilating fire of two machine guns. A few came back. The rest were made prisoners, killed, and wounded.

In the afternoon a runner reached us bringing news of the attack. He told us that Mestrovitch had been hit in the stomach by a bullet, and that he had last seen him lying in a culvert under a narrow-gage railroad. He had tried to persuade Mestrovitch to let him help him back to our lines, but Mestrovitch had refused, probably feeling with a dying man's instinct that he was done for, so the runner had given him his canteen and left him there.

So Mesty lay out in front, either dead or wounded, unless the *Boche* had got him. It wasn't comforting.

Nothing could be done until after dark, when a patrol of four men was organized to go out to try to find him. It encountered several parties of *Boches* before reaching the culvert under the narrow-gage, and was cut off by a barrage, so it had to withdraw, feeling sure that the *Boches*, who were patrolling all that territory, must have found Mestrovitch before now.

This was the message I got from the sergeant at midnight. I realized that all we could do had been done, that there was no use making a bad matter worse by throwing away more men's lives.

But that night, and for many days to come, I had poor old Mesty always on my mind. I tried to cheer myself with the thought that he might have been taken prisoner and still be alive. Then, after the war, if my luck were to hold good and that bit of heaven were ever to come, I might see him once more. I didn't dream then that the end was so near.

A week later the armistice was signed and the regiment moved a few kilometers behind the lines. One day I made a trip up to the old front, followed the narrow-gage out through the ravine, around the knob of the hill, and out into what only a week ago had been No Man's Land, but which was now distinctly Our Land.

It was a dull, chill November afternoon, with a lowering, leaden sky. The country was deserted, lonely, desolate, pocked with shell-holes, cut by wide, low bands of barb wire, strewn with German and American equipment—helmets, gas-masks, rifles, packs, bombs, broken machine guns, all the paraphernalia of war that litters a land recently fought over.

Five hundred yards away, in a line, were the ruins of the towns of Charey, Dommartin, and Dampvitoux, destroyed by our shell-fire. I had often watched our shells bursting in them throwing up great clouds of smoke and black dirt, and felt sorry for the poor fellows there until they opened up on us with their 77's, when I ducked and felt no more pity. In one place a team of horses had run through a gap in the wire, been caught and killed. They knelt, held partly upright by the wire, their necks together, almost as tho alive.

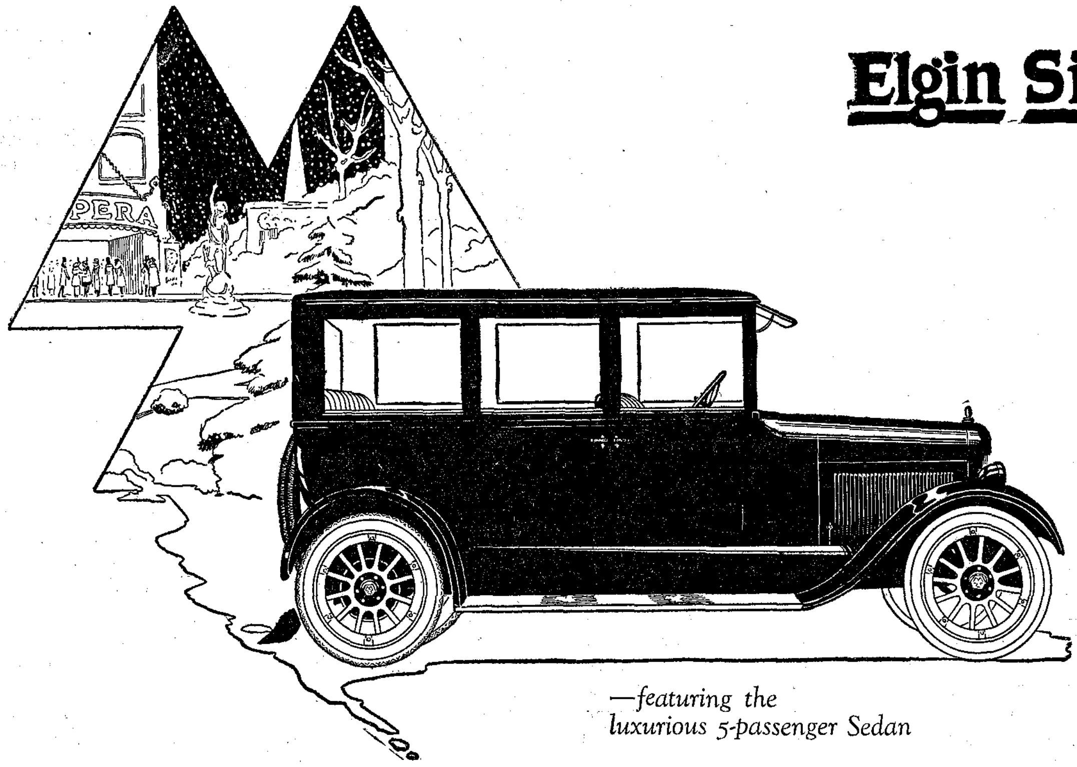
At strategic places on the low hills and at the head of the valley and ravines were strong points and concrete dugouts, and beside them the camouflaged emplacements of machine guns, completely encircled by bands of wire. In the level of the valley, between two such points, was a little graveyard of nineteen white crosses set in freshly turned earth. I looked at each identification tag along the row. The last one was marked: "James I. Mestrovitch (1,243,675), Sergeant, Company C, 111th Infantry."

I walked over to the culvert under the narrow-gage. There was the canteen the runner had left, and close by was a shell-hole. I looked at the spot and wondered—

Had he died of his wound in a short time and without suffering? Or had the shell which made that hole got him, suddenly and painlessly? Or had some *Boche* machine-gunner seen him make a motion as he lay there and opened fire? Or had he died fighting, rather than be taken prisoner, automatic in hand, back to the wall, standing off a party of *Boches* to the last? That would have been like him. Who knows, I wonder. Possibly some German.

He had given his all to his adopted country, and doubly fulfilled that prophesy of his.

On a drizzling Thanksgiving day, 1918, at Nonsard in the St. Mihiel salient, with the regiment drawn up in hollow square, eight men of the 111th were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. Mestrovitch would have been one of these had he lived. But still greater honor was coming to this man who could know nothing of it, for two months later the D.S.C. was changed to the Congressional Medal of Honor—the highest award America can bestow on a soldier son.



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WHEN ANDREW JACKSON THREW A MACHINE-WRECKING WRENCH

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN established no precedent when, on a recent but already historic occasion, he hurled a wrench into the most inward inwards of the Democratic machine that Homer Cummings had so carefully oiled and made ready for the campaign of 1920. In fact, Mr. Bryan was only following a precedent, the precedent established by the great Democrat the party leaders had met to honor in celebrating his victory at New Orleans. At another Democratic dinner in Washington almost ninety years ago—April 13, 1830—when the leaders of the party gathered on the Hotel Indian Queen to do honor to the memory of Thomas Jefferson on his natal day, Andrew Jackson threw a wrench into the machinery that John C. Calhoun had carefully overhauled and planned to overrun the country. The New York *Evening Post* tells the story:

> The preceding election had witnessed the defeat of the New Englanders, or Adams men, and the triumphant Democrats wished to reap the advantage of the victory to the fullest extent. Opportunity was found in the tariff legislation which had imposed higher duties on coarse stuffs, such as clothing for slaves, until it was felt in the strongholds of Democracy that the "tariff of abominations" was unbearable, and that the national Government should be brought back "to its restricted origin."
>
> Calhoun and his followers elaborated the Virginia-Kentucky resolutions of 1798–99 into a specific remedy. They adroitly traced the doctrine, "When the United States Government transcends the powers given to it by the States, any State has the right to declare such law null and void and forbid its enforcement within her borders." Calhoun traced the doctrine back to Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party. Jackson's election recalled the election of Jefferson afresh to the public mind. Jefferson had died only three years before, and his memory was still fresh in the public mind.
>
> The leaders of the Democratic party on this great occasion assembled in the dining-room of the Indian Queen at five o'clock in the afternoon and found the list of toasts numbered twenty-four. The fourth toast on the list was indicative of the spirit of the whole:
>
> "The Kentucky resolutions of '98—drawn by the same hand which drew the Declaration of Independence, a practical illustration of Jefferson's Republican principles and a correct definition of 'the relative powers of the State and Federal Governments.'"
>
> President Jackson was among the early arrivals and sat through the long list of toasts and speeches. As a native of South Carolina, he was believed to be in entire sympathy with the spirit of the toasts. It was known that thirty years before he had written to a candidate, 'Have you always been an admirer of State authorities? Will you banish the dangerous doctrine of implication?' As Chief Executive he was on the list for the first volunteer toast, but was not called upon until four hours of toasts and speeches. The promoters of the banquet felt certain of the position of the Chief Executive. When he rose to speak every ear was strained to hear the toast that was to supersede all the others as the rallying-cry of their party. Looking over the audience boldly, Jackson slowly and clearly offered his toast:
>
> "Our Federal Union: It must be preserved."
>
> No one was more surprized than the Vice-President, but when he was called for the second volunteer toast he offered it dauntlessly:
>
> "The Union: next to our liberty the most dear; may we all remember that it can only be preserved by restricting the rights of the States and distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union." It was the essence of nullification, and the issue between the President and the Vice-President was clearly drawn.
>
> The President withdrew from the banquet shortly after his toast and many others followed him out of the hall. The historians of the time declare "the account of the banquet filled the unusual space of eleven newspaper columns."
>
> The account of the banquet was received with acclaim by the opposition newspapers, and editorially they declared in one form or another that President Jackson's toast was a challenge to the nullificationists, and that as long as the tariff was the law it would be maintained by Andrew Jackson. The well-known stubborn nature of Jackson allowed no one to doubt that. But the South Carolinians were just as stubborn. Governor Hayne vowed he would resist "if the sacred soil of Carolina should be polluted by the footsteps of the invader." Buttons bearing a palmetto-tree appeared by thousands bearing the words: "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy."
>
> Jackson, however much a State-rights man, was above all President. He ordered the revenue collectors to collect the duties of the tariff and shifted armed forces of the army and navy to Charleston to enforce the law. The effect of the President's action in the Northern States was magical. The national feeling was quickened as it had not been since the days of Hamilton, and the section of the country formerly at enmity with Jackson suddenly became his supporter. The situation became tense, but Henry Clay, the great compromiser, came forward with a mathematical compromise by which the objectionable tariff was scaled down gradually for ten years and the contest between the States was bequeathed to posterity.

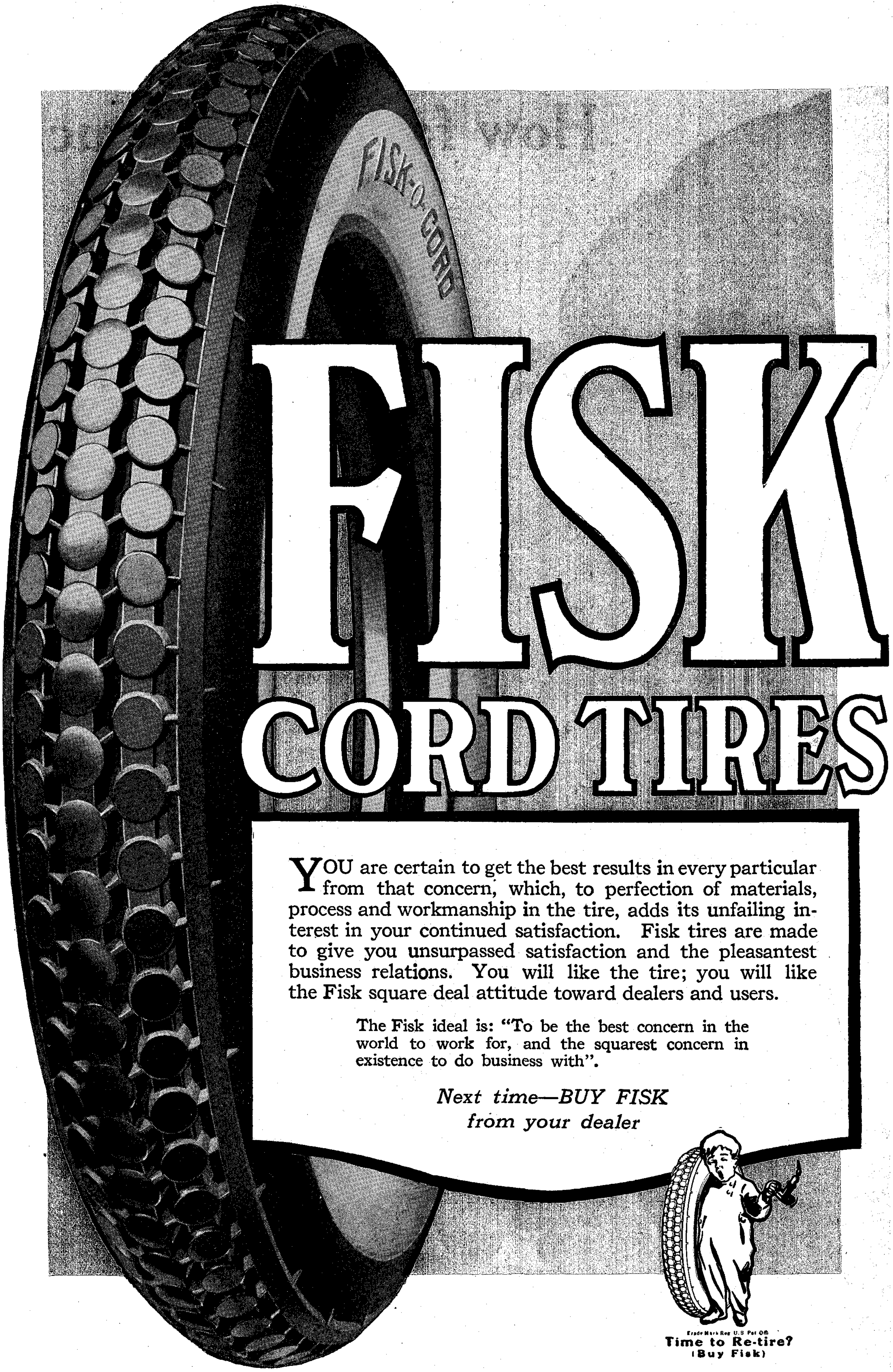
"THE JERUSALEM NEWS," A NEW AMERICAN PAPER, PRICE ONE PIASTER

LIVE, UP-TO-DATE, thoroughly Americanized news of the Holy Land may now be had at the rate of one piaster for a sheet containing six and one-half columns of it, with a column and a half of live-wire Jerusalem and general Palestine advertising thrown in. *The Jerusalem News,* "an American newspaper," as it announces itself on the first page of No. 1, Volume 1, appeared on December 9, 1919, and recently, in company with No. 2, Volume 1, reached the DIGEST office. "Jerusalem news is good news," it announces on the upper left-hand corner of the front page in the space where certain metropolitan dailies are accustomed to affirm either that they print all the news that's fit for such a process or that they shine for all. The leading editorial in the first issue consists of a word of welcome from Field-Marshal Allenby, now High Commissioner for Egypt, followed by rather more extended remarks from the pen of Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, the American Consul in Jerusalem. Dr. Glazebrook not only welcomes *The News,* but tells a good deal about it, to wit:

> *The Jerusalem News* is the first daily newspaper ever published in Jerusalem exclusively in the English tongue. "The Occupation" has brought this tongue into a prominence which it never had before. This is evident from the fact that parents have been so insistent upon their children learning the English language that in many schools the study of English has been added to the curriculum. It would appear, therefore, that there is an exceptional opportunity for an English paper in this community.
>
> This opportunity carries with it, necessarily, the gravest responsibilities and a distinctively English-speaking publication should be characterized by the broadest spirit of charity, the truest conception of justice, the severest condemnation of illiberality and unqualified committal to the advocacy and maintenance of those principles upon which alone the noblest ideals of true civilization can be realized. Such a publication deserves success and will doubtless meet a sympathetic response in the hearts and minds of all men consecrated to furtherance of those ideals which make for the best in human development.
>
> A keen and observant writer began a charming brochure on Palestine in these words: "There is probably no country about which most of us have read so much and of which we know so little as the Holy Land." This statement is absolutely true. Therefore, any additional lamp which can increase the illumination of the hidden wonders of the Holy City is a distinctive gain. We welcome *The Jerusalem News* as another means to such an end, and bespeak for it the kindest reception at the hands of the people of this community independent of race and creed.

A third editorial considers the case of "Egypt and the United States," in relation to a communication lately received, we learn, in Jerusalem from Senator Lodge, the well-known authority on international relations. As *The News* relates:

> The editor of *The Jerusalem News* has received from Senator H. C. Lodge, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate of the United States, a personal assurance with reference to the supposed action of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in regard to Egypt, which is of special interest at this time. Senator Lodge states that the members took no action in regard to Egypt. They simply heard ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, who appeared in behalf of the Egyptians, but no change in the Treaty in regard to Egypt was even suggested in the committee nor will any amendment be made in that direction.
>
> The importance of this statement will be seen in connection



YOU are certain to get the best results in every particular from that concern, which, to perfection of materials, process and workmanship in the tire, adds its unfailing interest in your continued satisfaction. Fisk tires are made to give you unsurpassed satisfaction and the pleasantest business relations. You will like the tire; you will like the Fisk square deal attitude toward dealers and users.

The Fisk ideal is: "To be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with".

Next time—BUY FISK
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Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

How fast does a truck wear out?

If a truck were jacked up off the ground and the engine used merely to transmit power to some machine, it would take years to wear out the motor.

It isn't the running of a truck engine that wears it out so much as it is the pounding it gets from road shocks.

The life of a truck is very largely dependent upon the resiliency of the tires it rides on.

Fleet-owners who have put Kelly Caterpillars on their trucks tell us that the trucks now spend their time on the road instead of in the repair shop.

The reason is simply that Kelly Caterpillars have an unusual depth of rubber and a system of side vents that doubles their resiliency.

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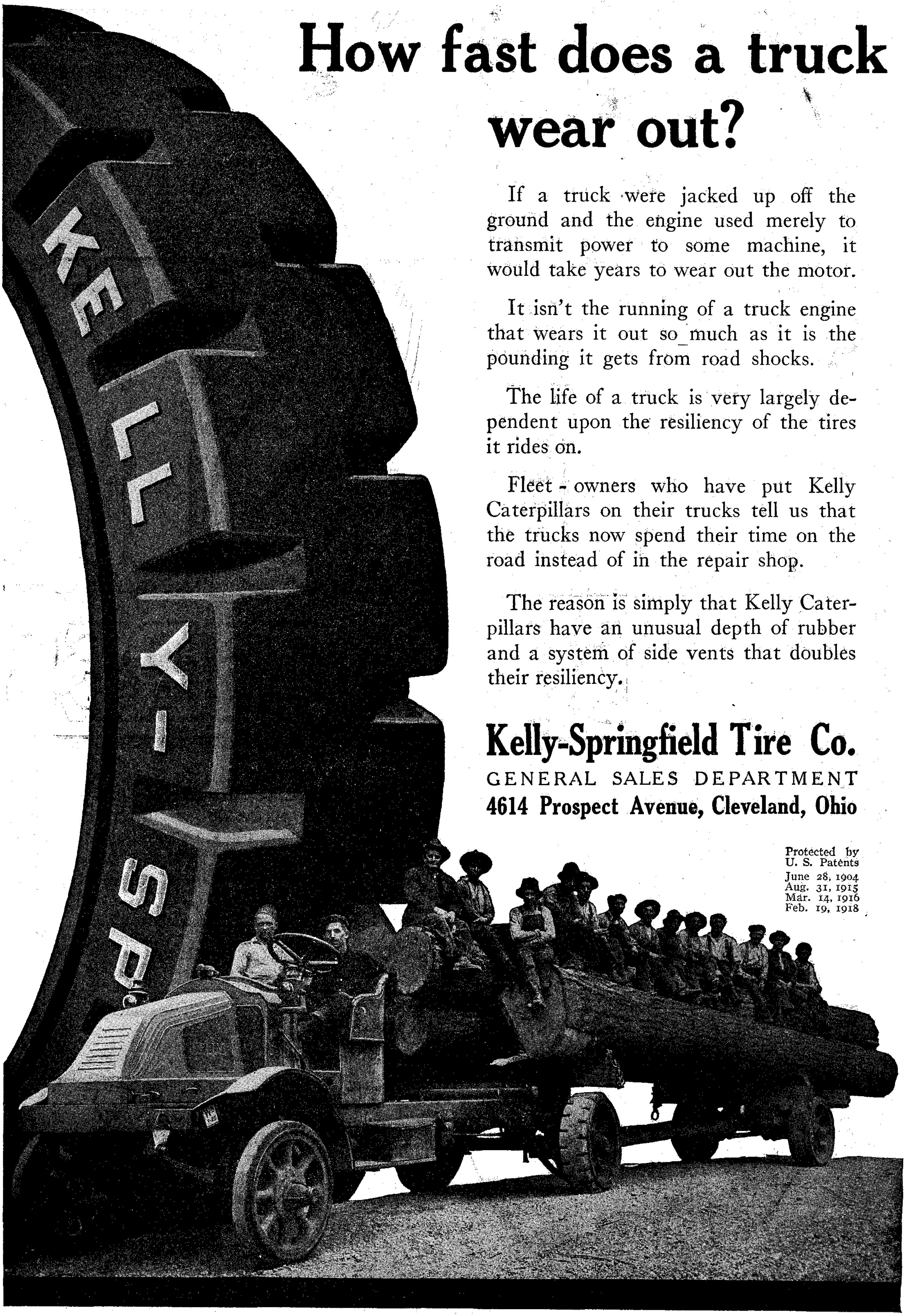

with the recent speech of Earl Curzon, in the House of Lords, in which occur the following passages:

> "A considerable impetus was given to the Extremist's cause by the publication early in September of a telegram from Paris to the effect that the United States Senate had decided that Egypt was considered to be neither under Turkey nor under Great Britain, but politically independent. Altho this rumor was officially contradicted by the American Agency in Cairo, the effect produced by it was considerable, and the Nationalist party in Egypt have never ceased to believe that their campaign has the sympathy and would receive the support of one or other among the Great Powers. Of these, as your Lordships are aware, France and America have formally recognized the British Protectorate, and Italy has promised to acknowledge it. Recognition of the British Protectorate is contained in the Peace Treaty with Germany, and accordingly has been confirmed by all the signatories of that Treaty. Any such expectations therefore are doomed to complete disappointment.
>
> "But these incidents will not deter us from pursuing the path which is mapped out for us by the highest conception of duty both to Egypt and to ourselves. We appeal to moderate opinion in Egypt to support us in the task we have undertaken and to cooperate with Lord Milner and his colleagues in their undertaking. The effort to raise Egypt from misery and oppression in which she was plunged less than half a century ago, and the successful results of which have been our pride and her glory, can not be dropt midway. Rather may we hope to guide her energies and resources into new channels of progress and influence."

Under the heading of "The New Jerusalem," *The News* takes account as follows of its own mission and prospects:

> To-day is the second anniversary of the taking of Jerusalem by the British forces.
>
> The first issue of the first daily newspaper in the English language to be printed in Jerusalem appears very appropriately on this day.
>
> The time is propitious. The need for accurate telegraphic news of the world is very apparent here in Jerusalem, which is itself a world center. Preparations are under way for Great Britain to accept the mandate over Palestine, and the growing English-speaking community needs a mouthpiece.
>
> *The Jerusalem News* will support the constituted authorities in their righteous endeavor to restore the ancient glories of Jerusalem, to preserve the health and increase the happiness of the whole population, irrespective of race or religion.
>
> *The Jerusalem News* will give due appreciation to the good which resides in all men and help to make Jerusalem what it deserves to be, a great, wholesome center for the whole world. Animated by a common purpose and inspired by a genuine love for this city, the different sections of the community can unite in producing a worthy civic consciousness. Hitherto there have been many Jerusalems. The time has come to make it one, and to lift that one through devotion and loyalty into the pure air of a veritable New Jerusalem. This is an ideal. *The Jerusalem News* invites all to strive for this noble end. The prospect broadens, out of the old rises the new. Who will follow the ascending path?

Nor is humor absent from this latest and earliest venture in Jerusalem journalism. Under the heading, "Flashes of Light," a columnist by the name of N. E. Star produces in each issue a series of scintillations deserving of far wider circulation than *The News* can thus soon have obtained. We quote all of the first two columns, the only ones that have reached us:

> 1. Armistice day was an inspiring day. Let us have more such days.
>
> 2. Jerusalem's spruceness—the coats of paint appearing about Jerusalem gladden the hearts of those who love cleanliness.
>
> 3. If you let repairs go to-day, to-morrow will cost you more.
>
> 4. The weak man is exhaustive, the strong man constructive.
>
> 5. Disentangling the ideas of the Near East is like unsnarling the curls of a small child. First comes the hurt, then the readjustment to orderliness.
>
> 6. The Armistice day fête was an instructive, appetite-satisfying event. It was a historical get-together meeting which needs to be repeated.
>
> 7. Volunteers are needed to "swat the fly" in Jerusalem.
>
> 8. Fostering racial differences is like running around with a firebrand, setting everything on fire that is inflammable.
>
> 9. A mental equilibrium is equal to a large bank-account.
>
> 10. The policeman is the guardian friend of the law. Help the policeman by being law-abiding citizens. A smile from the policeman is better than the swing of his club.
>
> 11. Evil agitation makes for evil aggregation.
>
> 12. Plant trees, more trees, and then again trees!
>
> 13. Palestine should have the open air of freedom and be the world's playground.
>
> *Swimming Monkeys*
>
> 14. Naturalists have given up the theory that monkeys have an aversion to water, according to accounts of the swimming monkeys in the Zoological Gardens in London. Perhaps even those people who sew themselves up for the winter with no idea of taking a bath may be induced to change their habits.
>
> Who said the desert must remain dry when the Nile and the Jordan flow by the Arab's back-door?
>
> Lot's wife looking back and turning into salt might be reversed by people looking forward and turning fresh.
>
> A fish doesn't grow in size in the catching but in the telling.
>
> Truthfulness and honesty based on unselfishness, firmly planted in the children of this generation, will bring out a real democracy and fit the world for permanent peace.
>
> One land, one sky, one happy universe—by and by.
>
> Have you taken the walk around the walls of Jerusalem? Irresistible!
>
> Planting trees in Palestine means a warm fireside in winter.
>
> A Christmas present for dad—*The Jerusalem News.*
>
> Our country is the universe; our home is heaven.
>
> The truth never needs stretching. It only needs to be used.
>
> Spot a dog by his bark.
>
> A pessimist is like a puckery, prickly pear.
>
> Kind words will never hurt anybody and will go a long way toward making good feelings.
>
> He that has sunshine in his soul should let it shine through his facial window.
>
> Ignorance is the world's great evil.
>
> Plant trees, vegetable and flower seeds now—why not?
>
> *The Jerusalem News* is good news.
>
> Mr. George Arliss's campaign in America to better theatrical productions by inaugurating the use of all talents certainly should have the encouragement of theater-loving people everywhere.

SIR OLIVER LODGE, INVESTIGATOR OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK AND THE VITAL SPARK

PERHAPS Sir Oliver Lodge's firm belief in spiritualism and his calm stand in the face of criticism that would disarm, if not destroy, a weaker man, may be traced to his early beginnings. When he first set foot on the earthly stage the world was at the dawn of great discovery, and science stood agape at its own achievements. It would almost seem as if the handmaids of knowledge and religious philosophy were prepared for his coming and that science awaited him to turn back another veil. In material investigation and result he has accomplished much, at any rate, so that his venture into the psychic and spiritual realm has at least arrested judgment. When he was cradled "it was the period of searching inquiry and illuminating knowledge gained regarding all the phenomena of organic life." Small wonder, then, that such a brilliant mind as his responded to such intellectual stimuli. It was not a far step from investigations of the mystery of electricity to investigations of the greater mystery of what lies beyond the grave. Lillian Whiting, writing in the Springfield *Republican*, tells us something of his career:

> The first twenty-five years of the life of the future specialist in the ether of space were invested with such richness of thought, such creative intellectual activity, such marked political, scientific, and theological changes; they were so rich in poetry, in criticism, in the singularly vivid and impressive ethics of Carlyle and of Emerson; in great romance; in epoch-making researches in archeological discovery; in a very transforming influence of life that swept the great currents of progress onward, that a youth sensitive to all these impressions and influences could not but discern the new relativities of life. The names of the great thinkers and creators of thought throng upon us. There were Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Herbert Spencer; there were Mill, Compte, Romanes, Jowett, Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Tennyson, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Somerville, Pater and the witty Mallock whose first recognition dates in the latter 70s. There were Dean Stanley and Archbishop Tait.

It was a world filled with the glow of intellectual stimulus, to which the talented, ambitious boy responded. Continuing, we read:

> Joseph Oliver Lodge is the son of Oliver Lodge, an English physician, living in Penkhull, Staffordshire. There were several

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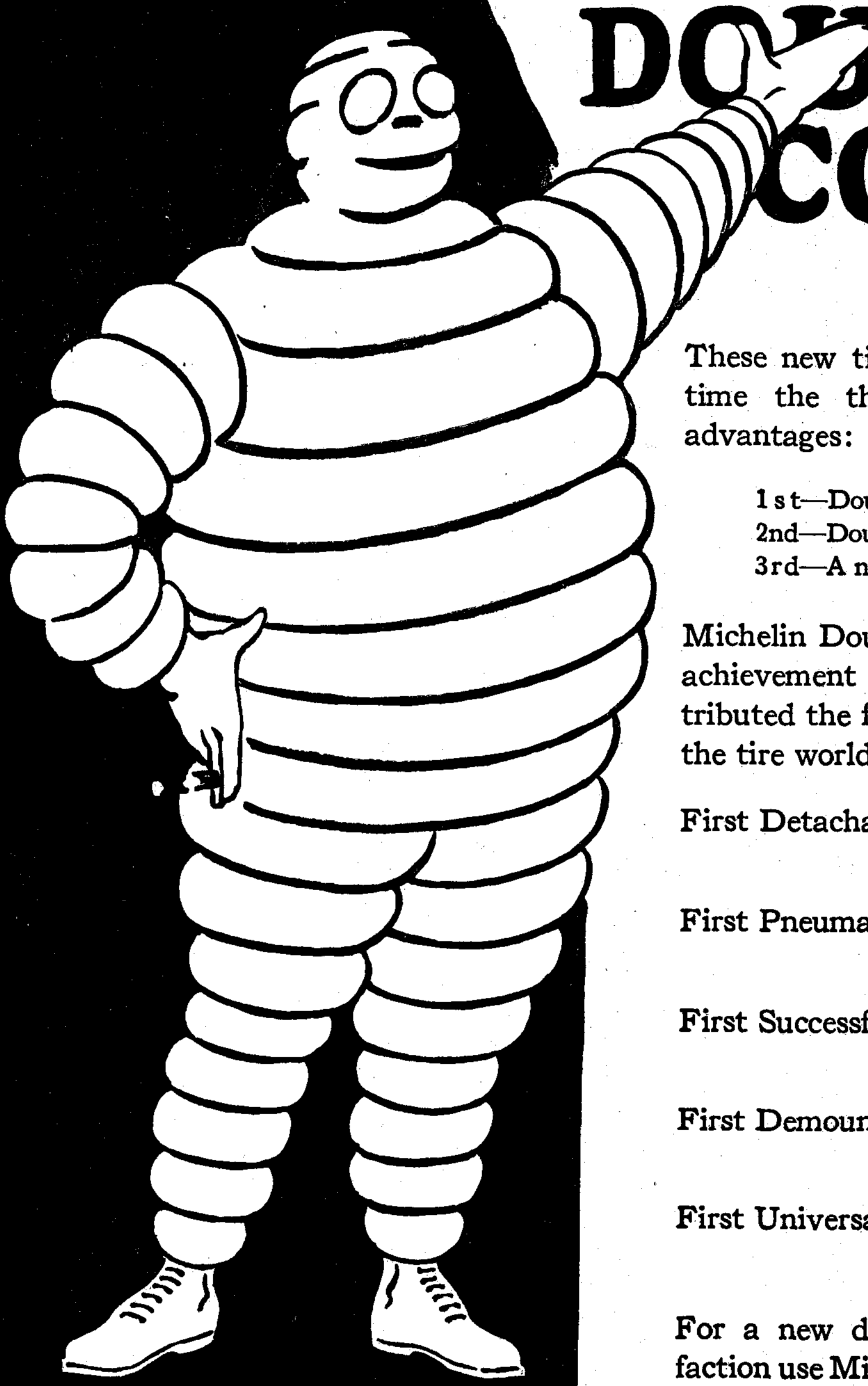

These new tires combine for the first time the three following exclusive advantages:

- 1st—Double Cord construction.
- 2nd—Double cushions of rubber.
- 3rd—A new long-wearing tread.

Michelin Double Cords are the latest achievement of the house that contributed the following improvements to the tire world:

First Detachable Cycle Tire
—*Michelin, 1891*

First Pneumatic Auto Tire
—*Michelin, 1895*

First Successful Non-Skid
—*Michelin, 1905*

First Demountable Rim
—*Michelin, 1906*

First Universal Tread Casing
—*Michelin, 1915*

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children and the household was on a limited scale, altho one of intelligence and aspiration. As a lad he was sent to the grammar school, and from this he went up to London in his earliest youth to learn a trade. The resources of his father's means did not admit of giving him further educational advantages. But what does Emerson say? "When a god wishes to ride, every chip and stone will bud and shoot out winged feet to carry him." The youth who has within himself the power to conquer great achievements attracts opportunities and privileges. On his approach the gates swing open.

Oliver Lodge took advantage of the evening schools. He especially delved into chemistry. He prepared himself to enter University College in London in 1872. Five years later he graduated with honors in physics. To the degree of bachelor of science he added that of doctor of science. He was invited to become the assistant professor of physics. The unusual insight into chemical problems that he had shown in the laboratory of Prof. Cary Foster attracted attention beyond the confines of the college. The mysteries of electricity fascinated his imagination; he experimented with alternating currents, with lightning discharges, and brooded over the possibilities of the ether. He discovered oscillations; studied the high-frequency oscillations of the Leyden jar, in the effort to demonstrate the experiments of Clerk Maxwell. Of the waves which we now know as the Hertzian he was on the brink of discovery when he was anticipated by Hertz. It was Professor Lodge who was also one of the first discoverers of the principle of wireless telegraphy; and he preceded Signor Marconi with some practical demonstrations of the wireless communication. It is he, too, who constructed the coherer, whose use is indispensable in the wireless system.

Perhaps the leading factor in the entire success of Sir Oliver's life has been his power of concentration. He can focus all his energies on a single point with unsurpassed attention. He has that indescribable gift of being able to abstract himself in almost any surroundings, and give his mind to its center of thought. When University College, Liverpool, was founded, he was invited to take the chair of physics. This was in 1881, and he held this position until 1900, when the new University of Birmingham was opened and Professor Lodge was asked to become its principal. He was knighted two years later; and in 1903 he was invited to deliver the Romanes lectures before Oxford.

In 1877 he had married Mary, the daughter of Alexander Marshall. Miss Marshall had a gift for art and had already evinced talent in portraiture. She had the art of home-making as well, and for many years the household claims withheld her from the studio. There were twelve children, two of whom are twin daughters, and all of whom are now living, with the exception of Raymond.

This view of the scientist's home life is then presented by his very sympathetic biographer:

The home of the Lodges, Mariemont, Edgbaston (a suburb of Birmingham), is one of the typical English manor-houses. It is a large, rambling, hospitable mansion, the ornaments of which "are the friends who frequent it!" a house echoing to the life and laughter of the youthful group of the family, and which is the scene of many grave deliberations and important discussions between Sir Oliver and his friends and fellow workers. Sunday afternoons are especially given over to the professors that compose the faculty of the university, of which he has been the president since 1900, and has just resigned. The occupants of the various chairs were apt to gather at Sir Oliver's on these Sunday afternoons, and the study and the garden were about equally the favorite resort. Long French windows in the study give access to the pergola, in the garden, which is a favorite resort of Sir Oliver's in winter as well as in summer. With the true English disregard of cold weather, he wraps himself in his fur-lined coat, and sits for hours in the pale winter sunshine.

The learned guests of the Sundays are by no means averse to Lady Lodge's tea-table, around which they gather with an appreciation of its nectar and ambrosia; of its (extremely good) tea, scones, hot muffins, cold meat, and the inevitable English jam, with an avidity that suggests that they do not live by science alone. As a conversationalist Sir Oliver has great possibilities. He is brilliant, magnetic, when the right key is struck. He is one of the most interesting men in the world when he really engages in conversation that enlists his powers. But the oracle does not always speak. It has its times and seasons:

"'Tis not every day that I
Fitted am to prophesy,"

says Herrick. Sir Oliver is sometimes apparently far away—in the ether of space it may be—absorbed in his own thoughts.

The writer touches upon his scientific attainments, and we are reminded that—

Sir Oliver's achievements in physics and chemistry have won for him the rank of a leader in science. For more than forty years he has been engaged in exact scientific investigations. In 1888 came the realization of predicted ether waves; the *x*-rays were discovered in 1895; spontaneous radioactivity one year later; in 1898 came the verification of the isolation of the electron. Sir Oliver was the president of the British Association for 1913; he was the president of the English Society of Psychical Research for 1901–1903. He has received degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, St. Andrews, Victoria, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and he will doubtless be the recipient of honors from the universities of our country during his stay in the United States.

FRENCH ENVOYS OF CUPID IN AMERICA

AS AN OFFSET TO MARS, Cupid put in some effective work in France, binding up the wounds of war and nursing with tender hand the sick to convalescence. Out of the American crusaders he piloted some six thousand to the altar, and left the practical end of the business—transportation to the new home for the brides—to the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross. Cupid proceeds only from the mistletoe to the altar. After that the luckless couple must depend on themselves or upon some organization to come to their rescue. The petite, chic *demoiselles*, ever ready, perhaps, to whisper a "*je t'aime*" to a strapping Yankee come over to drive away the Hun, intrigued many a warrior far from home and a trifle forgetful of the blandishments of his own womankind. However, as under the French law there can not be any marrying in haste, there may be no repenting at leisure; and we may well take it for granted that these envoys for a completer understanding between the two countries may properly finish the story and "live happily ever after." A writer in *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) gives us some interesting facts and figures as to these little international agreements:

There have been many rumors about the number of American soldiers who married in France and about the number of French brides who have returned home disillusioned.

As for returning war-brides, both Paris and London newspapers last September chuckled over a paragraph stating that just one ship was bringing back sixty-two French brides who couldn't stand it over here.

What are the facts? We have endeavored to prove them from authentic sources of information. Records of the Army, Y. W. C. A., and Red Cross testify that the figure six thousand amply covers the total number of *bona-fide* marriages of the whole American Army in Europe, of which five thousand took place in France. Five thousand out of more than two million men!

This figure would be a still greater compliment to American women were it so simple to get married in France as in America. But French laws are strict. No elopements are possible, what with one of the parties obliged to have lived in the same house at least four weeks, the posting of marriage bans at least sixteen days before at the *mairie* (town hall), and the production of birth certificates to prove that you were born!

The Young Women's Christian Association, which was the organization appealed to by a distracted army to look after these war-brides at the ports of departure in France and seeing them home on transports, places the figure that it has thus looked after as 4,300.

But under date of December 31, the New York office of the American Red Cross sent these facts for this article:

We have met in this port about 5,200 brides (including other than French) in this last year. The first brides came on January 30, 1919, a small group on the *Plattsburg*. In addition about three hundred brides came in on transports entering Newport News, all others having gone through the port of New York.

As far as we know not more than ten or fifteen girls have returned to their homes overseas and in some of these instances it was because of the girl's illness or her parents' illness, or she was accompanied by her husband, as he had found a good business opening in France. I have reason to believe that any girls returning, who had come to this country on transports and been met by us here, would come to our notice in going back to Europe.

In addition to the above number arriving in America, one must include the very few brides who came over "on their own," without waiting for Uncle Sam to bring them.

It is interesting to look at America and Americans through

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

the eyes of one of these brides—"to see ourselves as others see us." One who was interviewed was a little frank:

"I think the American woman selfish and spoiled. I like the American man much better; he has qualities one does not find in a Frenchman. Yet I think it a great mistake for Frenchwomen to marry American men," are among some of the interesting and sprightly comments of Mrs. Henry W. Marston, Jr., of Overbrook, who was Denyse Dorville, of Paris, until young Henry Marston, member of the Lafayette Escadrille, snatched her away as his bride, over there in France, only to meet a tragic death a few months later, sending his girl wife and baby to find refuge with his parents in America.

Young Mrs. Marston arrived six months ago, at the urgent request of Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Sr., who so much wanted to know their son's French bride and young Henry, Jr.

And now this young Frenchwoman has had time for some distinct impressions of America, her new home. Tho just past her twenty-first birthday, she is a keen observer and has "taken us in" to a remarkable degree. This may be because she comes out of a modern artistic *milieu* in Paris, her family and friends being among those who are creating what is new in art, music, and literature. She is petite and, unlike most Frenchwomen, blonde, wearing her curly hair short. The other day I met her. She had on a hat of bright velvet and a beige woolen coat with fur. But I will let her tell you her own story.

"I met my husband quite by chance; it was real romance. My father is Noël Dorville, a designer and artist. We live in Paris near the Place Clichy, with a beautiful view over the city. My husband was staying at a small hotel whose back windows faced our court. He had belonged to the Lafayette Escadrille, but had later joined the aviation service of the American Army.

"He was using his leave to study singing, as he hoped to get an engagement to sing in Paris, and did, just before his death, for he was engaged for a part in a new opera at the Opéra-Comique this autumn.

"But we met through the window, just like that! We used to hear him practise, and one day my brother, who is now a student in the Beaux-Arts in Paris, called to him across the window where he was sketching and spoke to him. We knew he was an American. It was the fashion to be hospitable to American officers and men. In fact, we adored them. We really did, in France, no matter what you may hear to the contrary.

"We were married in April, 1918. Such a time getting the papers! It took weeks, and finally the priest of my parish would only marry me in the sacristy, altho, of course, it is the civil ceremony in France that counts. Not very long afterward my husband was injured while flying at Brest. For months he was in the hospital. He came back to Paris. The doctors told him he must not sing a note. But he insisted. He sang for the American soldiers in all the camps in and about Paris. He developed a hemorrhage and died at my home in Paris. A week later our son was born. I was very ill over it all. The doctors thought I would go crazy. They forbade me to wear mourning, and said that I must go about as much as possible."

"But what do you think of America, of the people you meet, of the men and women, and of the life here as compared with life in Paris?" I asked her.

"Oh, I think the American woman spoiled and selfish. She doesn't do half as much as the Frenchwoman, especially the young girls growing up. I think the American man is lacking in sensibilities and little attentions, and that is why I think it a mistake for Frenchwomen to marry American men, because they do not understand how much our life depends upon those little things.

"But the American man has other qualities lacking in a Frenchman. He is generous and a good provider. He is noble and simple and correct. I have met many young Americans, friends of my husband's family, and have been about with them.

"But, oh, never once do people here want to fatigue their minds. The men exhaust themselves in business. They come home and smoke their pipes. They have no place, they do not want to tire their brains with art, music, and literature, the things that mean so much to us in France.

"Perhaps I feel this more," she continued, "because I have been associated with all that is modern in art. The people I knew were creating the new things. Over here you are afraid of the new things in art.

"I go to your Philadelphia Orchestra concerts and to your opera. You have nothing American. You do not even have what is new in Europe. You have only the classic—what is generations old in Europe. Your people will not tire their brains to judge for themselves.

"You do not even have the new furniture! Oh, how I love that modern, painted stuff. Here you have only the Louis XV. or Old English. How I would love to have a studio here and furnish it as I would in Paris!

"What you do have that is new, however, and where Americans are not afraid to express themselves, is in the dance music. What do I think of the jazz? Why, it is glorious! It is new; it is original; it is fearless. Your dance-music and the way it is played by your dance orchestras are full of harmony. To prove that it has a universal appeal, it is spreading over France and England. We are mad about it in Paris. The jazz bands are wonderful!"

Besides the jazz bands Mrs. Denyse Dorville Marston adores the way America loves its children.

"America is the paradise of children," she exclaimed. "Especially the men seem so fond of children, much more so than Frenchmen."

It is a long descent from the discussion of art and things artistic to talk of the kitchen and things to cook. But art does not stay the wolf, and love does not live on a crust. All conversation, whether in palace or hut, tends to the larder. We must take it understandingly, therefore, that a buxom girl from Bayonne comes finally to the cuisine. So we go to the other side of the fence:

There are other French war-brides in Philadelphia who have not had the advantages of young Mrs. Marston. There are sixty of them, according to the lists of the local Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross. I went to see two of them who live at 2624 South Pershing Avenue, in one of those neat rows of comfortable homes put up for Hog Island workers.

They both come from the same town in France, so have recently set up housekeeping together, with babies and husbands, former dough-boys. The girls are young and pretty as pictures, raven black hair, brilliant cheeks, and sparkling eyes—typical country girls of the south of France. Their names are Mrs. William Berry (Lucie Lavigne) and Mrs. William Wiles (Marguerite Ferrard). They come from Bayonne, way down in the Pyrenees, almost on the Spanish frontier. The two dough-boys were in the American army camp there, helping to get horses and other supplies out of Spain to the army up north. Bayonne was also the station of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

"How do you like America?" I asked the two French girls, who were as exuberant as their own sunny south, delighted with some one to talk to them.

"We haven't had much chance to see!" they replied in unison, each coddling her American baby in her arms. Both of the babies were born under wonderful American care four months ago at the University Hospital.

Pierrot was fine and buxom, his activities hard to restrain in his mother's arm. "Beelee," named after his father, William Berry, lay wan and still.

"It is the awful cooking," explained his mother, "that has made me ill ever since I came here."

"Oh, yes, the *cuisine;* it is terrible in this country," agreed Mrs. Wiles. "Nothing good to eat, except the fruit. They don't know how to cook over here. Now that we are living together, however, it is better.

"We go to the store. We can not talk. We can not ask for anything. We can point, and then we can cook our own dinner. Marguerite there, she has been in this house for a long time. But I—I lived with my husband's relatives. *La cuisine*, terrible! I was ill with the fever. And no wine—oh, là, là!"

"No; no wine; *c'est terrible!*" echoed Mrs. Wiles.

"It doesn't seem like a meal without a glass of our good, red wine. So much water, water, all the time. No wonder I was ill, and my Beelee is just getting better," said Mrs. Berry. "The lady who comes to see us from the hospital says I must take him out all the time. She no *parler françois*, but she make understand!"

Just then one of the husbands, Mr. Wiles, came home from his work. He still had on the army overcoat and the army shirt of his dough-boy days in France.

Into the little parlor, warm with steam-heat and bright with electric light, he walks rather awkwardly, but straight over to his wife and baby. He kisses them both. He doesn't speak French; she doesn't speak English; but no words are needed in that radiant little Franco-American household.

He disappears somewhere beyond the tiny cheerful dining-room, apparently to "wash up," for he is back in a few moments in his khaki shirt, hair still wet from its brushing.

Up he walks to wife and baby. Pierrot gurgles and holds out his arms while Marguerite continues her conversation with the visitor about how expensive everything is.

The father listens, silent, while the baby who had been restless in his mother's arms, sits in quiet, blissful content on his American father's knee.

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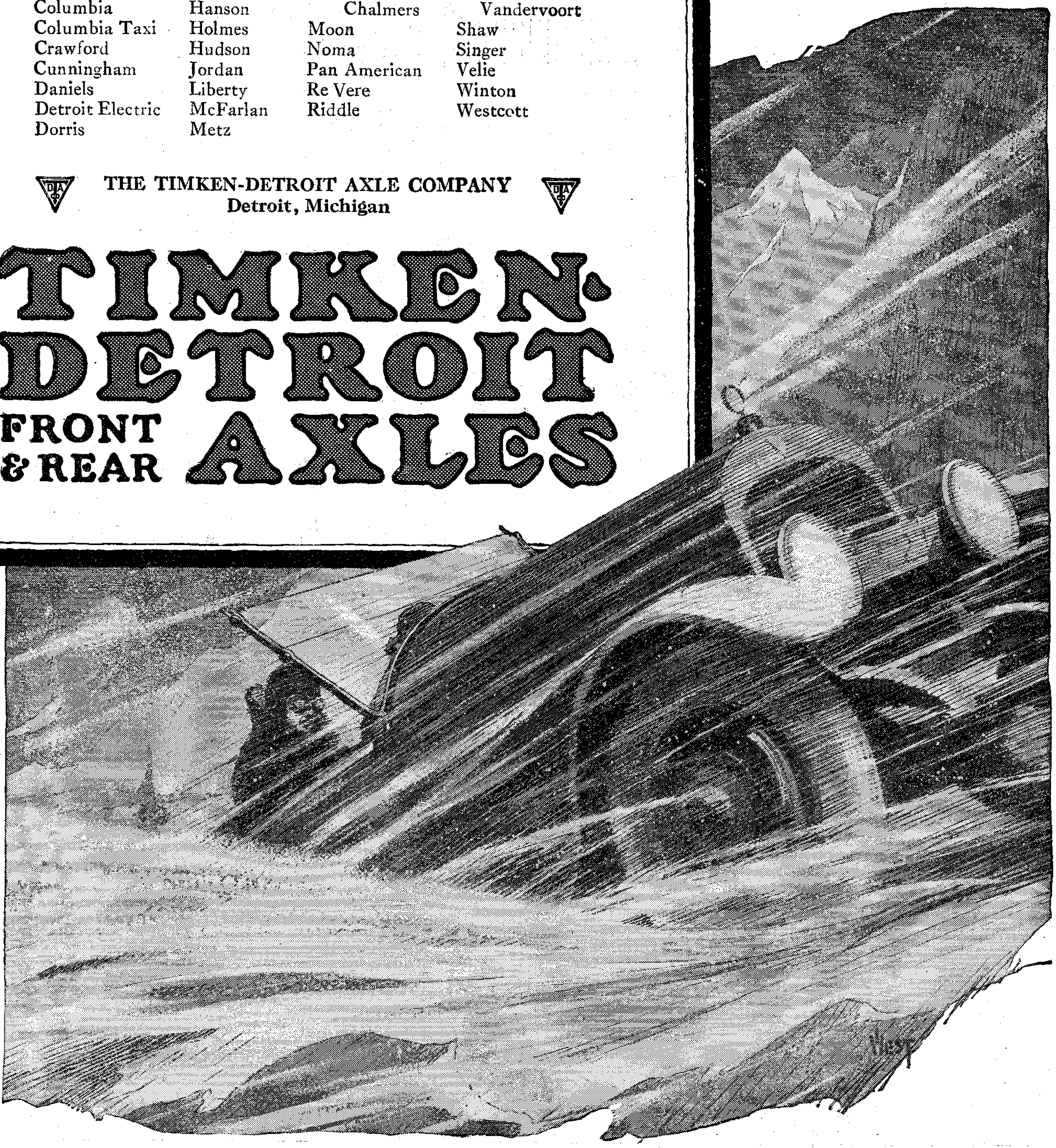

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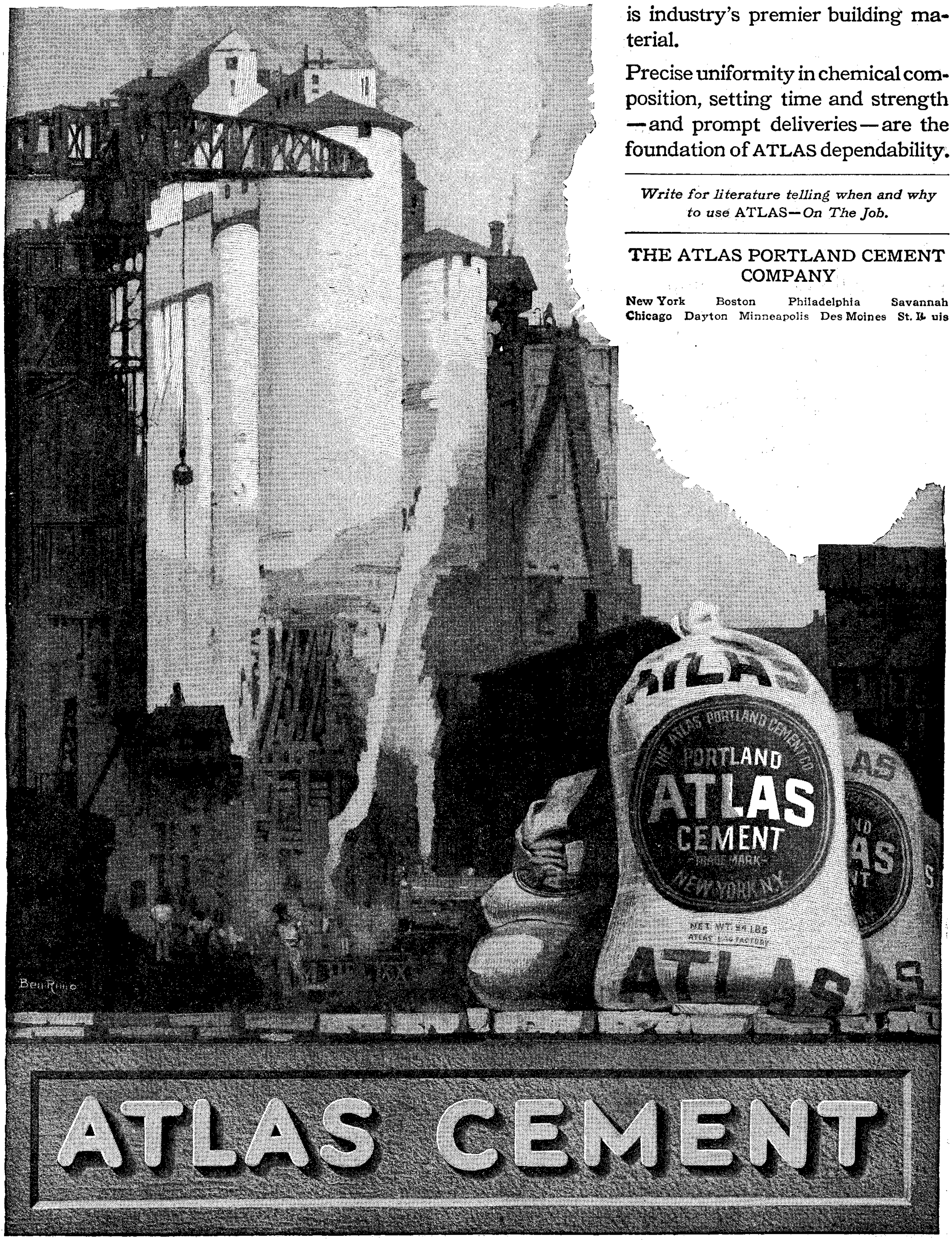
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But who of her daughters can forget France? Is it surprizing that there is a wistful longing among some of the brides to return to the country whose soul is part of their own? In answer we read:

> Both of the French brides from Bayonne and another French bride, Mrs. Joseph Tauro, of 1164 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, who comes from Tours, that great American base in France, and who joined her husband here a month or six weeks ago, all said that their people had written them of French girls who had returned from America.
>
> But Mrs. Tauro, who used to be Marie Herland, a milliner's assistant in her town, explained the matter as follows:
>
> "They weren't the right kind of women and they found that in America they could not carry on as they did in France, I guess."
>
> Be that as it may, the Philadelphia war-brides whom I saw, tho they like their homes, nevertheless want to return to France.
>
> In fact, they have induced their husbands to want to go. The two whom I personally saw, William Wiles and Joseph Tauro, an Italian-American, who makes a good living in a shoe-factory, and learned to speak French nicely while over there, both declared they were saving their money to settle over there.
>
> If they could all feel as happy as they did the other day at the reception given to French war-brides by the Y. W. C. A. they would surely want to stay forever and ever.
>
> The happiest of all was Mrs. Dominic Wallace, of 6055 Irving Street. Her father, mother, and sister have arrived from France.
>
> The family lived on the Rue Penthievre in Paris, quite near the Champs Élysees. The father had retired from business; the girls, Madeleine and Germaine, had opened up a cunning little shop near their home.
>
> At the party the mother told me about the family, fondly holding the new little granddaughter in her arms.
>
> "Madeleine is an artist, *une artiste*," she explained. "She was a *première* in the best houses, employed by the best modistes, so she and her sister started their little shop. They made hats and bags and lingerie. Such lovely things! See for yourself. Germaine made this dress the baby has on. Is it not *joli?*"
>
> All in all, there wasn't much time for the business. Madeleine became engaged. She married and came to America on a transport.
>
> Madeleine looked especially pretty the other day in the new hat her sister had just brought for her from Paris.
>
> All the French brides are lonely, particularly because they do not "*parler anglais.*" But the Y. W. C. A. is arranging an afternoon for them each week, when Miss Helen Simpson, a teacher of French at the Haddonfield High School, will give them lessons in English, and then tea and nice little cakes will be served.

BORDEN THE PEACEFUL EMERGES A LEADER IN WAR

PICKED UP OUT OF THE ARMCHAIR OF PEACE, and placed as driver of the chariot of war, Sir Robert Borden, eight years Premier of Canada, piloted the vehicle to a successful finish; brought home the bacon, as it were, and now, tired and jolted by the long strain of driving the aforementioned chariot over a road rockier than the proverbial route to Dublin, goes for a time to where the bugles no more blow reveille and no drum sounds the call to arms. Sir Robert is not, in common parlance, a jollier, or a politic soothsayer. He has not the picturesque and affable approach of the professional politician. He is a philosopher and a lover of books. So, when the tocsin of war rumbled from across the seas it was not generally thought that a man of his abstractions could accept what was an indirect challenge to him. But he picked up the gauntlet which fate dropt at his feet, and he emerges from the arena as one of the greatest figures of the war. He is hailed by a friendly pen as the Dominion's greatest prime minister. He collected a bundle of political fagots, tied them together, and kept them bound as a weapon until the Hun machine cracked and collapsed. He has earned his soldier's furlough. An appreciative account of the marked ability he displayed as coalition minister and of the stedfastness with which he pursued the single task of winning the war appears in the New York *Sun*. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark, M.P., writes:

> The historian will not do justice to history and to Sir Robert Borden if he should fail to appraise Sir Robert as Canada's greatest prime minister. Lacking the magnetism and picturesqueness of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he probably would not have been so successful had he been prime minister in their day. In the piping times of peace Canada demanded magnetism and picturesqueness in her leaders, and it is doubtful if Sir Robert would have filled the bill. It is equally doubtful if either one of them could have filled the bill in Sir Robert's time. Picturesqueness and personal magnetism, and the gentle art of jollying, would have cut but a poor figure in the strenuous eight years of Sir Robert's premiership.
>
> With the single exception of Louis Botha he is the only prime minister who lived through and survived the war. He was able to accomplish this feat because a sufficient number of his political opponents recognized that in him they had a leader whose every energy was devoted toward winning the war.
>
> From the fateful August 4, 1914, until the present day, not one sentence has crossed his lips that could be distorted into an expression of political partizanship. He could not display partizanship, because he did not have it in him. The magnitude and momentous consequences of the matters at hand were too great to incline him that way.
>
> He recognized that the total strength of all the people in Canada who were similarly minded would require to be mobilized to accomplish the defeat of the enemy, and he started out to bring about such mobilization. Enormous difficulties had to be overcome. The sometimes silly—and always senseless—fetishism of party names and shibboleths in Canada was itself an almost insuperable obstacle; but by dint of sheer patience and persistence he accomplished his object at a moment when his nearest political friends had abandoned all hope of success. That alone entitles him to a place among Canada's immortals.
>
> With the motley aggregation of Ministers, secured on a fifty-fifty basis from his political friends and opponents, he swept the country in 1917. He has held them together, and to-day the Liberals who accepted portfolios with and under him, and Liberal members who support his policies in the House, are unanimous in their appreciation of his work and worth and fairness. He has completed the work at hand and is entitled to honorable discharge, but it will be a great regret to him if the Unionist party, which he brought about, can not remain united under a leader of its own choice.
>
> Thoroughness is a word I dislike to use, but it is probably the only way in which can be described one of Sir Robert's greatest characteristics. He had an "infinite capacity for taking pains." He was not an orator, for the reason that he was exceedingly careful of the spoken word. He measured and weighed his views before he put them on the market. He was quite as careful and scrupulous with his pen, and consequently none of his critics can say "here and here and here is an indiscretion." His supporters on the hustings and in Parliament never were called upon to explain or apologize for an indiscretion in word or deed on the part of their leader. Few men could see as far into the future, and fewer still fortified themselves so well against the mischance of having future events play ducks and drakes with their opinions or policies or prophecies.
>
> As a parliamentary leader he was without a peer. Skilful and adroit in debate and in piloting government measures through a critical House, as he was, he still retained the reputation of being "too much of a gentleman" to make a success as a parliamentary or party leader. He had a marvelously retentive memory, which enabled him on many occasions to confound his critics by quoting extracts from their own speeches.
>
> With a reputation for aloofness he was, nevertheless, a charming companion when he had a few spare moments which he could devote to personal conversation. He held no animosities, and seldom criticized any person, even a political foe, unkindly. He was exceedingly thoughtful, and even when distraught with business or political cares he would still take time to write personal letters or messages of congratulation or condolence.
>
> It will always appear to me the irony of an unkind fate that thrust him into the prime-ministership of Canada in the most exacting and distressing period of her history. He was not built for the buffetings and turbulence of strife. He was essentially a student, and had a competence which would allow him to devote the rest of his days to the congenial company of books. He could easily have become a recluse, but events forced him into a position where he had to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm." He did his work and did it well. He wore himself out in his country's service. It did not occur to him, tho it sometimes did to others, that he was wearing himself away in the service of a carping and too often ungrateful people.

ALL ABOARD THE WATER-WAGON

FIFTY YEARS AGO Uncle Sam began the long, slow task of tapering off. To-day he is apparently firmly seated on the water-wagon, and the road behind him is strewn with broken and empty bottles, relics of livelier, if not more happy, days. To some hundreds of thousands the prospect is lugubrious. To some other hundreds of thousands the prospect is bright with hope. It is a great change this, from universal humidity to continental aridity. Aforetime, and as far back as we can peer into the dawn of history, man has been accustomed to his drink. The vikings took deep drafts before going into battle, and, if they lived, took deeper drafts on coming out. Otherwise they drank in Valhalla. Now man, unless he has had prevision to make provision, may drink no more. Nor may he hope to quaff a cup when he goes to join his fathers. That which is forbidden here on earth can not logically be held out as a reward in the hereafter. It has been questioned whether the prohibition law will be innocuous. Prohibition has been written into the organic law of the land. Can it be enforced? Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, churchman, and lifelong teetotaler, answers affirmatively. Said he in an interview with Theodore M. Knappen, printed in the New York *Tribune:*

> It is my firm belief that this law can and will be enforced. To my mind the Constitutional Amendment and the Enforcement Law do not run contrary to human nature. I do not believe that ages of habit or heredity have rooted a necessity for alcoholic drink in the human constitution. Neither do I believe that there is in this country such a great mass of inveterate opposition to prohibition as an encroachment on the rights of man that despite all our efforts the law will become a dead letter. The human race has been for centuries the victim of a great delusion and a bad habit. The American part of the race has now decided to break its bonds and reform, just as thousands and millions of men have done for themselves in these last fifty years. We can and should rid ourselves of alcohol just as we do with the narcotics. I know that there are millions of people who energetically hate prohibition, but I know also that millions of slaves of whisky welcome prohibition.
>
> Also, I know that the overwhelming majority of the American people respect the rule of the majority and are firmly law-abiding. They will insist on the new departure having a fair trial. If they consider it is an experiment, they want it at least to be a thoroughgoing and honest experiment.
>
> Honestly, I believe that after a little while we shall enforce the prohibition law as well as the laws against larceny are enforced. There has always been stealing and there always will be, but I know of nobody who is not an anarchist who is in favor of repealing the laws against theft because after six thousand years and more of such laws they are still violated. The prohibition law will be violated—extensively at first, slightly later on; but it will, broadly speaking, be enforced and will result in a nation that knows not alcohol. My own opinion is that we shall be immeasurably better off without liquor.
>
> It will be only a matter of time until other nations follow our example. National teetotalism will so increase our efficiency that they can't compete with us and keep on drinking. A great European merchant was in my office a short time ago and he told me that from his observations in the United States, under such prohibition as we have had in the recent past, general prohibition would so raise the standard of our industrial efficiency that Europe would have no choice but to follow our example or else be hopelessly outclassed.
>
> Ardent prohibitionist that I am, however, I can say that it is not my intention to act like a fanatic in enforcing this law. It amounts to an enforced revolution in the habits of millions of people; it is a sweeping innovation; it is a new order of society. People must be educated up to it, and they must first be made aware of the fact that the law is no joke—that it can be enforced and that it is going to be enforced. They must be broken in, so to speak.

The *Tribune* writer then gives us further reasons why prohibition will be enforced:

> Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for enforcement of the law by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and gave the Department of Justice an additional $100,000 for the expenses of the duties that will be imposed on it by its work in the courts. Mr. Roper created a Federal prohibition division of his bureau to deal with administration enforcement and placed at the head of it John F. Kramer, of Mansfield, Ohio, who is known as the Federal Prohibition Officer. Like Mr. Roper, Mr. Kramer is a believer in prohibition. He likes his job so well that he almost wonders why he is drawing pay for working at it. He sees no insuperable difficulties in enforcing the law.
>
> "There is no doubt about it," said Mr. Kramer, when I asked him if he really thought the country could be made bone dry in fact as well as in written law. "I am not going to fool myself into believing that we can eliminate all the secret and private stills in the country, or keep every farmer from letting sweet cider turn hard. We don't purpose to make laughing-stocks of ourselves or incur the personal hatred of people everywhere by raiding kitchens, sleuthing cellars, smelling of chimneys, and looking for a still in every tea-kettle.
>
> "Nevertheless, the law is going to be enforced. There was never before any law on the statute-books that so massed the law-enforcing agencies of the country behind it. The amendment gives the States the power to enforce it, and thirty-three of the States already were dry by their own act. We will have the cordial cooperation of their law-enforcement officers. In fact, I believe that we shall have effective cooperation everywhere. In some States the local authorities will look after prohibition enforcement so well that we will have very little to do in them. If weak spots develop, we will concentrate our own enforcement organization on them.
>
> "The enforcement agents will have under them about 1,500 officers, who will be distributed among the various districts, according to their needs. Many of these men have had long experience in enforcing the internal-revenue taxation laws and are very familiar with the ways and habits of moonshiners and other illicit dealers. In fact, pretty much the whole of the personnel that has dealt with the enforcement of the excise laws in the past is now in the prohibition-enforcement unit; so you see we are not altogether amateurs. We are not lacking in experienced secret-service men, or in men of courage, force, and resourcefulness.
>
> "The field force will be largely mobile and will be transferred in part from one district to another, as the occasion arises. In some sections very few of the members of this 'flying squadron' will be needed. In other sections the rigid enforcement of the law will largely depend on their efforts."

But, in spite of all the forces at prohibition's command, there will be violations. That is to be expected. Laws are made for violators. Many a man will use his wife's kitchen as a small distillery. Not all the smoke that winds up the chimney will be from the fire cooking the family dinner. Some of it will come from beneath a little copper kettle, and the smell thereof will be tantalizingly reminiscent. This is the outlook:

> Counting the family stills and brewing outfits that have been installed, there probably are scores of thousands of illegal gin-mills already in operation or being prepared. The home booze-factory will doubtless flourish to the end of time. Even the drastic Prohibition Enforcement Act does not give law officers the right of free run of every man's home on the suspicion that he is making tanglefoot or beer or home-made wine. In some communities in the country, as well as in urban centers, whole population groups will surround and support the illicit commercial distillers, and the job of finding them out probably will be as continuous and as unfailing as moonshine hunting in the North Carolina or Georgia mountains. Enforcement officers who have given thought to the subject are inclined to think that illicit stills will be able to evade them more successfully in the large cities than in the country.
>
> In the country there is the telltale smoke of the distillery fire and the widely carried fumes of the alcohol. In the cities smoke and fumes may blend with the thousand smokes and odors of congested life and industrial activity. Little stills may easily be installed in kitchens. Revenue agents have already seized hundreds of them all over the country. Some are permanently installed by plumbers, but others are small, light, and portable and do not cost more than a few dollars.
>
> A tin pail, some copper tubing, some ice, and a kettle for the mash will set any man up with a home outfit. Most of these outfits probably will escape detection so long as the owner does not undertake to sell or widely distribute his product. On the other hand, after the novelty wears off most of them will be scrapped. Likewise with the various home-brewing projects, even tho they do not involve much more than a formula and the raw material. The country will never be "wet" from the ale, beer, and whisky made at home, and the enforcement officers are sure that the degree of humidity will not be perceptibly increased by the few commercial stills that will escape their attention.
>
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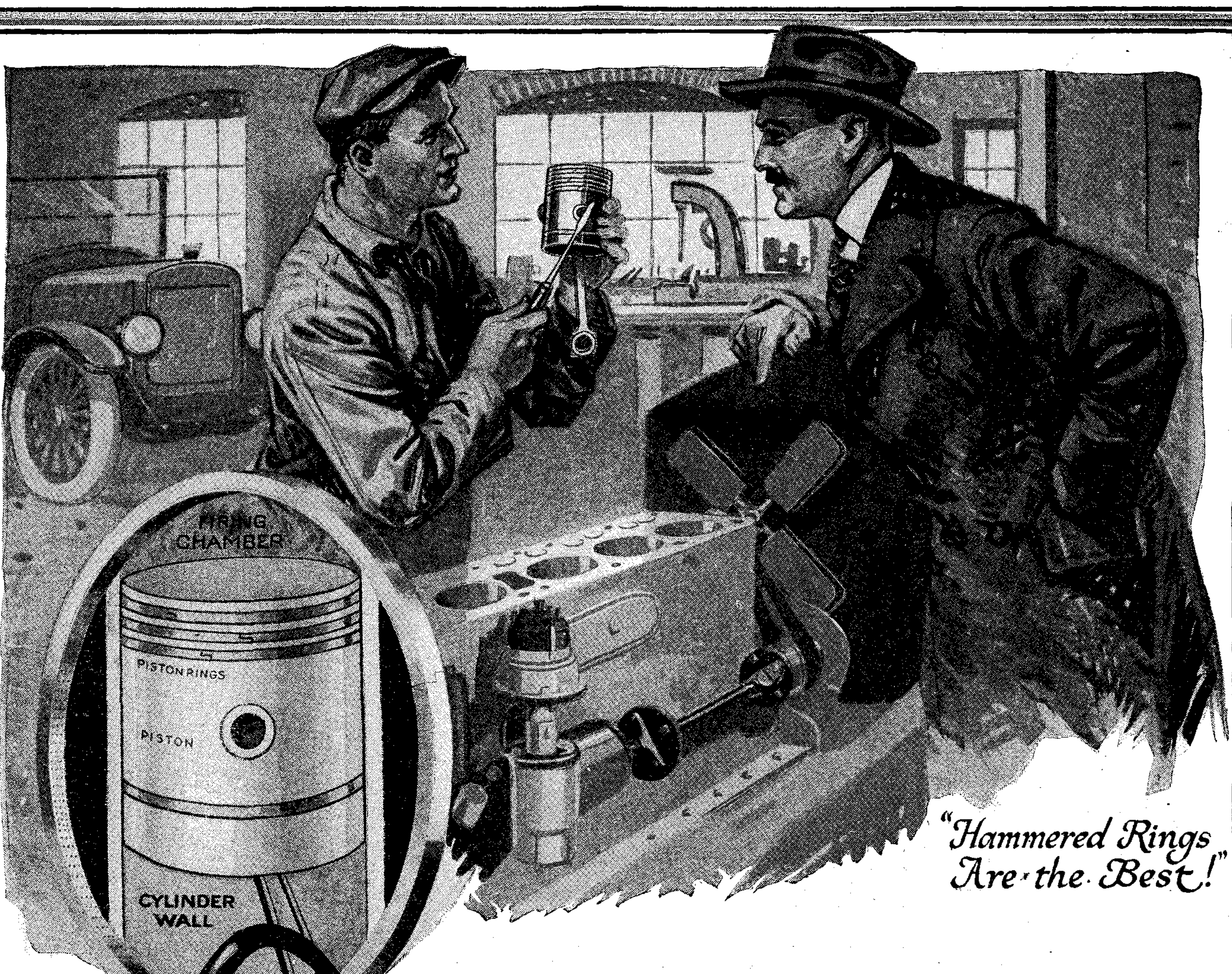

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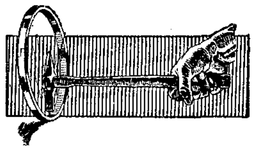

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will be many times multiplied and the chances are that in days ahead many a city moonshiner will have bitter experience of these tireless, fearless, and determined men. And if any of the gunmen of New York should engage in moonshining and bootlegging they will find that for "pulling" first and shooting quickly and accurately they are outclassed by the men who have been trained in the mountains and swamps. The wilderness moonshiners are also to be hunted and harried as never before. It is probable that observation airplanes, equipped with military cameras, will be brought into this work and will vie with the eagles in hovering over mountain fastnesses.

There will be various ways of getting a drink, if one be exceedingly thirsty and as exceedingly rich. Perhaps we shall return to the picturesqueness of an olden day. It is predicted:

Smuggling will return with much of its old-time romantic fascination. Indeed, it is already here. Smuggling on a gigantic scale has gone on across "wet-dry" boundaries ever since prohibition began to break out in spots, and since war-prohibition went into effect it has become a big game on the frontiers. The Bermudas, the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and the little French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are already successful smuggling bases. With whisky worth anywhere from $20 to $50 a quart, the temptation is great and the rewards enriching. According to circumstantial reports, "blockade runners" already appear regularly off the Florida coast at preconcerted rendezvous, where they are met by motor-trucks at night. The cargoes are lightered ashore, loaded on the trucks, and by dawn thousands of gallons of whisky are scores of miles away. This is American whisky that was exported to the Bermudas or other bases at a cost of about $8 a case!

Canada is all "dry," except the Province of Quebec, tho interprovincial commerce in liquors is still permitted; so Quebec, which is very conveniently located with respect to New York, is a promising source of illicit supplies for the northeastern section of the country. However, the smuggling speculators regard St. Pierre and Miquelon as the ideal bases, especially for foreign liquors and wines. The Breton fishermen can bring the stuff out as ballast from France—and Maine has a very tortuous coast-line.

All of this means a new field of activity for the revenue cutters, and if they are not equal to the job of guarding the coasts against booze infiltration, the enforcement unit will likely put out a fleet of chasers of its own, which will, of course, be "long, low, rakish," and very speedy.

Thus, while the dreamland romance of the banquet-table, the festal board, and the bar will romance no more, for most Americans booze will continue for many a long year to be a source of stimulation through the news, not to mention the host of works of fiction that will now have to bring in moonshiners and liquor smugglers before they can intoxicate the hero or the villain or produce the alluring environment of adventure, villainy, and crime that they will otherwise lack in a drinkless, saloonless, diveless land.

FUN AND FIGHTING IN THE WAR AS SEEN BY A "HUMAN" IRISH CHAPLAIN

"THEY SAY they won't lave me go to the war," mourned a soldier of the 69th New York (165th Infantry) to the regiment's chaplain. That chaplain was Father Francis P. Duffy, and as it would appear that he was personally acquainted with every man in the organization, knowing his name and much else about him, it seemed entirely appropriate that the young Irishman should come to him with his troubles. The episode took place while the regiment was in training at Camp Mills, Long Island, and what the soldier feared was that they would not let him accompany the regiment to France. "I took a dhrop too much," he confided to Father Duffy, adding that this had made the Captain "very mad," and the Major had stated they couldn't stand anything like that, and hence would leave this boy behind. "And sure, Father Duffy, if I couldn't go to the war, it'd kill me," he concluded. The chaplain assured him that he would use his powers of persuasion with the Captain and Major, but only on condition that the soldier would sign the pledge. This incident is one of the many related by Father Duffy in "Father Duffy's Story" (Doran Company, New York), a most readable "human interest" account of the doings of the 69th in the war. As chaplain, Father Duffy was able to view the war activities from an angle different from that of most observers, and his story forms an account of heroism and humor of peculiar interest. Father Duffy admits in the preface that he is Irish, as were most of the men in his regiment, but "normally and let alone," he says, "I am just plain human." From this it is to be inferred that the story he tells is one that might have been told of any of the other units, and it is therefore a picture of the essentially human side of all our overseas forces. One gets the impression from a reading of this account that an army chaplain is a mighty busy person. He seems to be called upon in all sorts of emergencies, from the performance of a marriage ceremony to the operation of a machine-gun, the nature of his work varying with the business in which his organization may be engaged. His purely pastoral duties naturally take up most of his time when the men are in camp, and he furnishes some examples of these:

I have become a marrying parson. Love and fighting seem to go together—they are the two staples of romance. I have had a large number of marriages to perform. In most cases the parties enter my church-tent from the rear and are quietly married before the simple altar. We have had a few weddings, however, on a grand scale. Michael Mulhern, of the Band, had arranged for a quiet wedding with a very sweet little girl named Peggy O'Brien. This afternoon at four o'clock, when I was ready to slip over with the young couple and their witnesses to my canvas-church, I saw the band forming. "What is this formation for, Michael. You don't have to be in it, do you?" "Ah, Father," said Michael, with a blush, "the boys heard somehow what was going to happen, and they're gong to serenade us." We had to parade over to church behind the band playing a wedding march, with ten thousand soldiers and visitors following curiously in the rear. So Michael and his bride were united in matrimony before a vast throng that cheered them, and showered them with rice that soldiers brought over from the kitchens, many of the lads battling with the groom for the privilege of kissing the bride.

Being the chaplain of a regiment composed largely of Catholics, part of Father Duffy's duties was the hearing of confessions. These he tells us were of military value in keeping up the morale of the men. Thus he was informed by officers that before taking their first trenches different soldiers under them had suggested, "You can put my name down for any kind of a job out there. I'm all cleaned up and don't give a damn what happens now." Further:

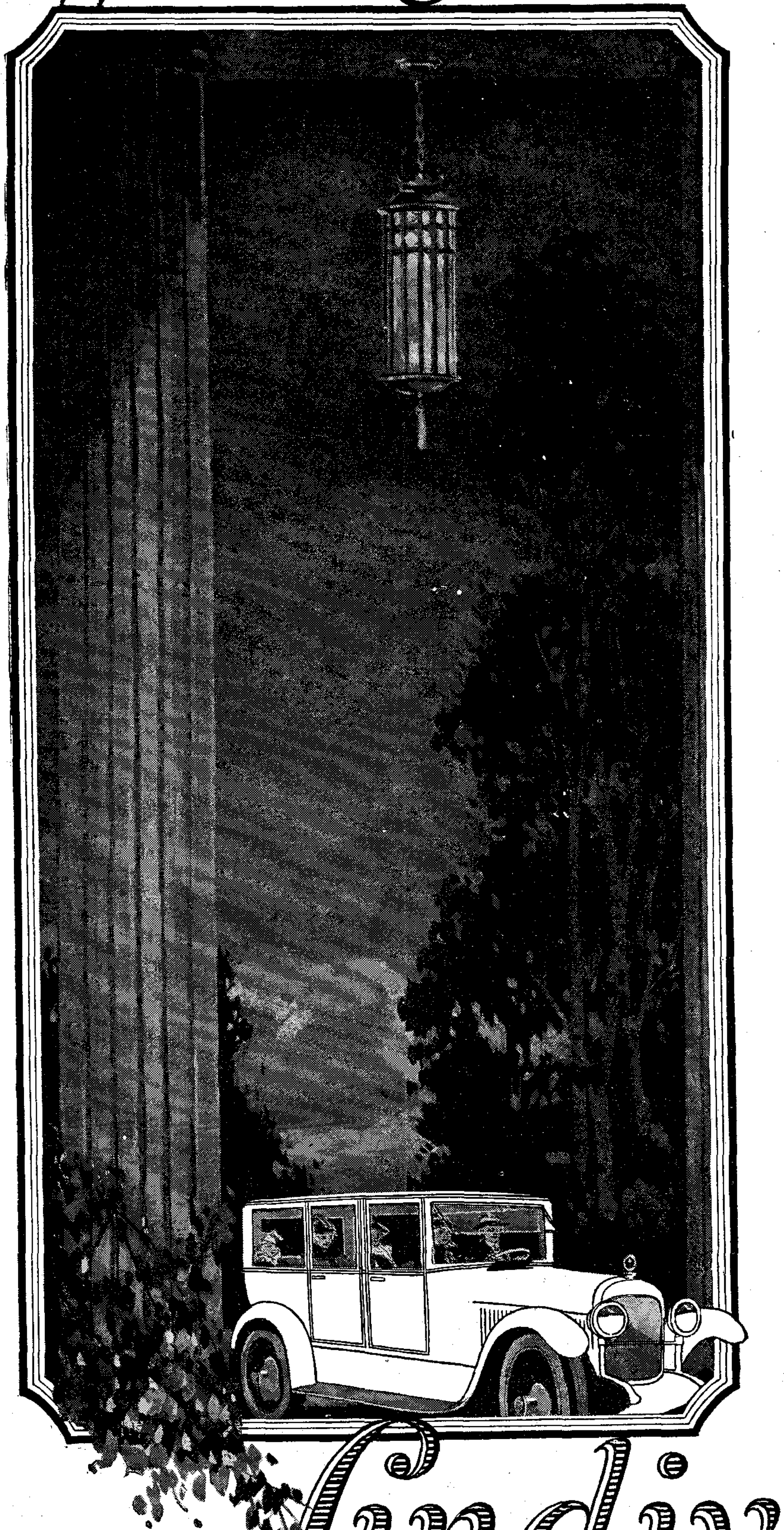
I often drop in on soldiers of other outfits around their kitchens or in the trenches, or during a halt on the road and hear confessions. Occasionally Catholic soldiers in country regiments, with the small-town spirit of being loath to doing anything unusual while people are looking at them hold back. Then my plan is to enlist the cooperation of the Protestant fellows, who are always glad to pick them out for me and put them in my clutches. They have a lot of sport about it, dragging them up to me as if they were prisoners; but it is a question of serious religion as soon as their confession begins, the main purpose of the preliminaries begin simply to overcome a country boy's embarrassment. It proves, too, that the average American likes to see a man practise his religion whatever it may be.

With my own men there is never any difficulty of that kind. I never hear confessions in a church, but always in the public square of a village, with the bustle of army life and traffic going on around us. There is always a line of fifty or sixty soldiers, continuously renewed throughout the afternoon, until I have heard perhaps as many as five hundred confessions in the battalion. The operation always arouses the curiosity of the French people. They see the line of soldiers with man after man stepping forward, doffing his cap with his left hand, and stepping forward and standing in the square in meditative posture while he says his penance. "What are those soldiers doing?" I can see them whispering. "They are making the sign of the cross. *Mon Dieu!* they are confessing themselves." Non-Catholics also fall into line, not, of course, to make their confession, but to get a private word of religious comfort and to share in the happiness they see in the faces of the others.

A sample of another sort of job that seems to have fallen to the chaplain is furnished by the following, which describes how Father Duffy was able to still a storm in one of the companies that objected to the wearing of British uniforms. He says he found the men in "vehemently gesticulating groups."

"What's the matter here?" I asked. Val Dowling, the supply sergeant, picked a uniform out of a pile and held it up.

Where Fine Cars Gather



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"Look at the damn thing! Excuse me, Father, but you'll say as bad when you look at it. They want us to wear this." He held it out as if it had contagion in it, and I saw it was a British tunic, brass buttons and all. I disappointed my audience—I didn't swear out loud. "Got nice shiny buttons," I said. "What's the matter with it?" What was the matter with it? Did I know it was a British uniform? Frank McGlynn, of Manhattan, and Bill McGorry, of Long Island City, were as hot as Bill Fleming or Pat Travers or Chris O'Keefe or William Smythe. "They look a little betther this way," said John Thornton, holding up one with the buttons clipt off.

"That's all right," I said, "but don't get yourselves into trouble destroying government property." "Throuble," said Martin Higgins. "What the blazes do they mane by insultin' min fightin' for thim like this? I'd stand hangin' rather than put wan of thim rags on me back."

I went home in a black mood, all the blacker because I did not want to say what I felt before the men; and when I got to mess I found Lawrence, Anderson, and Mangan and young McKenna as sore as myself. We all exploded together, and Colonel Barker, at first mildly interested, seemed to get worried. "Well," he said, "at least they wouldn't object if they had to wear English shoes, would they?" "No," I said. "They'd have the satisfaction of stamping on them." The laugh at my poor joke ended the discussion, but I waited after supper to talk with Colonel Barker. I didn't want him worried about us, and he naturally couldn't know; but I felt he could appreciate our attitude from his own very strong anti-German feelings. "Colonel," I said. "We do not want you to feel that you have a regiment of divided loyalty or dubious reliability on your hands. We are all volunteers for this war. If you put our fellows in line alongside a bunch of Tommies, they would only fight the harder to show the English who are the better men, tho I would not guarantee that there would not be an occasional row in a rest-camp if we were billeted with them. There are soldiers with us who left Ireland to avoid service in the British Army. But as soon as we got into the war, these men, tho not yet citizens, volunteered to fight under the Stars and Stripes.

"We have our racial feelings, but these do not affect our loyalty to the United States. You can understand it. There were times during the past two years when, if England had not restrained her John Bull tendencies on the sea, we might have got into a series of difficulties that would have led to a war with her. In that case, Germany would have been suppressing your own dislike for that ally. But supposing in the course of the war we were short of tin hats and they asked you to put on one of those *Boche* helmets?"

The Colonel whacked the table, stung to sudden anger at the picture. Then he laughed, "You have a convincing way of putting things, Father. I'll see that they clothe my men hereafter in American uniforms."

Father Duffy, in speaking of his pastoral activities, states that in one particular he deviated radically from the usual custom of pastors—he took up no collection. He says he expects to be barred from the pastors' union when he gets back home for breaking the rules. He consoles himself, however, with the fact that the soldiers were not left entirely without training in the important matter of contributing to the church, for we read:

The old French *curés* (God bless them, they are a fine lot of old gentlemen) take up the collection. A tremendously important-looking old beadle in a Napoleonic cocked hat and with a long staff goes before, with a money-or-your-life air about him, and in the rear comes the apologetic-mannered *curé*, or perhaps a little girl, carrying a little dish that is a stimulus to stinginess, which is timidly pushed forward a few inches in the direction of the man on the outside seat. If the man is an American he grabs the dish and sticks it under the nose of his neighbor, with a gruff whisper, "Cough up!" They cough up all right—if it isn't too far from pay-day. Even at that they are good for more of the cigar-store coupons and the copper washers that pass for money here than are the local worshipers. The *curés* proclaim us the most generous people in the world—and so we are—which makes it unanimous. They listen with open mouths to my tales of financial returns in city parishes at home and wish secretly that they had started life where things are run like that—until I tell them of debts we have to carry, and they are content once more that their lot has been cast in the quiet, old-time villages of Lorraine.

The former chaplain tells divertingly of his experiences with the natives of France. When the vessel in which his regiment was transported reached Brest he asked leave to go ashore. He was interested in the Celtic types he saw on the streets, he says, giving them names drawn from his Irish acquaintance, such as Tim Murphy or Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. Finally, he was ready to return to his ship and went down to the docks—

I was about to embark in a fishing-smack when a French marine came along the dock and said that under no circumstances could a boat cross the harbor after sunset. My fishermen argued; I argued; even my irresistible young guide stated the case, but to no avail. Finally I said to the youngster: "Why waste my time with this creature of a marine. Lead me to the person the most important in Brest, the Mayor, the Governor, the Master of the Port, the Commander of the Fleet. From such a one I shall receive permission." The youth gave me a quick look, and I think he would have winked if my face were not so sternly set with the importance I had assumed. He led me off to the office of the Harbormaster. It was closed. I could find no person except the janitor, who was sweeping the front steps. I was so put out at the prospect of not getting back from my leave on time that I had to talk to some person, so I told the janitor my worries. He insinuated that something might be arranged. I had traveled in Europe before, and had learned how things get themselves arranged. So I produced from my pocket a nice shiny two-franc piece; and in a moment I discovered that I had purchased for thirty-five cents in real money the freedom of the port of Brest. My janitor descended upon the faithful marine with brandished broom and bellowed objurgations that such a creature should block the way of this eminent American officer who wished to return to his ship.

Writing of Naives-en-Blois, which he says the dough-boys called "Naives in Blooey," "with a strong hoot on the last word," Father Duffy gives some pictures of a training-camp abroad. "Up in the morning early," he says. "Then cut green wood for fire, or drill along the muddy roads or dig in the muddier hillsides for a target range—this all day. . . . Supper at four, and already the sun has dropt out of the gloomy heavens, if indeed it has ever shown itself at all. Then—then nothing."

This refers to the men. Of his own experiences he says:

I have a large square, low-ceilinged room with stone floor, and French windows with big wooden shutters to enclose the light. The walls are concealed by the big presses, or *armoires*, so dear to the housewives of Lorraine. The one old lady who occupies this house lived here for all of her seventy years (a German officer occupied the high canopied bed in 1870), and she has never let any single possession she ever had get away from her. They are all in the *armoires:* old hats, bits of silk, newspapers—everything. She is very pious and very pleased to have *M. l'Aumônier*, but she wouldn't give me a bit of shelf room or a quarter-inch of candle or a handful of *petit bois* to start a fire in the wretched fireplace without cash down.

She quizzes me about the regiment, my parish, and myself. She doesn't understand this volunteer business. If we didn't have to come, why are we here? is her matter-of-fact attitude. She was evidently not satisfied with what she could learn from me herself, so one day she called to her aid a crony of hers, a woman of fifty with a fighting face and straggly hair whom I had dubbed "the shreeler," because no English word described her so adequately. I had already heard the shreeler's opinion of the women in Paris—all of them. It would have done the hussies good to hear what she thought of them. Now she turned her interrogatory sword point at me; no parrying about her methods—just slash and slash again.

"*Monsieur* has three *vicaires.*" "Yes, *madame.*"

"Then why has *Monsieur l'Aumônier* come over here? Why not send one of the *vicaires* and stay at home in his parish?"

"But none of the *vicaires* was *aumônier* of the regiment, but myself, *Monsieur le Curé.*

"Oh, perhaps the Germans destroyed your parish as they did that of our present *curé.*"

"No; the Germans have not got to New York yet, so my parish is still safe."

"Ah, then, I have it. No doubt the Government pays you more as *aumônier* than the Church does as *curé.*"

The time finally came when the men were ready for their first battle. Father Duffy says he took a walk with some of them, and they told him what was on their minds. "Father, do you think we'll be afraid?" said one. The chaplain assured them they would not. "You feel rather tight across the chest for the five minutes before you tear into it, but when you get going you forget even that," he said. After they had had some experience with raids, the taking

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of trenches, "going over the top," and other forms of engagement, the men seem to have become used to the idea of fighting, and displayed no trace of nervousness before an attack. Their spirit is illustrated by the following incident:

Corporal John Finnegan had been wounded in the leg. He tied a bandage around the wound and stayed where he was. He was with Lieutenant Young when that leader was killed and ran to avenge him. A shell burst near him, and he was hurled in the air, falling senseless and deaf. I saw him in the First-Aid Station, a little way back, where he had been carried. The lads there had ripped up his breeches to rebandage his earlier wound. He was just coming to. They told me he was shell-shocked. "Shell-shocked, nothing," I said. "A shell could kill John Finnegan, but it could not break his nerves." Just then he got sight of me. "There's nawthin' the matther with me, Father, exceptin' that I'm deaf. They got the Lootenant and I haven't squared it with thim yet. I'm goin' back." I told him he must stay where he was at least till I returned from the Battalion Dressing Station, which was five hundred yards down the old Roman road.

Between looking after these and others who kept coming in it was a good while before I got back to the First-Aid Station in the trenches and John Finnegan was gone. They had kept him for some time by telling him he was to wait for me. But after a rush of business they found John sitting up with a shoelace in his hand. "Give me a knife," he said; "I want to make holes to sew up my pants." Johnny Walker had mine, but he wouldn't lend it. "Lie down and be still." "All right," said Finnegan; "I have the tools God gave me." He bent his head over the ripped-up breeches and with his teeth tore a few holes at intervals in the hanging flaps. He carefully laced them up with the shoestring, humming the while "The Low-Back'd Car." Then he got up. "Where's me gun?" "You are to wait for Father Duffy. He wants to see you." "Father Duffy done all for me I need, and he'd be the last man to keep a well man out of a fight. I'm feeling fine, and I want me gun. I'm going back." He spied a stray rifle and seized it. "Keep out of me way now, I don't want to fight with the Irish excipt for fun. This is business." So wounded, bruised, half deaf, John Finnegan returned to battle. Immortal poems have been written of lesser men.

Occasionally, however, a man would be found whose conduct was more unsoldierly, as is shown by the following:

One of the officers whose duties kept him near the hospital appointed himself as police officer in addition to his other duties, to keep the men under cover. On the second day of the fight he saw a tousled-looking soldier without hat or rifle coming from a barn.

"What outfit do you belong to?"

"I belong to the 165th Infantry, sir."

"What are you doing here?"

"I came in last night with an ammunition detail and we got scattered under shell-fire, and I crawled into the barn."

"Yes, you slept there all night and let the other fellows do your work. You must be a new man. But I see you have a service stripe."

"Well, I am new in the regiment, and I don't belong in this game. I was in the S.O.S., and they sent me up here as a replacement after I got into the hospital."

"Where is your rifle?"

"I lost it and it ain't no good to me anyway, 'cause I don't know anything about it, and I can't see good anyway."

The situation was too much for the officer and, like every one else in emergency, his mind turned to Captain Walsh.

"Go down that road about forty yards and you will see a farm-yard with soldiers in it and ask for Captain Walsh. Tell him I sent you, and tell him the story you gave me."

The hatless soldier obeyed very willingly because the street led toward the rear. An hour later Captain Mike breezed into the square and came over to the officer with the demand:

"Who was that bird you sent me?"

"What did you do with him, Mike?"

"What did I do with him. I salvaged him a nice new rifle, strapt two bandoliers around him, led him gently out into the street, faced him north, and said: 'Keep right on going in that direction until you see a Dutchman and when you see him shoot him for me.' And I gave him a good start with my boot, and by the way he made his getaway I'll bet he's going yet."

Sometimes even an officer would betray symptoms of undue excitement in the real or fancied presence of the enemy. The following is a case in point:

A patrol was out for the purpose of getting in touch with the enemy. As it was ascending the reverse slope of the hill a young officer who was with two or three men in advance came running back, stooping low and calling breathlessly to the lieutenant in command, "The Germans! The Germans! The Germans are there." Nobody thought him afraid, but his tone of excitement was certainly bad for morale. There was a sudden halt and a bad moment, but the situation was saved when a New York voice in a gruff whisper was heard: "Well, what the hell does that guy think we are out here looking for—violets?" If eloquence is the power to say things that will produce the desired effect on one's hearers, neither Demosthenes nor Dan O'Connell himself ever made a better speech.

The 165th was one of the regiments that entered Germany. "December 3 was the day on which we finally accomplished what we had started out to do—make our invasion of Germany," says Father Duffy. Their point of entrance was the village of Bollendorf on the Sauer River. To quote:

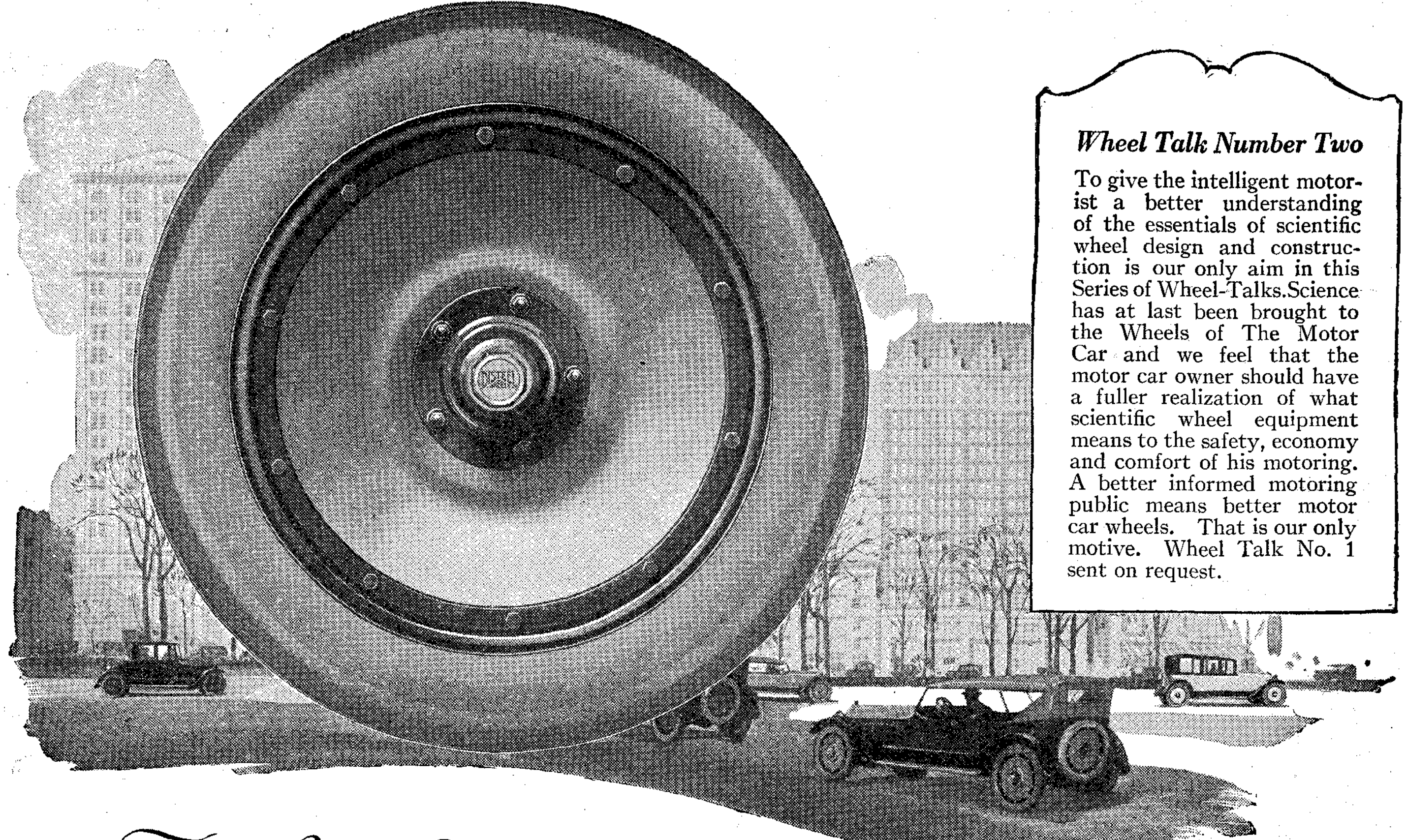
Capt. John Mangan, who had come to the regiment on business from the Second Army; George Boothby, of the New York *World*, and myself crossed the bridge ahead of the others, very curious to see what reception we would get in the land of the enemy. The first indication of the sort of reception we were to have came from an invitation from an old farmer and his wife whose house stood at the end of the bridge to step inside and have a glass of *schnapps;* when we prudently declined this, we were offered apples, but not being their visitors, we felt it proper to say no. The proffered kindnesses were inspired partly no doubt by a desire to propitiate, but nobody could doubt that it was largely the decent impulse of a nice old couple. We rejoined the regiment for the march across.

The column came down along the river, the band in front playing "The Yanks Are Coming," and, as we turned to cross the bridge, the lively regimental tune of "Garryowen." In front of us, above the German hill, there was German soil, nothing but more hostile greeted us than the click of a moving-picture camera. Every soldier in the line was glowing with happiness except myself, perhaps. On occasions like this, of glory and excitement, my mind has a habit of going back to the lads that are gone.

The greatest surprize of our first week in Germany was the attitude of the people toward us. We had expected to be in for an unpleasant experience, and I have no doubt that some of our fellows had a picture of themselves moving around in German villages with loaded rifle and fixt bayonet ready to repel treacherous attacks. We were received very peacefully, one might almost say, cordially. Farmers in the fields would go out of the way to put us on the right road; children in the villages were as friendly and curious as youngsters at home; the women lent their utensils and often helped soldiers with their cooking, even offering stuff from their small stores when the hungry men arrived far ahead of their kitchens. There were many German soldiers in these towns still wearing the uniform (they would be naked otherwise), and they, too, were interested, curious, almost friendly. Some of them had been against us in battle, and, with the spirit of veterans in all times and places, they struck up conversation with our men, fighting the battles over again and swapping lies. I talked with the priests in the different towns—one of them a chaplain just returned from the eastern front. Like all the others that we meet, they say that their country had the French and British licked if we had stayed out; to which I make the very obvious retort that they had followed a very foolish policy when they dragged us in.

Aside from the attitude of the people the things that strike us most are two: Putting the two into one, it is the number and the fatness of the children. There are few children on the streets in French villages; German villages swarm with youngsters. Our coming is like circus-day, and they all are out, especially the boys. Boys everywhere! And such sturdy little towheads—chubby is the word for the smaller ones. I do not know about the rest of Germany, but Rhineland is certainly not starved. Perhaps, as in Belgium, it is the townspeople who do the suffering. These children wear patched clothing, but the clothing covers rounded bodies. We find it easy to purchase meals at rates that are astoundingly reasonable after our experience in other European countries. Germany lacks many things—edible bread, good beer, real coffee, kerosene, rubber, oil, soap, and fats; and in the cities, no doubt, meat and milk. The people here say that they eat little meat, their sustenance being largely vegetable, and based on the foundation of the potato. It scores another triumph for the potato.

But I would like to know how they fatten the children. With good advertising a man could make a fortune on it at home: German breakfast food for boys, with pictures of chubby young rascals playing around American soldiers. But perhaps Germans are plump by nature or divine decree, and it would not work with lantern-jawed Yanks like ourselves.



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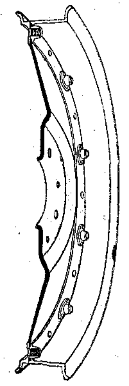

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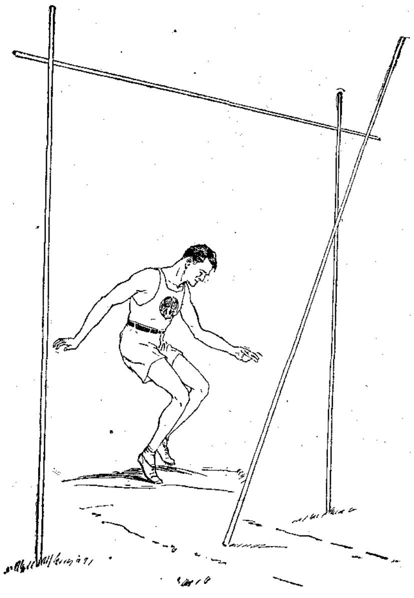

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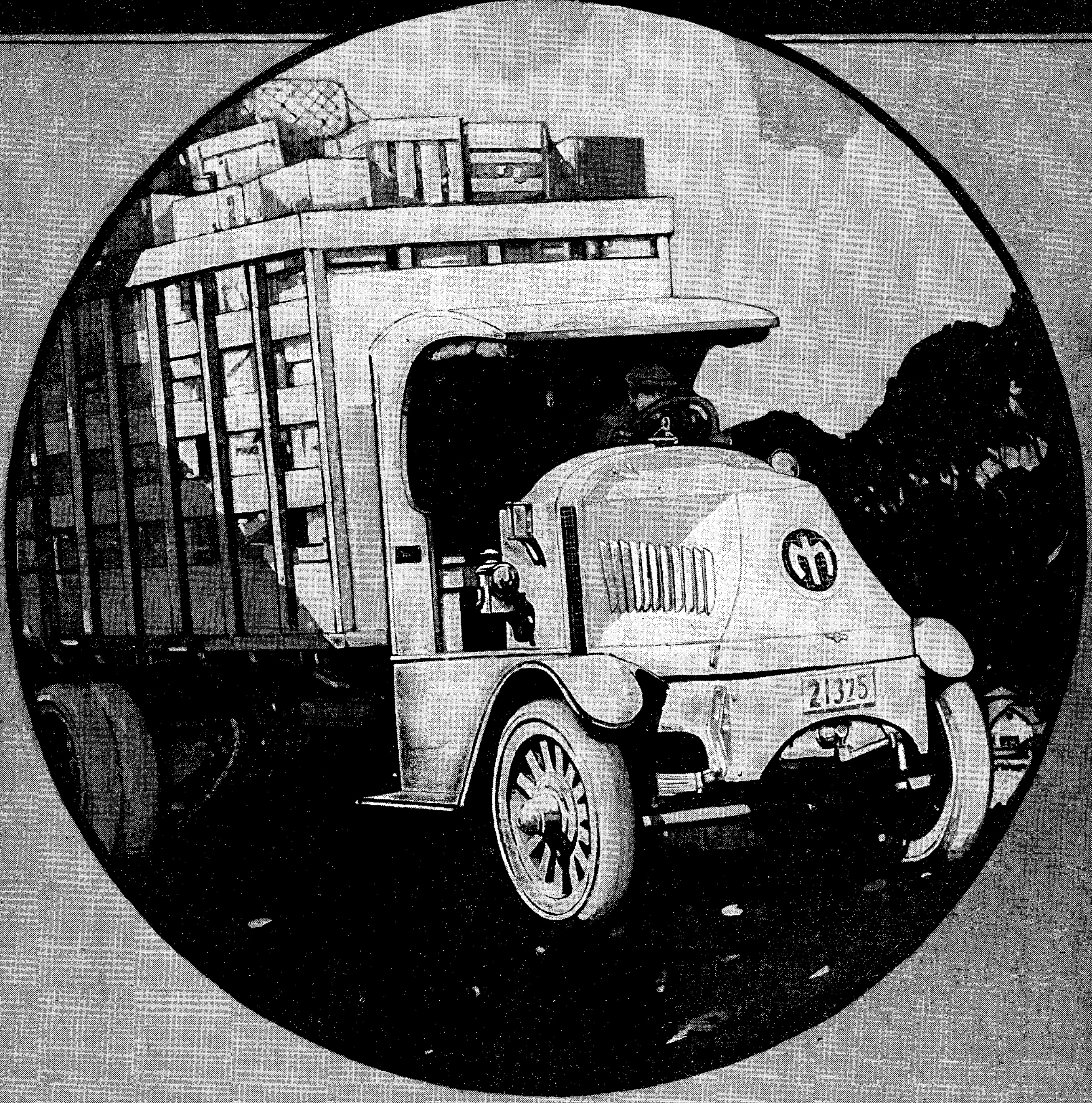

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
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THE FORLORN STATE OF UNCLE SAM'S FORGOTTEN VIRGIN ISLANDS

TWENTY-FIVE million dollars seems a goodish bit of money to pay for a thing and then go away and forget all about the purchase. That, in effect, is what Uncle Sam is accused of having done with the Virgin Islands, which he bought from Denmark in 1917. A gentle roar about the matter reached his ears a time ago from a few interested folk, and thereupon certain governmental machinery was duly set in motion with the result that the Senate has just resolved to appoint a commission to investigate the Virgin Islands and find out what can be done for them. Sundry accounts of persons who have a good knowledge of the situation allege that there is more or less reason for complaint as to conditions in these islands. "The United States don't care a rap about the Virgin Islands," a young American in St. Thomas recently told Daniel Henderson, special correspondent of *McClure's Magazine* (New York). "Few Congressmen realize our needs, and scarcely one person in a hundred thousand knows anything about our location, our conditions, or our problems." From Mr. Henderson's account we learn, among other things, that a patriotic citizen who desires to visit this new section of our beloved country can reach there from San Juan, Porto Rico, only by a three or four days' voyage in a primitive sailing vessel, with no food except what the passenger himself provides. No provision has as yet been made for steamship transportation. The islands are said to present a picture of tropical beauty, but apparently the picturesque surroundings have not had an inspirational effect on the natives, who are referred to as "poverty-stricken, uneducated, and diseased." The housing conditions of the native laborers are said to be miserable and unsanitary. It was a petition from these native workers presented to Congress and setting forth their grievances which first indicated that there was "something rotten in the former state of Denmark." As things now are, Mr. Henderson concludes that even the price of five million dollars, for which these Islands could have been purchased some years ago, seems high. The principal islands, constituting the Virgin group, are St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. To quote Mr. Henderson:

> St. Thomas and St. John lie close together and constitute one governmental territory. St. Thomas and St. John have an area of forty-eight square miles—about twice the size of the District of Columbia. Ten thousand people live on St. Thomas and about one thousand on St. John. The inhabitants of St. Thomas are crowded into the town of Charlotte Amalie, which spreads out around St. Thomas Bay.
>
> The town is built on a series of hills that form an emerald horseshoe about the turquoise waters of the harbor. The houses run from the beach up the hills, as if they intended to cover the summits, but half-way up they seem to tire, and leave the peaks unconquered. The cluster of white and red steeples and roofs surrounded by palms and tropical flowers, with the yellow beach and blue water at its feet, gives you the impression that you are entering a quaint and lovely town, and the rumors that have come to you of discontent and contention and misery seem unbelievable.
>
> On the outskirts of Charlotte Amalie dwells a little community of white French fishermen. The natives call them *Cha-Chas* in contempt. They are fishermen, desperately poor. They live in hovels that are worse than those occupied by the blacks, yet they possess a code of morals that few of their contemners can boast; and—what few of the other races here can say—they marry their own kind and keep their white strain pure.
>
> Forty miles south of St. Thomas lies St. Croix, the largest and most beautiful of the Virgin Islands, with an area of eighty-four square miles and a population of about fifteen thousand. Christiansted, the capital, and Frederiksted, its rival, lie twenty miles apart, at opposite ends of the island, with a fair road connecting them. Christiansted has facilities for a fine harbor if the reef that bars its entrance could be dynamited. Frederiksted, the port nearest St. Thomas, has its harbor on the open sea, yet due to its southwest location, it is well sheltered.
>
> Too many human problems press upon us for discussion to permit me to dwell upon the tropical loveliness of these islands; the humming-birds that peck out of your sugar-dish as you eat; the pet deer that in St. Croix are almost as common as dogs; the friendliness and courtesy of the people; the pirate castles and legends; the turbaned street merchants; the cool ever-blowing trade-winds and healthy climate; the blue waters in which bathers revel the year round—indeed, all those charms that have made neighboring islands winter paradises for northern people. Given a larger American colony, and prompt and comfortable steamer service, there are big inducements here for private capital to erect a chain of American-conducted hotels on the green hills overlooking these shores.

One feature indicating the forsaken state of the islands Mr. Henderson found in the fact that while they have been under the rule of the United States for nearly three years, no American atmosphere has as yet been created there. Danish traditions and customs still prevail. The writer was especially struck by the fact that only Danish money is used, and will be until 1934, under an agreement to protect the Danish bank, entered into at the time the islands changed hands. As we read:

> Thus we have the anomaly of an American territory dealing for the next fifteen years almost exclusively in Danish money. The yearly budgets of the three islands are made up in terms of Danish francs—a franc being equal to twenty cents of United States money. I sent a porter into the post-office at St. Thomas to procure me change for a dollar-bill, and he came back with five francs and a "bit" piece in his hand—the "bit" represented the premium allowed on the American dollar. To make matters simple for Americans, it is stated in English on each coin just what its value is in United States currency. On the notes,

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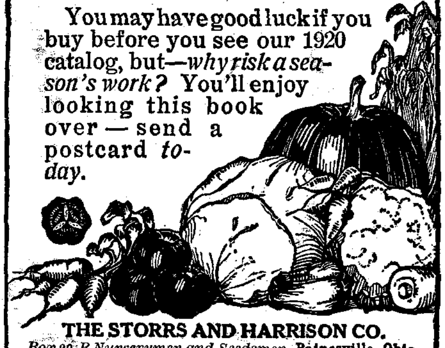

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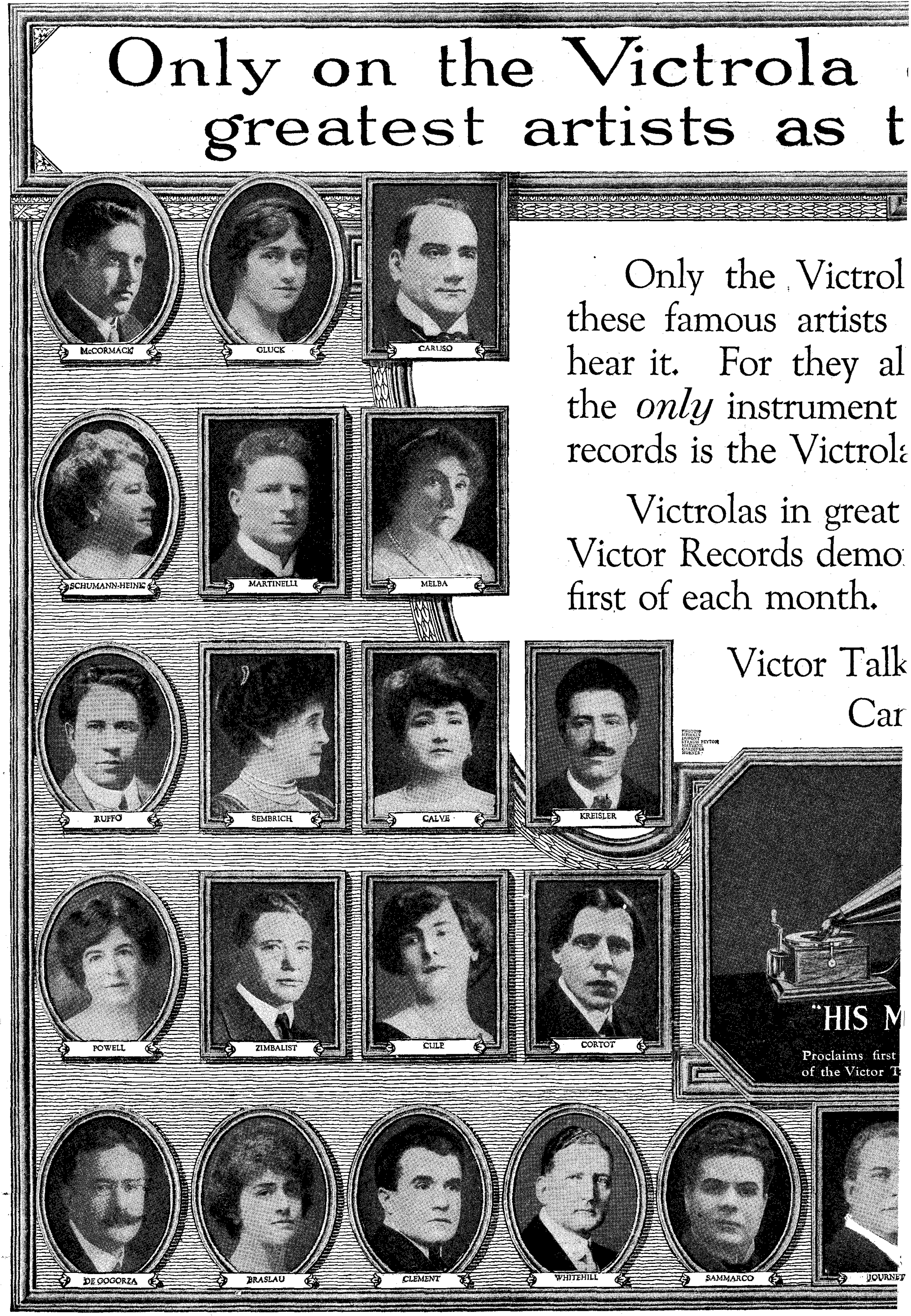

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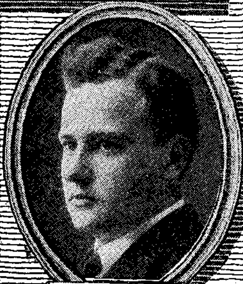
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

however, there is no such translation. You read in English that the bank will pay to the bearer on demand five francs in gold; the value of five francs is left for you to discover. When an American goes to draw a check for, say, ten dollars, he writes its equivalent in Danish money.

The bank officials are accommodating, and American business men in the islands find no fault with them; yet to permit this Danish institution to continue its peculiar monopoly implies that even at the beginning we forgot that new American business men might come to these islands and want to use the currency to which they had been accustomed.

A planter stated with a chuckle that one reason he voted for the income tax was that the Danish Bank would have to leave some of its large profits in the islands, for the upkeep of the country, instead of sending them all to Denmark.

A humorous instance on Danish methods is found in the apothecary-shops, one of which is located in each town. Each of the apothecaries had been granted by the Danish Crown the exclusive right to operate in its locality. When the announcement came of the purchase of the islands by the United States, and when it became known that the Danish Bank had been protected, the apothecaries complained to the King that they had been overlooked, and were now subject to American competition. Denmark had more money than she knew how to use. Here were loyal subjects who thought they had been injured. Money would salve their wounds. To each apothecary the King made a grant of thirty thousand dollars. Two years have elapsed since then, and each apothecary is doing business at the same stand, with no American rivals in sight. Business is booming. They carry side lines of American canned goods and confections. They will continue to prosper during their lifetime, and each has stowed away at good interest—thirty thousand dollars.

We learn also that until its new code of laws goes into effect, several months hence, the Virgin Islands are governed by the old Danish law. An apparently somewhat prominent figure in the administration of the island laws is G. C. Thiele, who is judge of the town court, judge of the dealing court for the administration of debts, police master, and member of the colonial council by appointment. This multiplex official as police master arrests a man, we are told, and as police-judge he tries and sentences him. In spite of all this, however, he is described as a modest and obliging young man, which may be the reason so many offices have been thrust upon him. Mr. Henderson discusses other features of the islands:

The port of St. Thomas was once the rendezvous of pirates whose "Jolly Roger" terrorized the Spanish Main. The decaying castles of "Bluebeard" and "Blackbeard" on these shores are pointed out as the former abodes of two of the choicest of these cut-throats.

Such men are only traditions now, but it appears that up to the time the United States purchased the islands the pirate

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

spirit existed in a more subtle and refined form.

The St. Thomas signal-station would show that there was a new ship about to enter the harbor. Out to meet it would go representatives of rival concerns, each begging the captain to appoint him his agent for obtaining supplies. The skipper having chosen one, this individual would take the captain, engineer, or steward ashore; provide wine or women for his entertainment, and, when the mariner was sufficiently befuddled through such hospitality, would get his signature to a receipt for ship's stores that was two or three times more than would be delivered by the agent.

The same condition is said to have existed in regard to coaling—many a skipper or engineer would find that he had signed a receipt for hundreds of tons more coal than he had actually received, for which the owners of his boat must eventually pay.

These practises were stopt when Old Glory rose over St. Thomas Harbor. The honest business man—and there are many of them in the Virgin Islands—has now a fair show for the trade of the port, and the captain of a vessel does not now need to pass by St. Thomas for fear of overcharges. When the maritime prosperity of this port is renewed, its business will be conducted on a sound basis.

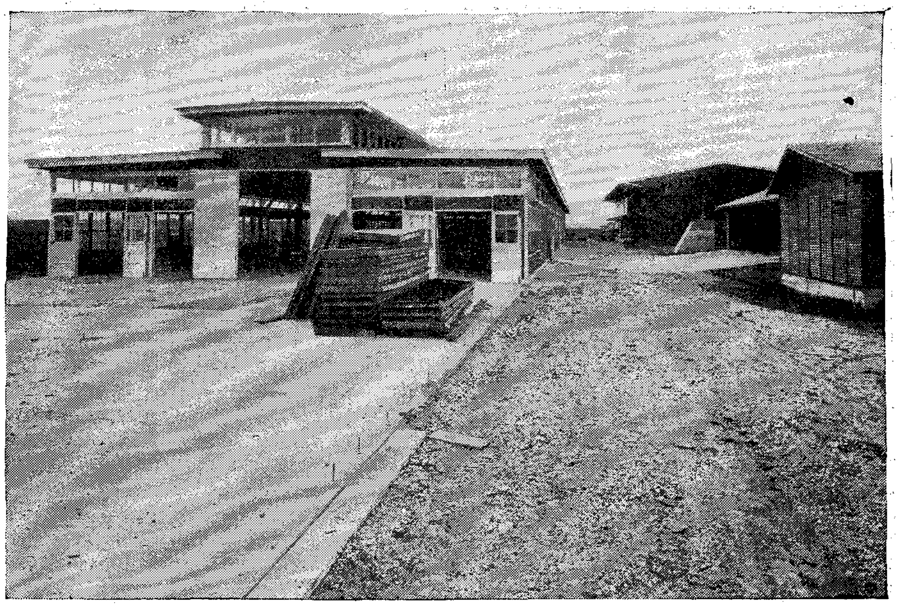
The Virgin Islander discusses hurricanes very much as we chat about the weather. The lot of the official weather observer is a hard one. Each building is provided with hurricane doors and shutters in addition to the usual ones, and when warning of a cyclone comes all these must be closed. In the case of the Redemptorist Fathers, who have both houses and churches to protect, it takes forty minutes to shut all their doors and shutters. When this preparation is made by the people, and no hurricane comes, they are vexed at being put to the unnecessary work; but if, on the other hand, a hurricane came without the observer having warned them of it, a tornado of criticism is hurled at him.

One of the unique scenes at St. Thomas is the line of strapping colored women who serve as coal-passers on the coaling deck of passing vessels.

The baskets of coal weigh about one hundred pounds, yet these women carry them on the tops of their heads without steadying them with their hands. Sometimes a man-of-war comes in to coal with a band on board. The band plays while the coaling goes on—perhaps there is an ulterior motive behind this.

Life in St. Croix and St. Thomas has been rendered vastly more enjoyable by two bands organized by our Navy and composed entirely of natives. They play in the public squares, morning and evening, at the raising and lowering of Old Glory, and on three evenings a week give a program that is hugely enjoyed by the native population, to say nothing of the Americans. Whenever the band marches through the town it is followed by a singing, swaying crowd of darkies.

American standards of race purity are thrown to the winds here. The population may be considered as a mixed race. In America our census inquiries show four classes of persons: single, married, widowed, or divorced. In the Virgin Islands a fifth class is added, which includes a large portion of the native population—those



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

> who live together without the marriage ceremony.
>
> When a priest or minister remonstrates with this class there comes a variety of excuses: the white men who owned or had charge of the estates on the islands under previous governments set the example, and the couple concerned are only following in the footsteps of their masters; or a man will give the excuse that when he lives with a woman and regards her just as his "keeper," she will do the housework and, in addition, go out in the fields and work with him, but if he makes her his wife, then she realizes that she is more independent and will not work in the fields; or, a couple will say that they do not know yet whether they want to live a lifetime as man and wife, and, therefore, must have what is equivalent to a trial marriage. The trial will run on for years, children will be born and grow up, but still the ceremony does not take place. Another excuse, generally given by a woman, is that she wants to have a fine marriage ceremony, and must wait until she and the man she lives with can save up enough money to afford it. This last excuse the priests and ministers use as a means of getting such couples to marry. A wedding ceremony elaborate enough to satisfy them is planned and the long-delayed step is at last taken. In one case an old native woman stood up as bride, in the full array of white garments and orange-blossoms, surrounded by her children and grandchildren!
>
> Since the American missionaries began work on the islands they have laid stress on the importance of marriage. One priest informed me that while formerly in his parish there were five marriages a year, last year there were thirty-seven.
>
> One day, in making a religious survey of a certain sugar plantation, the observers went round with the native overseer of the place. They called at his home, saw his family, consisting of a wife and three children, and then began their tour. Outside a certain hut they met a grinning, half-naked urchin whom the overseer carelessly greeted. In another spot they met a little girl. When the census-takers asked their names and parentage, the overseer said:
>
> "Those are my children."
>
> "How is that?" asked one of the observers. "I thought we met your entire family when we started out!"
>
> "Oh," answered the man, without the slightest indication of shame, "those are my outside children!"
>
> Unions thus formed are dissolved as carelessly as they are begun, and because of the thousands of deserted women and children, poverty and sickness are increased. Vigorous work must be done to save the children of these parents from following in their footsteps.

Like most other places in the world just now, the Virgin Islands appear to have their labor troubles, mainly among the colored people, who are said to outnumber the whites ten to one. Negroes who might have been tribal chieftains had they been in Africa, function as labor-agitators, surrounding themselves with as much pomp as an African clan bestows on its king, it is said. Strangely enough, these leaders seem to handle the labor situation with a sanity that would do credit to men in similar positions in communities far more highly developed. We read:

> One of the saving elements in the race-situation is that, once a negro labor-leader rises to power, and deals with white men as the representative of the laborers, he comes to see that the future of his people depends on these men who supply the money and brains for the development of the islands, and gradually becomes conservative.
>
> In St. Croix, D. Hamilton Jackson, once a violent agitator, has calmed down recently, and this has given an opportunity to Morris Davis, a negro of the most dangerous type.
>
> One day, Davis, originally a field-laborer, walked into the grounds of a St. Croix planter. "I hear there are workers on this estate who don't belong to our union!" he cried. One lone toiler was pointed out as having declared his intention not to belong to the union. Thereupon Davis ordered a "walk-out." The director of the estate hurried to the scene and demanded of Davis what his business was.
>
> "I want justice!" foamed Davis.
>
> The director pointed out to him that in his agreement with the labor-union no clause had been inserted forbidding him to employ men who did not belong to the union. "In the face of my contract, is it justice for you to interfere with my laborers?" he asked.
>
> The only reply Davis made was to order the plastic negroes to leave the grounds. His influence was strong enough to draw them off that estate and five neighboring ones, and to tie up the work of these estates for two days during its busiest season.
>
> The real labor-leaders repudiated the action of Davis when they heard of it, and induced the workmen to return. Davis meanwhile busied himself in forming a union of the stevedores at Frederiksted, embittering them by speeches against white employers.
>
> Here is one of the reasons for skepticism toward labor on the part of West Indian employers:
>
> A certain engineer in a sugar-factory located near San Juan told his employer that parts of the machinery needed overhauling and that the plant had better be closed down for a few days.
>
> The engineer had little acquaintance with labor conditions and was amazed when the factory-owner said to him:
>
> "All right, I am on good terms with the local labor-leader. I will pass him a little money to call a strike. Then we won't have to pay the men while we shut down."
>
> The plan worked. The labor-leader called the men off their jobs; they went, happy in the prospect of a holiday that was at the same time a rebuke to "Capital." A few days later their leader told them that the strike was called off; and back to the factory they went. The machinery was working now in fine shape. Only three people knew that the wages saved by the employer had gone to pay the bill for repairs.
>
> It was largely due to the incendiary talk of Morris Davis that the little garrison of marines that were recently withdrawn from Frederiksted and stationed at Christiansted were sent back post-haste by the Governor. I visited a sugar-planter on his lovely estate in St. Croix, where, for every white face one saw a hundred black ones. While I sat on his porch hearing him tell of the negro uprising of 1878, in which his brother was killed by the blacks, I listened to his daughters and their companions dancing to the music of a victrola, apparently as care-free as if they were in the heart of New York. The United States can forget many things about these islands, but let it never forget that living in lonely sections of the island of St. Croix are families of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, the men, women, and children of which are as much in need and as much entitled to police and military protection as those in the most populated sections of our country.
>
> No American is more needed in the Virgin Islands than the marine; no one is more wanted by their white inhabitants; and yet no one has a lonelier existence than this same "Devil Dog."

Mr. Henderson closes with a word of commendation for Rear-Admiral Oman and his aids in their administration of the islands. "Yet for all the devotion to duty of these men, it is plain that we have forgotten them too," he says, in that connection calling attention to the fact that where millions of dollars are needed to improve conditions, Congress has thus far allotted only comparatively small sums. He enumerates a list of other things that have been "forgotten":

> We have forgotten to give them money for schools—tho education will do more than anything else to save the boys and girls of the islands from the evils that surround them. There are only nineteen public schools on the three islands. In the country districts the children walk four miles over hills five hundred feet high. The average salary for teachers is twenty-four dollars a month. The problem of getting teachers is made still harder by the fact that, due to a navy rule, the teachers receive only temporary appointments. The country schools have no desks; the children sit on benches without backs. On the wild island of St. John, the school director, Henry C. Blair, travels on horseback over steep mountain-trails. Here the schools are eighteen miles apart. In some districts of St. Thomas and St. Croix, for lack of schoolhouses, rooms are rented from the Moravian Church. There is need for manual-training teachers for high schools and night schools. There is no encyclopedia in the schools, and even the school directors are forced to go without reference-books. There is no map of any town, or of the Virgin Islands, in any of the schools. There is only a three-months' supply of paper on hand. The supply of text-books is only half of the amount needed. There are no white teachers; the native teachers now employed were either trained in Denmark or in Moravian schools; these, however, have gladly embraced the American school methods now in operation.
>
> We have forgotten to provide free libraries in the various towns. There is not even a dictionary available now for public use.
>
> We have forgotten to provide the money needed in the hospitals. Our efficient American doctors have changed the former inefficient methods of childbirth, so that now expectant mothers are brought to the hospitals in ambulances. This has materially reduced the number of deaths from childbirth. Milk-stations have been established; and babies are weighed and examined weekly. The infants are considered wards of the hospital for a year. These methods have reduced infant mortality 50 per cent. When the dearth of money for hospital equipment was most acute, the Red Cross came nobly to the rescue with sixty thousand dollars' worth of much-needed instruments and equipment, but

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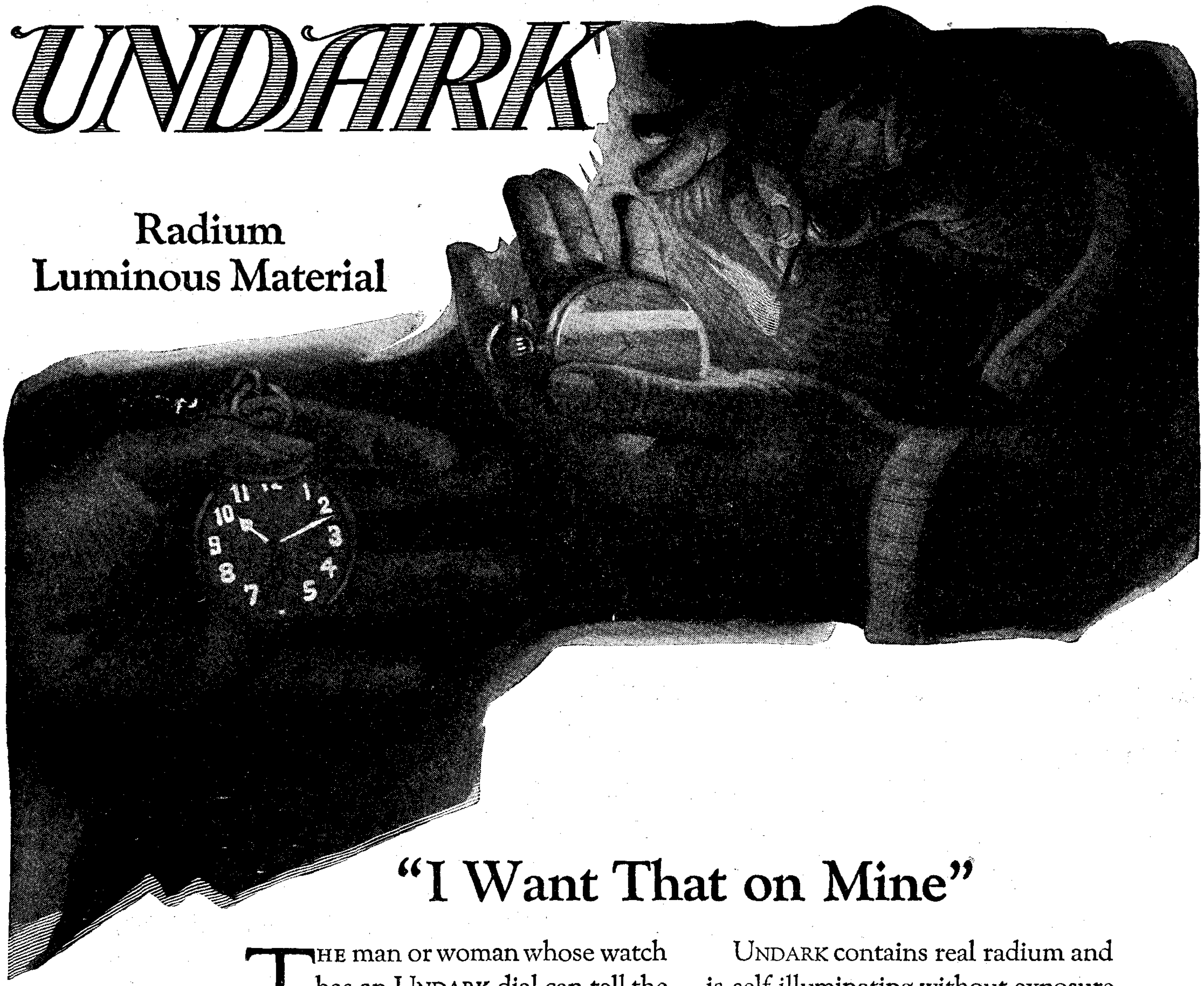

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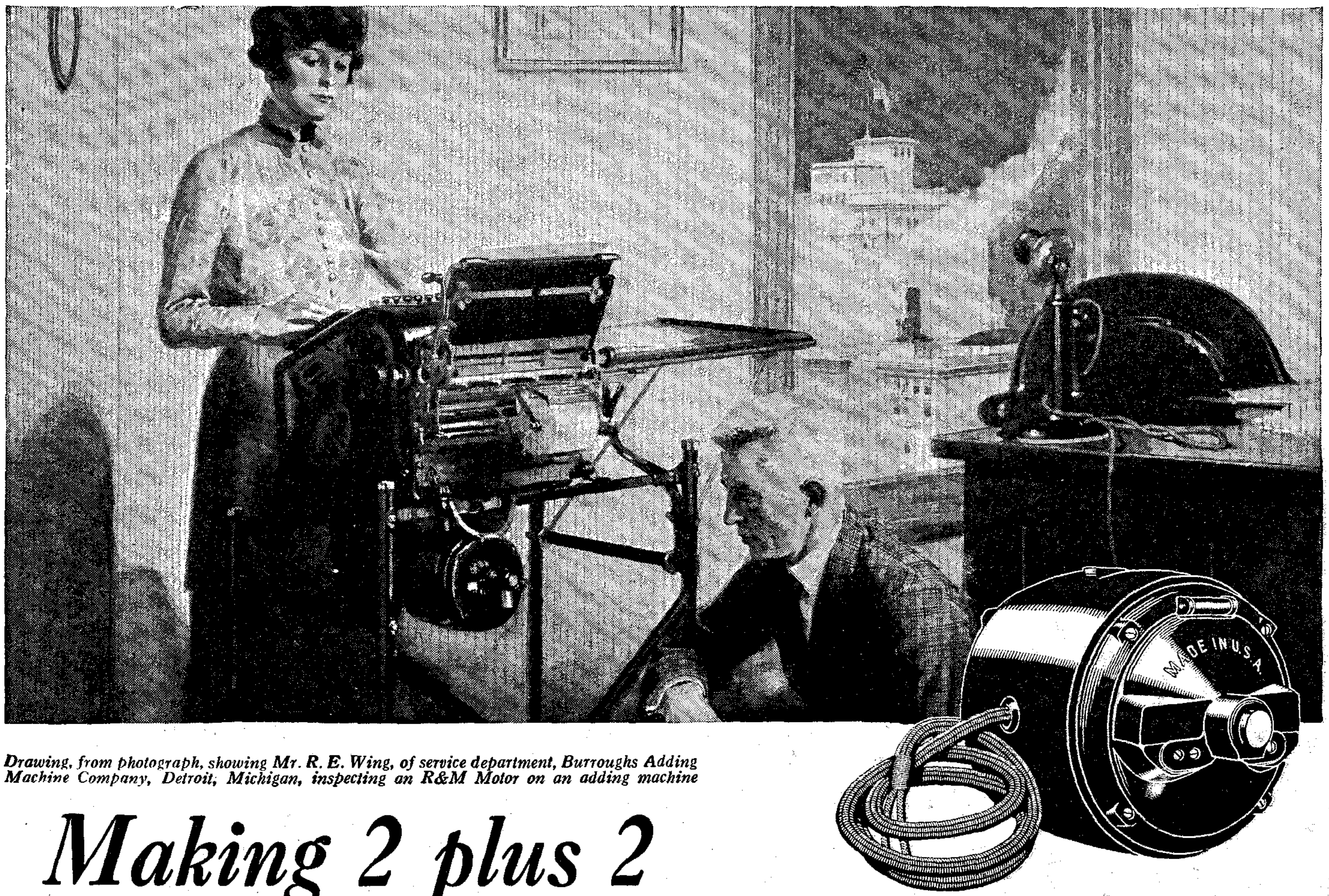

Drawing, from photograph, showing Mr. R. E. Wing, of service department, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan, inspecting an R&M Motor on an adding machine

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Thousands upon thousands of businesses depend on Burroughs Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating Machines to speed and make accurate the processes of handling the huge amount of detail ever present in modern commercial life.

Many of these Burroughs machines are motor-driven, thus further speeding their processes.

And of all the Burroughs machines equipped with direct-current motors, every one bears the Robbins & Myers name plate.

"There are 5,000 inspections of parts before the final assembly of a Burroughs machine," says Mr. R. E. Wing, in charge of the mechanical division of Burroughs' service department. "No watch is built with finer precision. The motor which delivers power to this mechanism must be equally precise and reliable. That is why we continue to use the R&M direct-current motors."

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For twenty-three Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
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Speeding Production

Insuring Comfort

Simplifying Housework

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

there is need now for volunteer Red-Cross nurses in all of the hospitals.

We have forgotten to provide adequate funds for sanitation. The streets, public gutters, markets, and squares are kept clean and tidy, but none of the towns has a sewage system. In St. Thomas the harbor is used nightly for a dumping-ground, and in St. Croix conditions are equally bad.

In Christiansted during the last year a fire occurred that caused a large loss of property. This loss was due mainly to the shortage of water supply, which is solely derived from cisterns that catch the rainfall. The cisterns are few and water is generally scarce. The fire-engines often can not operate for lack of water.

We have forgotten to supply adequate quarantine facilities to support Capt. Liston Paine, the chief quarantine officer, in his work of keeping contagious diseases away from St. Thomas. A sum sufficient to acquire Water Island, located where the vessels can be boarded before they enter the harbor, is the recommended location.

Above all, we have forgotten to provide for a survey by experts of the agricultural, geological, labor, social, moral, and industrial conditions in these islands, so that their undeveloped or retarded resources can be swiftly utilized.

St. Croix is the most fertile and productive of the three islands and can easily be made self-supporting if irrigation can be successfully brought to it. It was suggested by a leading citizen of St. Croix that bonds be issued for these improvements by the group of planters who would benefit by the work, and that the issue be guaranteed by the United States.

THE TOO-ROMANTIC ROMANCE OF "RUTH STARBUCK WENTWORTH"

A STORY of Colonial days in Old Nantucket, which has been going the rounds of the American press for the past fifty years or so, has lately been traced to its origin, and found to have had an even more romantic history than the very romantic events which it assumes to describe. The narrative seems to be, at first acquaintance, an authentic old letter from Ruth Starbuck Wentworth to her parents, who are afar off "following the lonely trail through the interminable forest." It is dated at Nantucket on September 20, 1747. This Colonial damsel writes that her cousin, Nathaniel Starbuck, Jr., has returned to Boston after a voyage to China. She represents her grandfather as walking "restlessly up and down the yard" looking for the returning wanderer, and Uncle Nathaniel remarking with pride, "The boy will have many stories to tell." The Boston *Transcript* recently published this story under the heading of "The First Afternoon Tea-Party on Nantucket Isle," and THE DIGEST (issue of December 27) quoted from it under the heading of "Early American Love-Story Retold in an Old Letter." Alexander Starbuck, of Waltham, Mass., a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of the Nathaniel Starbuck referred to in the story, writes us that as a piece of fiction he has no objection to it. "But when it poses as history," he adds, "as it has in a hundred publications from Maine to California, I object." He forwards also a letter which appears under his name in *The Inquirer and Mirror*, of Nantucket, in which he presents the following details, as showing the story's present stage of development:

> "Grandma" is knitting some stockings for Nathaniel, Jr., "to take on his next voyage." She writes of "Aunt Content" and "Aunt Esther," "Uncle Edward Starbuck's family," "Lieutenant Macy," and "Lydia Ann Macy," all of whom are to partake of cups of tea brewed from a part of the contents of a large box of the herb procured by Cousin "Nat" in China.
>
> Aunt Content hung a five-gallon bell-metal kettle with a plentiful supply of water on the crane over the fire and dumped in two bowlfuls of tea, to which Aunt Esther added another bowlful for good measure. This mixture was "boiled down to about a gallon."
>
> When the company, of which there seems to have been a dozen or more, all provided with silver porringers belonging to "grandpa," had gathered to partake of this new refreshment, Cousin Nathaniel inspected it and told her that "a spoonful of this beverage would nearly kill any of us here at the table."
>
> They were then shown how properly to brew the tea and all went on happily ever after. The letter is dated from "Starbuck Plantation, near Madaket," and the party is assembled on December 31, "to sit the old year out and the new year in."
>
> Now if this story were only given out as pure fiction it is amusingly interesting, but it is usually invested with a historical halo which is certainly misapplied. I have received many inquiries from time to time regarding it from parties who evidently believed it true. I have received already five letters regarding this particular article, which is only a reprint of what has traveled the rounds of the American press several times in the past thirty-five or forty years.
>
> As a matter of fact, there is little (very little) truth about it, and it is as full of anachronisms as a sieve is full of holes.

When Mr. Starbuck first became acquainted with the story, he writes, "it was a modest little affair, occupying the space of perhaps four inches, and published in the Nantucket *Mirror* of nearly fifty years ago." Since then it has grown to such size that it has appeared in book form, "a very elaborate edition, really a work of art, largely in Old English text, and brilliantly illustrated in a manner that would assuredly have scandalized Nathaniel and Mary Starbuck and their descendants, nearly all of whom for a century wore the modest garb of Quakers." The writer continues:

> It is quite noteworthy that some versions of the story give its date as September 20, 1735, and others September 20, 1747, the most of them following the latter date.
>
> There was no "Starbuck Plantation" on Nantucket. The Ruth Starbuck Wentworth, the alleged writer, calls Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., her uncle, so that it would naturally follow that she was a daughter of one of his sisters. He had three sisters: Dorcas, who married William Gayer;

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

SPEAKMAN SHOWERS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Sarah, who married Benjamin Austin; and Abigail, who married (1) Peter Coffin and (2) Humphry Varney; so that no immediate niece of Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., and cousin of Nathaniel Starbuck, Jr., could have been named Wentworth.

"Aunt Content" and "Aunt Esther" seem also to be unknown quantities in that generation, nor was there any "Lieutenant" Macy. Furthermore, no native of Nantucket or resident there was dignified or burdened or distinguished by a middle name for some years after that date.

It will be noticed, too, that this party assembled on December 31, "to sit the old year out and the new year in," but at that time December was, as its name implies, the tenth month and the new year did not begin until after the middle of March.

Ruth dates her letter September 20, 1747. She is, by her own account, so young that her relatives think her hardly old enough to marry—and there were not a few early marriages in those days. Indeed she writes that her cousin mentions her as the "little dumpling of a cousin that he used to toss in the air when he was last at home."

Assuming, however, that she was nineteen, it is interesting to see where the story leaves us. She would have been born in 1728. The grandfather (Edward Starbuck), of whom she writes that he "walks restlessly up and down the yard," died in 1690, or thirty-eight years before she could have been born.

"Grandma" died many years prior to that, as nearly as I can determine prior to 1665. "Uncle Edward Starbuck" was a myth. The Uncle Nathaniel, who says "The boy will have many stories to tell," died in 1719, or nine years before the voluble and imaginative Ruth saw the light of day, and twenty-eight years before the date of the letter.

A CANADIAN RELIEVES HIS MIND REGARDING ENGLISH TIPPING

"WHEN in doubt, tip all around," Irvin S. Cobb advised Americans traveling in Europe, after the humorist had toured that continent and learned something of the peculiarities of its inhabitants. Practically the same thing is said, less cheerfully perhaps, by J. V. McAree, a Canadian, in an account in the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, of his experiences with the tipping system in England, to which he refers, somewhat peevishly, as "an unmitigated nuisance." Few Americans are inclined to regard tipping with any degree of enthusiasm, and we can think of at least one well-meaning Middle Western State legislature that passed a law against it, which couldn't be enforced, of course. But after reading Mr. McAree's story, it seems that such tipping as pesters us in this happy land is only the merest shadow of the real thing. For instance, it is pointed out that in the United States and Canada the tippees are not tipt unless they have done something for the tipper, but in England, we are told, "the less they do for you the greater are their expectations, and the more bitter their indignation if they are ignored." Moreover, there are many classes of persons never tipped here, who, it appears, regularly receive tips in Britain. Thus, nobody would think of tipping the conductor on a transcontinental limited, but in England, says Mr. McAree, "you can tip anybody connected with a railway service up to the board of directors." We learn also that if you lose yourself in London and appeal to a cop it is perfectly proper to tip that officer when he has helped you discover your whereabouts. What seems to have aroused our Canadian friend more than anything else, however, is the graft connected with the English tipping system. He says:

> The most unmitigated grafter of them all is the Chief Boots, as the English call him, or the Head Porter, as we would call him. All he does for you is to take your money. You arrive at a hotel, and an under-porter carries in your luggage. The head porter stands inside the door drest like one of the Beefeaters at the Tower, and gives orders to his subordinates. When you are leaving you notify the head porter, and he sends some one to carry down the luggage. Some one else whistles for a taxi. Before you pass out you hand the head porter two or three dollars if you have been his guest for as many days and he opens the door for you. Then as the under-porter puts in your luggage you slip him half a crown. Perhaps you think that the head porter shares the proceeds of his extortion with the rest of the staff. On the contrary, the man you have given the half-crown to has probably to hand over one shilling and six pence to his chief.

Mr. McAree devotes himself to the rest of the tip-taking fraternity in the following paragraphs, in connection therewith incidentally exploding the old theory that European tippees are profoundly thankful for even the smallest coin:

> You tip the chambermaid who makes your bed and bursts inopportunely into the room, and, by the way, you never can surmise from the nature of service you require the probable sex of the hotel-servant sent to perform it. You tip the bedroom waiter or waitress, the dining-room waiter, the head waiter, the pages, the elevator boys. You also tip the boots, who in return industriously blackens your shoe-laces. When required, the boots or valet will pack your trunk or suitcase with incredible neatness and wastefulness of effort. Your spare underwear, for instance, he will carefully button up, so that you will have to unbutton it before you can get it on again. It is he, we suspect, who irons our socks when they go to the laundry and asks us if we want the laundry-bag laundered, too. Ten thousand times No! All these servants stand between you and illegal departure from the hotel. They know by a sort of instinct the time you intend to leave, and beset your path. Yet, in spite of all, a short time ago a guest got away from the Adelphi in Liverpool, accompanied by his trunk, and without settling his bill. As Mr. Christy observed, he must have been some baby.
>
> Apart from this little garrison you do not subsidize anybody else in the hotel—not, in fact, until you leave your taxi, when you give the driver a little extra. If you are going on a train you again take up the white man's burden at this point, and tip a porter to find a seat for you and your luggage. This chap is very likely to earn his fee, for if he is treated like a man and a brother he will save you from shifting wearily from one foot to another to the journey's end, should the train be crowded. Sometimes he fails, or his patrons fail in their duty, as we gathered from the remark of a lady standing in the corridor surrounded by luggage. "Had the man been truthful all would have been well."
>
> Traveling through the country you can tip the charcoal-burners and other peasantry who will tip their caps in exchange for your silver. Aboard ship you have only to talk turkey to the bedroom steward, the bathroom steward, the dining-room steward, any other roving steward who catches your eye, and the boots. The captain is understood to be immune from tips, and will steer you to your destination as certainly if you do not get up a testimonial for him. The English traveler would probably dodge some of these beneficiaries, or if not would give them what they feared and not what they hoped. He would thereby advance in their esteem. In conclusion, we can say that all this talk about tipping with farthings and halfpennies is the old bunk. If ever it was anything else it must have been about the time of the Boer War.

AN AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMAN PROVIDES MEANS TO SHAVE THE BOLSHEVIKI

THE Russian Bolshevik can no longer fall back on the scarcity of razors as an excuse for wearing a wilderness of whiskers, if Miss Jane Carroll, of Brooklyn, has her way. Miss Carroll is the general manager of the export division of one of the biggest razor corporations in America, and during 1920 she expects to place her company's safety-razors in every general-store in Petrograd, Moscow, and Vladivostok, we are told. She is already shipping beard-removers to other countries of Europe, to South America, Asia, and the Islands of the Sea. There is little doubt that she will succeed in creating a market for razors in Russia, especially as she seems to have had the foresight to decide on sending only the safety variety. Exercising foresight, however, seems to be quite the usual thing for this somewhat unusual young woman. In fact, we learn from a brief sketch of her career in the New York *Evening Post* that "she attributes her phenomenal success in the business world to her method of always looking ahead and of attending to the little things." It is said that when Miss Carroll was a little girl a visitor once asked her what she was going to be when she grew up. She promptly informed the inquirer, the story goes, "When I grow up I am going to be myself." It appears that she has achieved this ambition in her work. "In my work I have found myself," she is credited with saying. Her work absorbs her completely, we are told, and when things pall a little and she needs entertainment, her method is to put on an extra stunt or two in the line of work. As would be naturally expected from the foregoing, *A HIGHER radiator, a straight cowl, an eminently new and refined body, lower in line, with square doors, deeply tilted seats, a low hung top, a low windshield, contribute a new elegance to the Chalmers, which a well nigh faultless chassis has made one of the few great cars of the world, and brought its sales to a new, unprecedented peak.*

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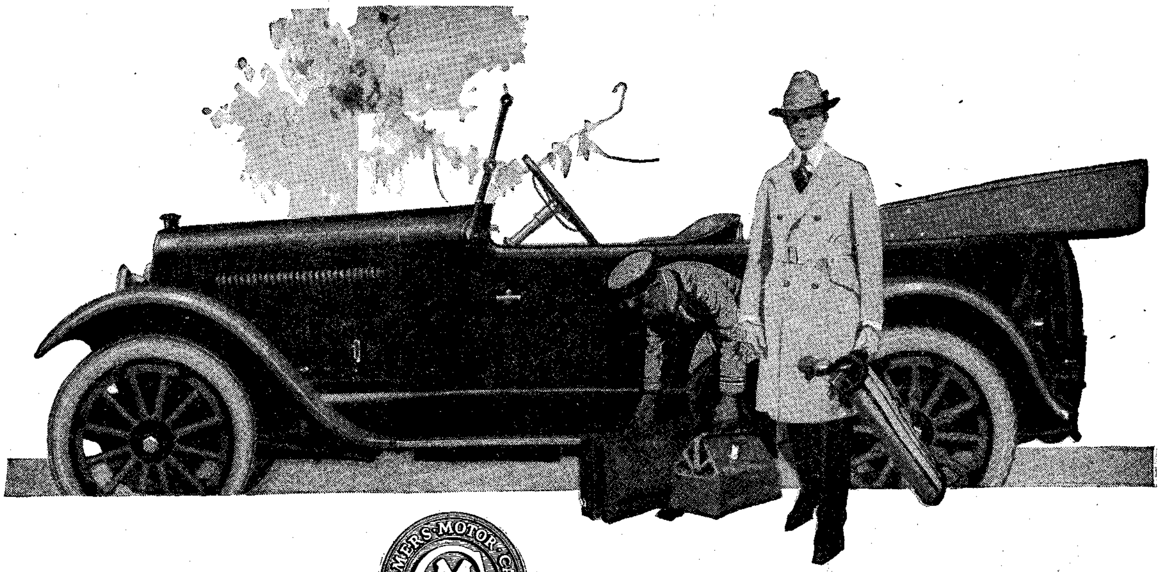

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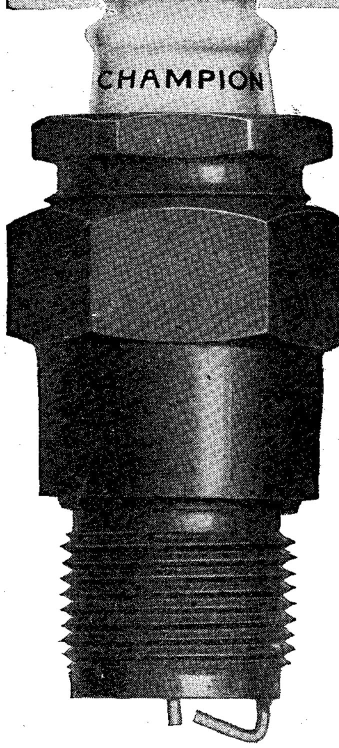

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There is a Champion Spark Plug for every type of engine, on motor cars, trucks, tractors, motor boats and airplanes.

Buy Champion for service. Be sure that the name Champion is on the Insulator and the world trade-mark on the box. They are your guarantee of dependable spark plug performance.

Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

this young lady possesses a personality. We read:

That it is razors this girl is handling is only a detail. The vital thing to consider is Jane Carroll herself, a woman with a personality so vivid that it touches even the bills of lading and the shipping instructions that sometimes have to pass through her hands. Whatever she does, whether it is signing an order for an additional telephone or planning a country-wide campaign for the sale of her razors in somnolent, sparsely whiskered China, she puts into it a little bit of that which is herself.

She thinks she has been able to develop her unusual talents as a business woman all the more rapidly because of the repression of her childhood.

"It made me all the more anxious to break through and do things for myself," she said. "That prim, proper little maiden who was not allowed to speak unless she was spoken to, who, as she grew older, must not climb trees or cross her legs or walk on stilts or whistle a tune, was not myself. She was only a sort of covering for the little girl that was Jane Carroll. Now, the 'me within me' is the outer woman. As you see me, so I am."

Miss Carroll admits that she likes a good book and she also likes to go to the theater. But none of these things appeal to her to the same extent that work does as a form of entertainment. She says:

"I think everybody who makes a success of his work finds in that work his greatest entertainment. With me, my work is also my play. I could not love it as I do if this were not so. It is natural to love to work. If you don't believe this, watch any normal child at play, and you will see that the game which amuses him most is some sort of work. A mere baby will work at block-house building. A little girl will spend whole hours building and decorating a playhouse, and a boy will occupy himself for a week at a time building a boat. Foreign-trade promotion work is a sort of grown-up game of block-building, only in this one must work with men and laws and customs and manners instead of with wooden blocks."

Miss Carroll's first business experience was obtained when she sold advertising space on a trade paper. This experience, apparently, has had much to do with the development of her views regarding business. It is noticeable in her outline of how she would get a job:

"I don't think I could just come out flatly and say to a man that I wanted a job, and ask him to take me on. I know good people do get good jobs that way. I heard a man say yesterday to the manager of a big concern in New York: "Here, Bill, you need a man and I need a job. Let's get together." That's one way to get employment, but it's not my way. If I'd wanted a job I'd have outlined some scheme that would be very much to Bill's interest to put through, and I'd have made it impossible for him to put that scheme through without my services. That's the way I'd offer my services for sale, for, when all's said, every time you ask for a job you are trying to sell your services."

Following her connection with the trade journal, Miss Carroll operated an advertising agency of her own, which she was forced to close during the war. She then became foreign-trade-promotion manager of one of the big express companies, and later was made editor of this company's foreign-trade bulletin. Further:

Her dominant characteristic is enthusiasm. There's nothing lukewarm or half-hearted about Jane Carroll. If she is there at all, she's all there. For this reason she does not believe that women with pressing home duties and whose hearts are in their home should go into business unless they have to. They don't make good business women, she says, as a rule.

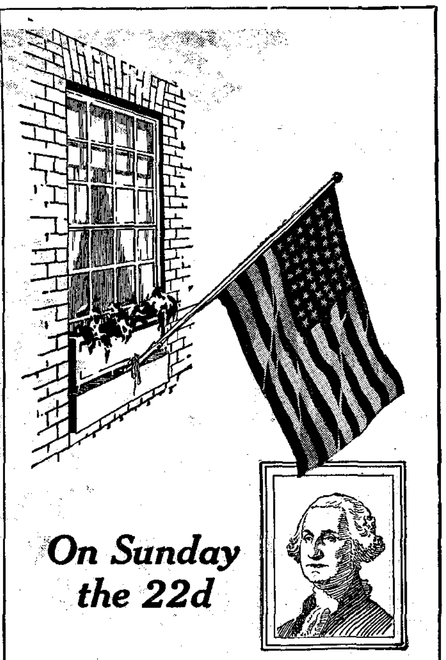
"It is not reasonable that they should," she decided. "You can't put your whole heart into your work in your office if half of it is at home with your babies, nor can you put your whole heart into your home duties and demands when a goodly portion of it is down town with your work. What a woman would have to do in a case like that would be to make up her mind which had the stronger claim upon her—the home duties or the outside work. If she makes her decision in favor of the home duties, then she should drop the outside work. If her financial circumstances are such that she must keep on with the outside work, then she should try to reconcile herself to mediocre success, for, whether or not she is reconciled, that is the most she can hope from her work. It's a long time now since man was first told that he could not serve two masters."

As is to be expected, Miss Carroll has very pronounced ideas as to woman's sphere in this world. She does not hesitate to say that she does not believe that the average woman is as well fitted for a business career as the average man:

"Not yet," she said. "Later, perhaps, when we've got rid of a few more of our traditions. What I do believe is that any woman who has a natural aptitude and liking for business, and who will go into it whole-heartedly and stick to it like a man can succeed like a man, perhaps even faster than a man because of her greater enthusiasm."

She does believe that a great deal is to be gained by business women, especially those just entering the business world, by attending meetings and conventions and listening to lectures and reading good literature concerning the line of work in which they are interested. She believes, too, that it is the duty of men and women alike who have made their way, or are making it toward success, to give of their knowledge and experience to all others who are trying to find their way.

Miss Carroll is often called upon to address meetings and conventions. She is a good speaker, clear, concise, and logical. If any fault is to be found with her delivery, it is that it is too rapid. Her ideas crowd one another so fast that she does not take time to finish all her sentences. She clips them at both ends and sometimes drops out a word or two in the middle, and unless her auditor is mentally most alert, she leaves him away behind. However, what she says has form and substance so that even the dullard left in the rear can pick it up afterward and piece it together for his own use.



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Fly a Bull Dog Bunting Flag. For it's a regular he-American flag that stands up under sun and storm. Made in the shadow of Valley Forge. Let its colorful stars and stripes inspire and brighten your daily life. Fly Old Glory *every day*.

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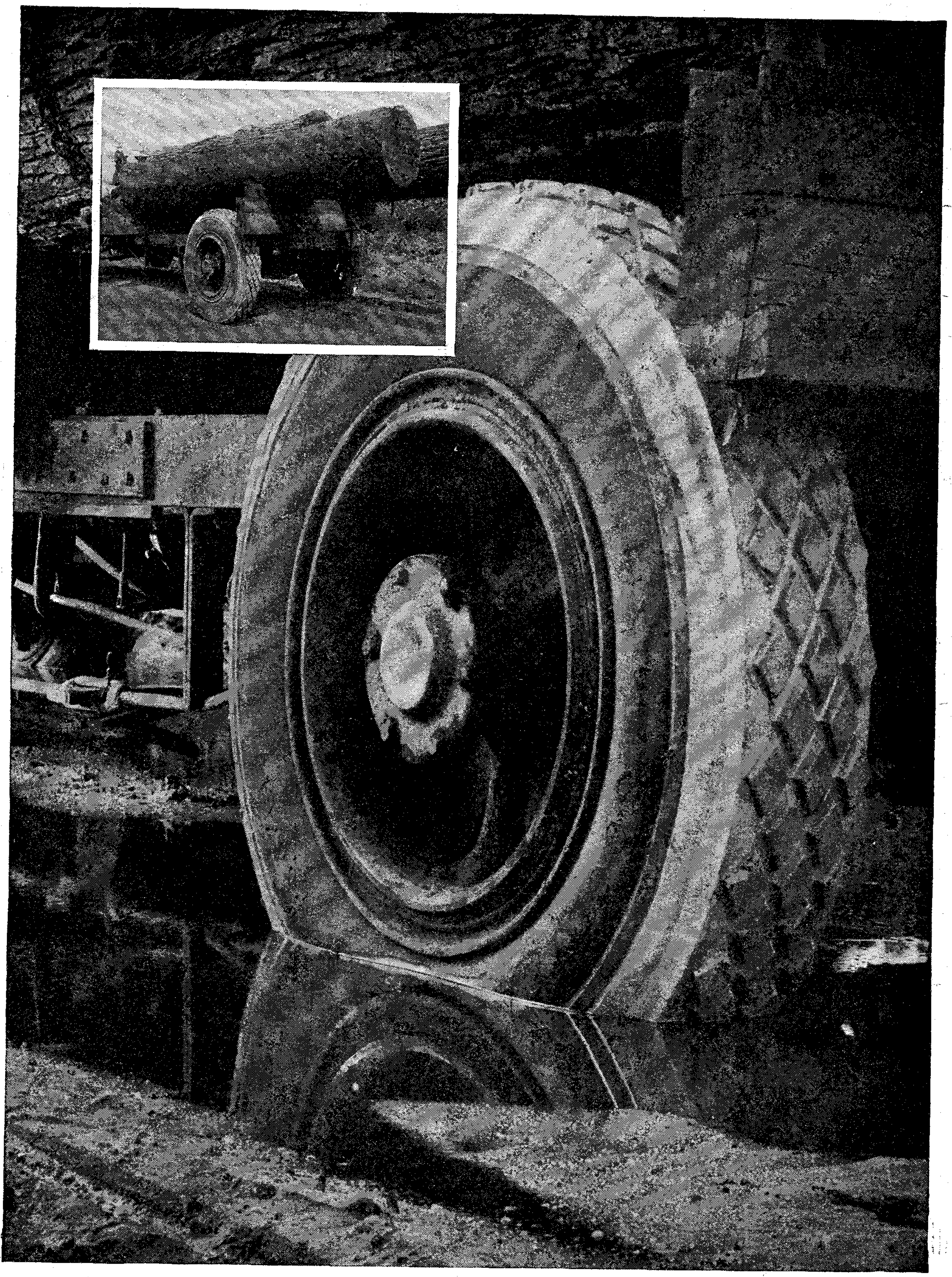

Un-retouched photographs showing Goodyear Cord Tires in heavy trucking service for the Case-Fowler Company, Macon, Ga.

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GOODYEAR

Pioneering Progress with Pneumatics

IN explaining why he is arranging to replace all the remaining solid tires on his motor trucks with pneumatics, Mr. Henry Fowler, Treasurer of the Case-Fowler Lumber Co., Macon, Ga., writes: "Our trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires carry capacity loads of logs through mud and sand usually impassable to our solid-tired trucks. Indeed, the trucks on the Goodyear Cords frequently have pulled the solid-tired trucks out of mire and sand in which they have become stuck. Your pneumatics not only reduce fuel consumption and upkeep generally while increasing our daily trips, but they are particularly fitted for our rough work by reason of their downright toughness."

WHILE the business man quoted above and many others have been demonstrating the advantages of the perfected pneumatic truck tire, Goodyear has developed proof of an extraordinary nature.

Since April 9, 1917, the Akron-to-Boston Express has been running night and day carrying Goodyear freight on pneumatic tires over its 1,500-mile highway circuit.

More recently the Akron-to-Cleveland Freight Line and the Goodyear Heights Busses have been adding to the evidence of cord pneumatic efficiency for all-year transport.

These extensive undertakings have sprung from the belief of Goodyear engineers in the eventual widespread adoption of pneumatics to free motor trucks of solid tire handicaps.

They have followed the original development of the Goodyear Cord construction, begun years ago, on which the whole practicability and every virtue of pneumatic truck tires is based.

They have been the means of exhaustive tests of Goodyear Cord Tires for trucks, also Tubes, Rims, Repair Materials, and others' engine pumps and air gauges, made in collaboration with Goodyear engineers.

Now the cost data, developed by these pioneer fleets of pneumatic-shod highway trucks and busses, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

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What would most cakes be without the icing? For after all it's the icing that makes the cake. A deliciously rich frosting is made with—

MAPLEINE

The Golden Flavor

Here's the recipe—

2 cups Granulated Sugar 2 teaspoons Butter
1 cup Milk ½ teaspoon Mapleine
Stir butter, sugar and milk until it boils. Then boil briskly until it forms soft ball in cold water. Take off fire, cool slightly and beat until thick enough to spread on cake.

Makes instant syrup as well as its incomparable use as a flavoring. Dissolve granulated sugar in hot water and add Mapleine.

Mapleine contains no maple sugar, syrup nor sap, but produces a taste similar to maple.

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Be one of the first 12,500 women to write me. Get my new special rock-bottom price on a Rapid. I've made these special offers before like the department stores do. The big difference is you get the lowest factory-to-kitchen price from me. Here's your chance to save money. Aluminum lined throughout—full set high-grade aluminum utensils with each cooker. 30 days' free trial before you decide. Saves 2-3 to 3-4 fuel costs, 1-2 the work. But you must write soon! Get my big Home Science Book Free—gives you all the details of my low price offer. Send post card NOW. **Wm. Campbell, Pres.**
The Wm. Campbell Co., Dept. 150, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

THE FIREMAN STOPT THE TRAIN IN TIME TO BECOME A HERO

IF there is an extra Carnegie medal lying around anywhere, it might look well on the front elevation of Sam Wood, a locomotive fireman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Some hundreds of passengers bound for New York on Christmas Eve in all probability would not have received and given the season's greetings had Wood not been alert to his duty—and to even a little more than his duty. We are told that the railroad shops, roundhouses, and offices of the Philadelphia and Reading are ringing with the story of how he stopt an express-train within four hundred feet of a rear-end collision on a wooden trestle in a snowstorm. Express-train, No. 620, left the Reading Terminal in Philadelphia at 5 P.M. About one hundred and fifty passengers occupied the club, dining, and parlor cars. The train proceeded as usual until it reached the Newark Bay trestle, when there was an abrupt halt and a stop of several minutes, and later an unscheduled stop at West Eighth Street, Bayonne, a small station at the eastern end of the trestle. Only one man aboard the train knew why those stops were made. The story is told in the New York *Sun:*

> Somewhere along the route where the tracks cross the Newark meadows something had struck the engineer, James Hill, in the right eye and on the forehead. He was peering from his window, watching the winking signal lights ahead with special care, for a driving snow was trying to obscure them. What hit him he has no idea nor has any one else. It stunned him so that he lost consciousness. His fingers dropt from the throttle and he fell to the floor and lay there. The speed was forty miles an hour, and so it stayed.
>
> The locomotive, No. 300, is of the camel-back type, also called Mother Hubbard. The engineer's cab is in the middle; the fireman is twenty feet away at the rear of the boiler, between it and the tank. The fireman on this run was Samuel Wood. The fireman's job is shoveling coal, watching the steam gauge, and attending to a lot of incidentals. The rules say he is to watch the signals along the way when not otherwise engaged, but there is plenty to engage him. If there had been a wreck and Fireman Wood had by any chance survived, which is highly improbable, he could not have been held accountable. But it seems that Wood is the kind of fireman who always has his eyes open for any sign of trouble in his field.

As the train moved onto the mile-long drawbridge trestle that crosses Newark Bay, Fireman Wood looked out and noticed that the semaphore light they were passing showed red, which meant that the track was not clear. But the train was running at forty miles an hour, and there was no diminishing of speed. Wood had time for only one thing, and he did that. He applied the emergency-brake lever. For a while there was a struggle between the steam pressing into the cylinders and forcing the train ahead and the emergency-brake system. The brake system won, and the train was stopt four hundred feet in the rear of the one halted on the trestle just ahead. Wood walked forward to see what was the matter with his engineer. He found Hill lying in the bottom of his cab, with a gash crossing the right eye from cheekbone to forehead. The wounded man was unable to tell what had befallen him. He was taken to a hospital in Jersey City, remaining there two days. Conjecture has not yet hit upon the cause of the accident to Hill. Inspectors thoroughly examined the engine, and found nothing out of place. A veteran railroader, we are told, recalled that one day he was struck while leaning from his cab by something that seemed as hard as a rock. It proved to be an English sparrow.

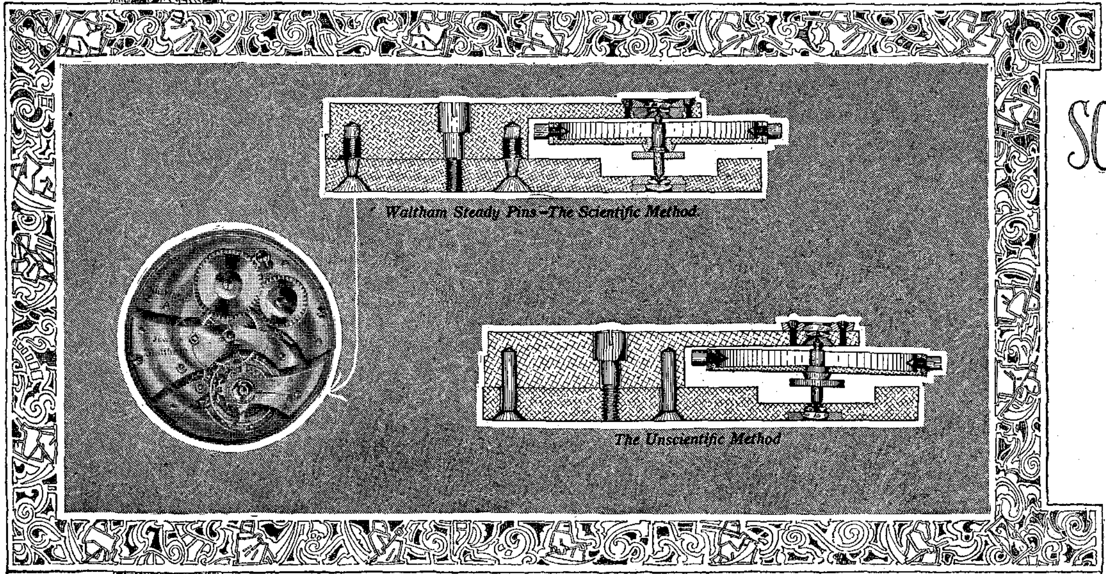
HOW UNCLE SAM KEEPS DOWN THE ALCOHOLIC "KICK"

CONSIDERING the low opinion commonly held of that low-spirited fluid known as "near-beer," the amount thereof being sold, we are told, is quite remarkable. According to figures given out by the United States Revenue Department, your Uncle Samuel during the month of August, 1919, collected the nifty sum of $11,210,000 in revenues from the sale of this substitute life-saver. That was only about a million dollars less than the revenue obtained from the sale of real beer during the same month in 1918, when the amber juice flowed without restriction. This situation seems to indicate that the people are becoming reconciled to their fate, but Uncle Sam has a well-founded suspicion that, while they are apparently beginning to like the one-half of one per cent. variety, there is still a powerful hankering for more pepful drinks. A lot of the ostensibly innocent liquid refreshments appearing on the market under various names, it is suspected, are far more sophisticated than they are supposed to be. For this reason, one very important government function, these days, is the laboratory at Washington, to which are sent samples of every kind of juice suspected of a hidden kick. In the Kansas City *Star* a brief account of the activities of this laboratory is given by Roger William Riis. He writes:

> The woods are full of agents and inspectors of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Treasury. Some fine day one of those agents picks up a bottle of beer, raspberry tonic, or apricot cider, which he has reason to suspect. His reason may come either in the dry shape of a logical deduction from what he knows of the manufacturer or in the wet shape of a "hangover." Anyway, he sends the wicked bottle post-haste to the chemical laboratory in Washington, D. C.
>
> There, on the fourth floor of the Treasury Building, is the judgment-seat before which all suspected liquors are arraigned. If you are thoroughly trusted by Dr. A. B. Adams, chief chemist, a man "who can tell

PROOF

THE MOST SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH IN THE WORLD



Waltham Scientific "Steady Pins" that Mean So Much to You in Time-keeping Accuracy

TO the marvels of Waltham machinery, to the mechanical superiorities of fundamental units in the Waltham Watch, we are going to add another chapter.

We are going to prove by illustrated example that Waltham *is* the watch that placed America first in watch-making, that its mechanism *does* contain scientific superiorities which are the reasons for Waltham leadership—

Tiny units involving years of study, of invention that are related to Waltham precision, time-keeping and durability.

A reliable watch demands a perfectly true and upright "train" and "balance." By 'true' and 'upright' we mean, that the lower bearing, or jewel, must be absolutely in line with the corresponding upper bearing or jewel—

Because, if the upper or lower plates are not positively located, one to the other, the balance or train is forced out of correct position, creating excess friction, disturbing original adjustment, and causing erratic performance in time-keeping.

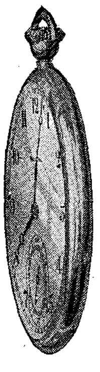
To locate, positively and permanently, each plate upon plate in perfect alignment, Waltham horological genius created a scientific "steady pin" (enlarged illustration above), which is so tapered to enter and leave its aperture with extreme ease, yet positively locates the plates and jeweled bearings in their relation one to the other.

If the *straight* "steady pin" is made small enough to enter and leave freely its corresponding aperture, the lower illustration plainly shows what then happens to an important function of your watch. Its wheels become *out of upright*, and your watch an uncertain timepiece.

But should the *straight* "steady pin" be made to fit tight enough in its jewel-bearing location (as shown in the lower illustration), the watchmaker when repairing your watch would be liable to break the balance pivots, which means a further readjustment and extra expense to you.

The Waltham scientific *tapered* "steady pin" is one more reason that your selection of a watch should be a Waltham.

Pendant and Bow Patented



Waltham Colonial A

Extremely thin at no sacrifice of accuracy
Maximus movement
21 jewels
Riverside movement
19 jewels
$200 to $325 or more depending upon the case

This story is continued in a beautiful booklet in which you will find a liberal watch education. Sent free upon request. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

by looking at a bottle," you are permitted to see one of the most precious and guarded of the Government's possessions—a room full of thousands of bottled samples of liquors awaiting judgment. Shelves upon shelves of every conceivable concoction and many inconceivable ones: celery tonic, raspberry tonic, pear wine, elixir of life, liquid panacea, beet-root sherry, pear-leaf champagne, apple-cheese menthe, wheat juice, silo lightning; some that attempt to hide their shame under pass-words like "C. P. B." and others that brazenly flaunt their sin to the world, like Cactus Cordial; hair tonics, rheumatism salves, quack remedies—they are all there, and many others.

The chemist who shows you these trophies is a human being. As he passes shelf after shelf full of potential merriment a reflective look comes into his eyes.

"Some great drinks there," he sighs. "They'd raise the hair off your head. It's wonderful what they try, these ambitious quacks, to get away with it. We have to watch them like hawks all the time."

"And yet you don't sound properly triumphant at outwitting them, doctor."

Whereat the doctor smiles knowingly. He has his official duty to perform. He won't tell how he spends his evenings.

Sooner or later the culprits come before the jury of twelve haggard chemists in the big laboratory. These dozen men are the eyes of the Government in ferreting out the violators of the Government's latest and biggest law; and their work is cut out for them. As the samples are taken from the store-room the chemists put them through various tests that determine the percentage of alcoholic content. Some of the liquors are put into one of the three dozen miniature stills. Some are put into a drum and whirled madly around and their quality tested by centrifugal action. If they have a feeble hold on their alcohol they lose it in the whirl, and it becomes easily distinguishable.

"Aren't there a good many stills here for your purpose?" the doctor was asked.

"Oh, we use them all at one time or another. Look at this little one here, taken off a kitchen-stove down in Georgia."

"Looks as if she'd been used lately."

"She has. Only for official purposes, however—only for official purposes."

An impartial observer would predict that the first human lives that will be wrecked by prohibition will be those of the dozen chemists in this laboratory. Before the dry law took effect these men analyzed about ten thousand specimens a year. Now they are doing three times that, and the work is mounting every day. Dr. Adams is clamoring for additional help to handle the bigger work, but he can't get it. He says it is because the men with the training he requires are unwilling to do the work for the government pay. Is that the reason? Might it not be that John Barleycorn's old friends just hesitate to go over to the enemy and earn their living by vivisecting John?

"Suppose you convict a brewer of making illegal beer. What can you do to him?" the doctor was asked.

"The Government can do more things to him than you can count on the fingers of your two hands. No one dares to break this law. If any one does, he becomes subject to such prohibitive taxes and fines that he is ruined. He can't get away with it. Hard drinks have always been heavily taxed, and now—well, they get it in the neck."

Some people may think, suggests Mr. Riis, that the one-half of one per cent. limit was selected by the Government after a series of personal experiments conducted by officials, in which a party of them sat around a table sampling liquors until all were down, while "a score-keeper marked after each man's name the percentage of alcohol that sank him." But this was not the method used, we are assured. It was this way:

For many years one-half of one per cent. has been the recognized amount of alcohol that made a drink a "hard" drink. Anything with ethyl alcohol in it is somewhat intoxicating. When prohibition came precedent and custom pointed to the same figure as the intoxicating amount. Furthermore, many States had set that limit in their prohibition laws, and for the Government to set another would have meant endless confusion.

This percentage is measured by volume, not by weight. It makes a big difference. By weight you get more alcohol than by volume. The widely known 2.75 beer would be about 3.44 beer were it measured by weight. You are at liberty to believe what you please about that system of measuring.

To go back to the intoxicating subject, officials are free to admit that one-half of one per cent. is not necessarily the actual amount of alcohol in a drink that will make a man dance. Some people might require less, others might need much more, to make a party. It depends on many other factors, such as age, physical condition, altitude, custom, and so on.

"How about this home-brewing business, doctor? Aren't people going to make their own now?"

"No, nothing to that. It's too much trouble for uncertain results. They may try it once or twice, but not more. Brewing is essentially a clean operation. It depends on fermentation, and that depends on keeping all foreign matter, all other fermentations, out of the vat. A brewery is the most immaculate spot on earth. It's too hard to keep a home that way."

"But there are lots of folk right now who are doing it, and doing it well."

A gleam of hope lit the official's eye. "Are there? Maybe, but I have my doubts about the product. I've tasted some of these near beers that are pretty good. Some again, are nothing but distillery slops. Down in Tennessee, where I used to go a good deal on litigation we had a lot of home brews and distillations. But now they've got so scarce you can't get any at all, and I hardly ever go down there. I don't believe there's enough liquor in the Southern mountains to stock the District of Columbia overnight."

Which is saying a good deal for the D. C., even with Congress convened.

Cannibalistic.—"My dear, listen to this," exclaimed the elderly English lady to her husband on her first visit to the States. She held the hotel menu almost at arm's length and spoke in a tone of horror:

"Baked Indian pudding! Can it be possible in a civilized country?"—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

(*Continued from page* 42)

the struggle of the Bolsheviki, who had taken possession of the capital Baku and the whole series of districts. The Bolsheviki, are still a menace, even tho, after a bloody struggle, they were finally expelled in September, 1919. Not until then was the Government able to begin its normal work of establishing law and order. We read:

"First of all, it convened Parliament, then it set to work to reorganize the schools, the administrative organs, and the tribunals.

"The Parliament was vested with sufficiently large plenary legislative powers and control over the President of the Republic. The president of the Parliament had the right to name the prime ministers and to confide to them the task of forming a cabinet. The Parliament numbered 120 deputies from all the nationalities in Azerbaijan, twenty-one Armenians, ten Russians; the Poles, and the Jews had one deputy each.

"The Parliament resolved to appeal to the electors in their comitias with a view to an election of the Constituent Assembly by universal suffrage.

"It prepared and partially adopted a whole series of projects of law relating to public instruction, the protection of the working classes, etc. . . . . . .

"Not only in Parliament, but also in the Ministry, it is held, there ought to be representatives of Armenia and Russia.

"All this goes to show the good will of the Azerbaijan Republic not to make any difference between the natives of the country and the other nationalities residing in Azerbaijan. The right of those who are in the minority are guaranteed. They enjoy the same rights as those in the majority.

"One of the principal efforts of Parliament and of the Government has been to establish peaceful and friendly relations with the neighboring nations, Georgians and Armenians, as well as with the mountain tribes.

"The Parliament and the Government energetically support the idea of a confederation of all the Caucasian republics; it is in this direction that the peace delegation of Azerbaijan worked in Paris. It has already concluded a close defensive alliance with the Georgians. There is the preliminary program of the Azerbaijan Republic, which since its foundation (May, 1918) [by all its organs—parliament, government, armies, administration, justice—is unceasingly working to reestablish order and equal rights in the country and to fortify the principles of right and those of public organization."

Floury Faces.—"When I was a kid we used to throw flour. You could see faces full of flour."

"If you jedge by flour on the face," responded old Uncle Pennywise, "my nieces think life is a perpetual Hallowe'en."—*—Mutual Magazine.*

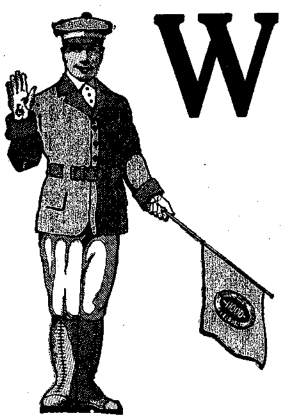
Flat Amenities.—"How do you like your new flat?"

"All right, except that a man across the hall is learning to play the cornet."

"You ought to get a trombone."

"I did; that's why he got the cornet."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Best He Ever Saw—



WHY is it that repair men—who are the best natural judges of the quality of material used in tire construction—will pay a premium for worn out Hood carcasses?

Many a one, who uses parts of old tires for making blowout repairs, has said—

"Hood Tire Stocks are the best I ever saw."

Fabric Cord Solid HOOD TIRES

You can buy HOOD TIRES at this sign

Doesn't this give you the real reason for Hood low-cost-per-mile? Look up the Hood dealer at the sign of the red man.

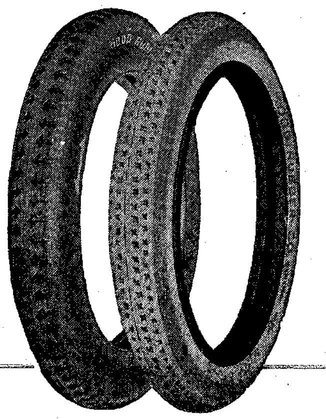
You can get either fabrics or cords, as you desire; fabrics for sturdy, dependable service, as good as ordinary cords—cords for speed, size, resiliency and extra wear in excess of anything you've ever had—

Both at the low-cost-per-mile of the **Quality Tire of America.**

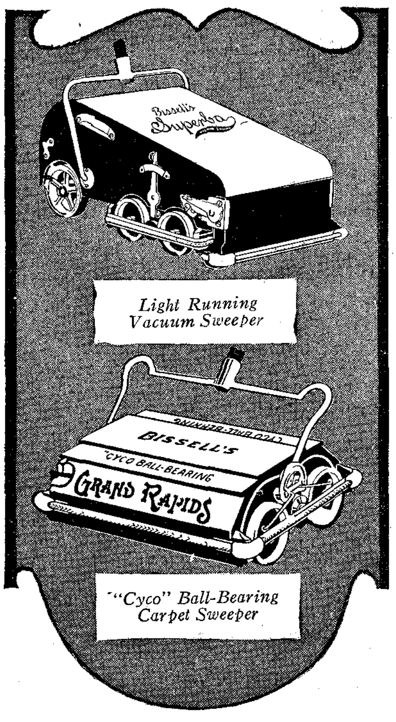
Canvas Rubber Leather HOOD FOOTWEAR

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

Cord Fabric Solid HOOD TIRES



Cord **Fabric**



Saves Many Hours of Hard Work

Bissell's Superba
Light Running Vacuum Sweeper
Bissell's "Cyco" Ball-Bearing Grand Rapids
"Cyco" Ball-Bearing Carpet Sweeper

Cleans Easier and Better

EVERY day you delay using a Bissell is just one more day of needless exhaustion. These two Bissell sweepers will keep your house spick and span without electricity and at the lowest cost.

The carpet sweeper for daily use; the vacuum sweeper for frequent cleaning. Dust does not settle on furniture, woodwork, etc., to cause dusting and washing fatigue.

BISSELL'S

Carpet Sweeper and Vacuum Sweeper

There are Bissell Carpet Sweepers at all prices—"Cyco" Ball-Bearing grade from $4.50 to $7.75; Vacuum Sweepers, with greater suction than the average electric, $9.00 to $17.50—depending upon style and locality. At all good stores. Send for booklet, "The Care of Rugs and Carpets."

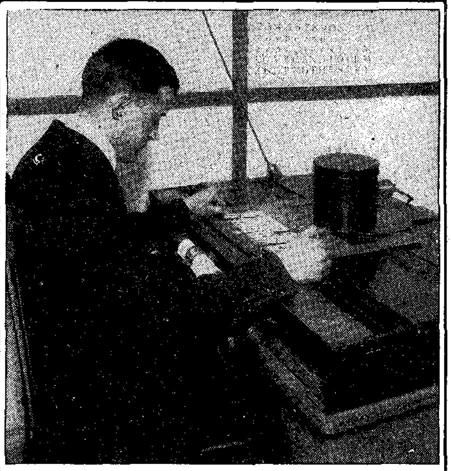
BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
Oldest and Largest Sweeper Makers
Grand Rapids, Mich. Made in Canada, too

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

THE DESATYPE "HAND-LETTERING" MACHINE

A NEW and ingenious lettering device, called the Bunnell desatype, came to the assistance of THE DIGEST in those days last fall when the untimely "vacations" of the union printers made its assistance particularly acceptable. With the desatype making head-lines and initial letters while typewriters set the "solid matter," THE DIGEST got along very nicely, and had all of its head-lines produced in the best hand-lettered effect, to boot.



OPERATING THE DESATYPE.
The machine that produces lettering by means of photography.

The desatype has made its way in the world, both before and after it came to our assistance by virtue of the fact that it produces hand-lettered effects mechanically, in a fraction of the time required by the old-fashioned hand-lettering process, and at no greater cost than high-grade typography. Briefly, the machine photographs, one after another, the letters that are to be produced. These letters are arranged in a fixt scale on a film, which in turn is so coordinated with the desatype machine itself that in the words or sentences to be produced any arrangement or spacing desired by the operator can be made without loss of perfect alinement. The size of the letters produced is also under perfect control by the operator.

In contrast with the repertoire of the average hand-letterer, the number of different styles at the command of the machine's operator is unlimited. Not only can any known style of letter be produced, but letters of the most ornate and involved character can be desatyped with as much ease and rapidity as the simpler form. A title-page or display advertisement which would represent a good day's work by a skilled designer can be duplicated on the desatype in approximately one hour, without any sacrifice of artistic effect or finish. Some of the most artistic hand-lettered advertisements in the current magazines are desatyped productions.

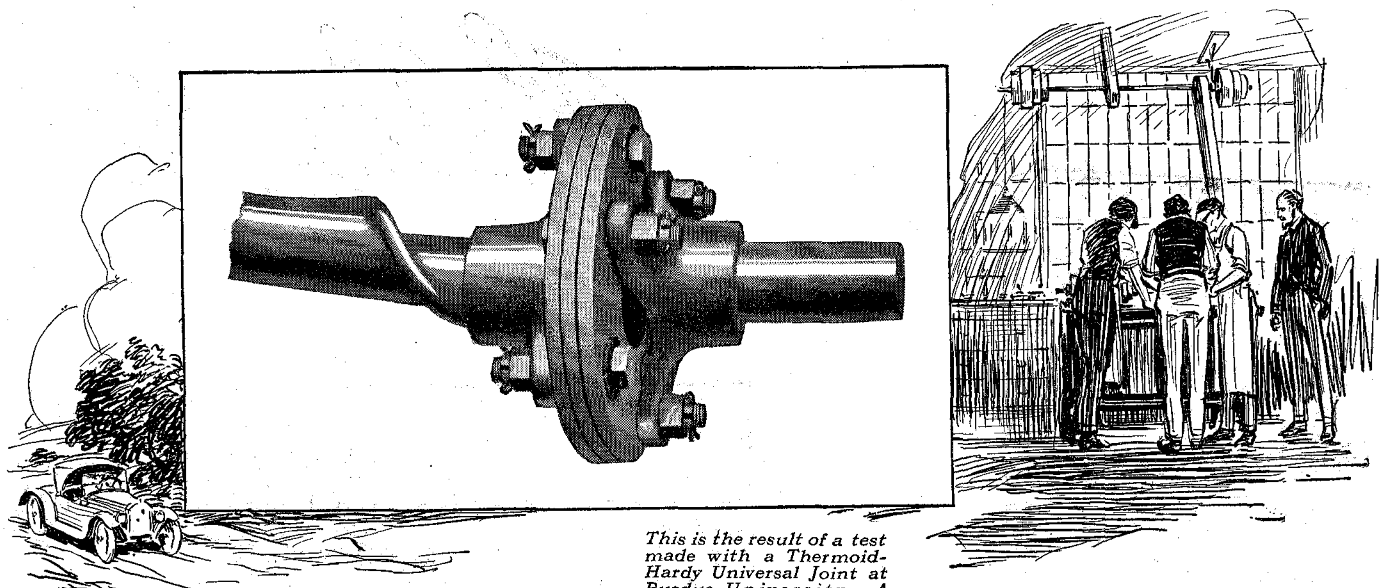
In a recent bulletin issued by the American Desatype Company, of New York City, the machine's operation is described in the following way:

"The different letters of the original 'master alphabet' are reproduced on a celluloid film. The letters and figures are arranged on this film according to a fixt scale. The film is brought in contact with the automatic photographic printing device of the machine which makes possible the rapid duplication of the letters in words or sentences. The machine and film are coordinated so ingeniously that in the words or sentences to be produced any arrangement or spacing desired by the operator can be had. Overlapping of words, for example, is altogether feasible without special adjustment on the operator's part beyond indicating this feature in the preliminary layout. Furthermore, justification of each line is obtained in one operation."

DISAPPOINTED INVENTORS

HOW a man may think he has applied for a patent when he has not; how he may think his article is "covered" when any one is really free to make it without penalty; how an attorney may succeed in getting a patent for a device that he doesn't understand and is unable to describe clearly, and how such patents are not worth the paper they are written on—these and some other troubles that beset the innocent inventor are discust in *The American Machinist* (New York, January 15) by E. H. Michaelis, a consulting mechanical engineer. The writer's business, he tells us, brings him in contact with inventors, and he has frequent occasion to hear their tales of wo. He introduces us to one of these, in the words of the narrator, and then points its moral by means of a few choice bits of advice. The troubles that he tells us how to avoid are those encountered in securing proper protection by patent. Later there may have to be interference proceedings and infringement cases—and these can not be eliminated, says Mr. Michaelis's client:

"I am a machinist and had been working on my invention for more than eighteen months before I was satisfied that it was worth while to spend money on having it protected by patents. I had seen lots of advertisements of different patent attorneys in magazines and Sunday papers, and so I wrote to some of them to give me information as to how to apply for a patent, the cost of it, etc. In due time I received my answers. There were all kinds of booklets and leaflets stating the terms and prices of the sender. Nearly all of them were alike in stating that the patent attorney sending them had had years and years of experience in his work and could refer to thousands of satisfied clients. They all said they would examine my invention if I would send them sketches and a description or model, and that they would pass on the patentability of it and send me a report for the price of five dollars. In some cases this amount was to be deducted from the fees, provided I would let them apply for my patent; in others, it was in addition to the patent fees. One of them offered to file my case if I



This is the result of a test made with a Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint at Purdue University. A two-inch ten-gauge tubular propeller shaft was twisted at a total stress of 21,700 inch pounds with no injury to the joint.

Shaft twisted— joint unharmed

Why more and more manufacturers are using the flexible fabric universal instead of a metal joint

Under tremendous strain the two-inch steel propeller shaft was actually twisted—but the *flexible fabric* universal joint remained intact. This was the remarkable result of a test made recently at Purdue University.

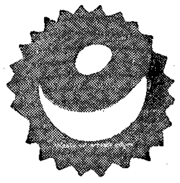
This new *flexible fabric* universal—stronger than steel—marks another forward step in automobile construction. For years ordinary *metal* universals have been used because it was believed that only metal could stand the severe strain.

Backlash—jerks and rattles—blows that rack your car—these are troubles from *metal* joints that every motorist has experienced.

Today over fifty leading manufacturers are eliminating the troubles caused by *metal* universals. They are using the new *flexible fabric* joint that cushions the shocks—that eliminates backlash—and that is *stronger than a steel shaft* by actual test. They are equipping their cars with the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint.

Fanwise construction for strength

Enormous strength is given the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint by the unique construction of the fabric discs. Each disc is built up of several layers of fabric, put together so that the strands in each piece run in a different direction.



The patent fanwise construction which makes the Thermoid-Hardy flexible fabric discs stronger than steel

This fanwise construction—an exclusive Thermoid-Hardy patent—is the only structure that can give uniform strength and elasticity to flexible fabric discs.

Try out for yourself the new universal joint

Ride in a car equipped with Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints—a car that has gone 10,000 miles or more. Start the car yourself. Notice the absence of jerks, rattles and backlash. Even over rough roads you will find the minimum of jar and vibration.

Send for our new book, "Universal Joints—Their Use and Misuse." It will give you in detail the construction of the Thermoid-Hardy Joint, records of performance, opinions of leading engineers and manufacturers who have adopted it.

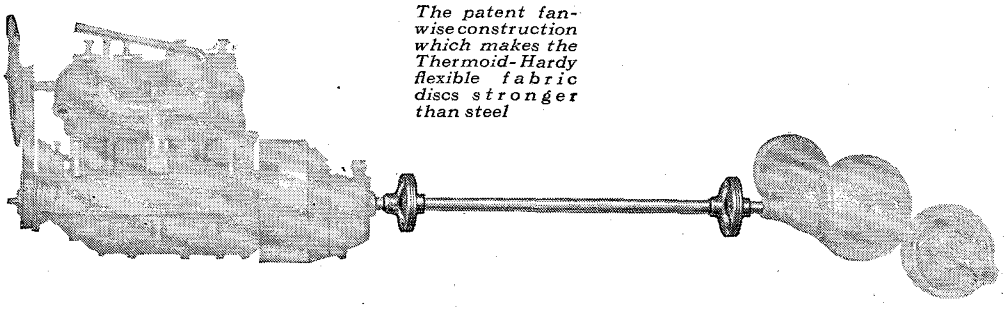
Thermoid Rubber Company

SOLE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

Factory and Main Offices:

TRENTON, N. J.

New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh, London
Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Paris
San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Turin



THERMOID-HARDY UNIVERSAL JOINT

Fanwise construction for strength

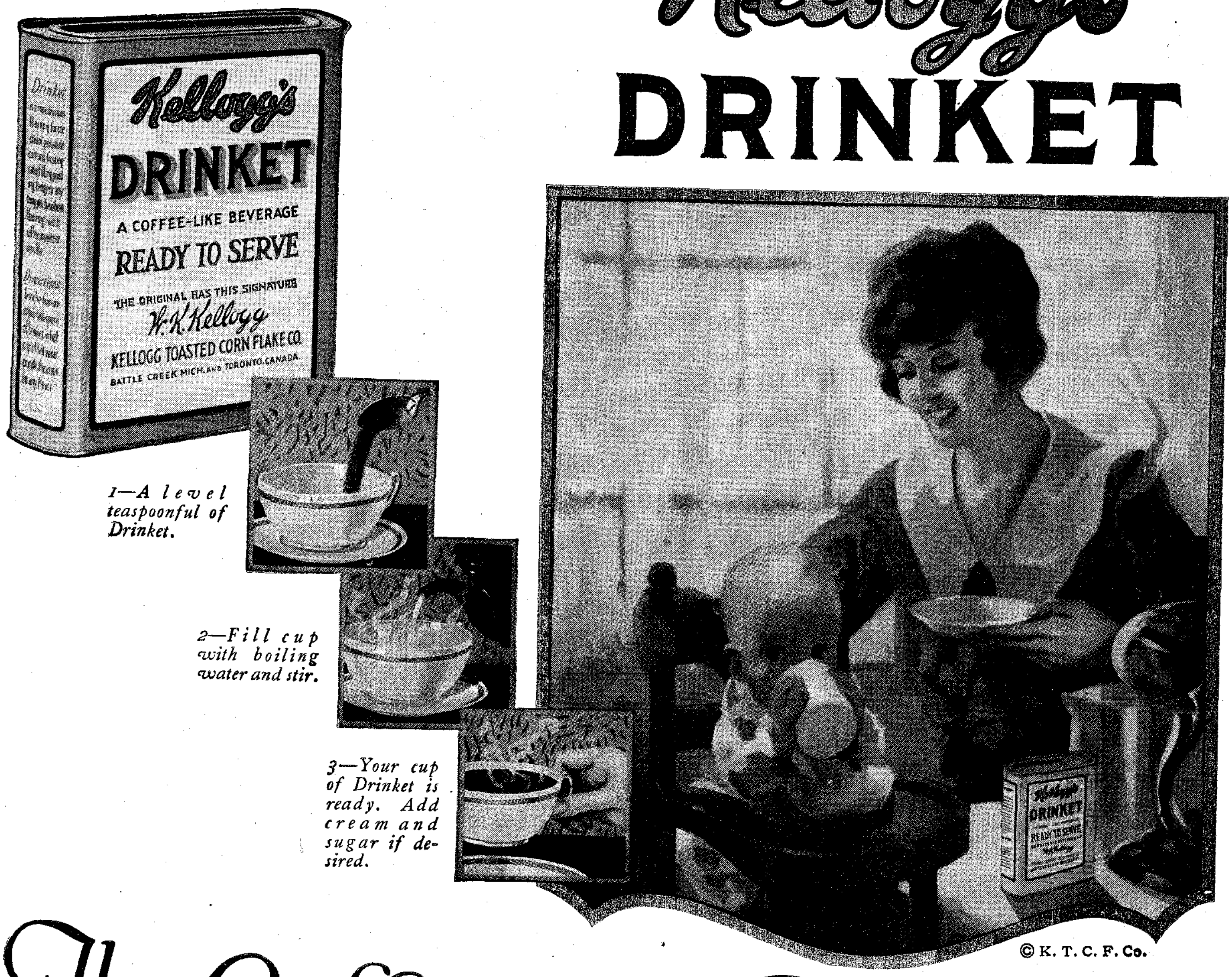
Makers of "Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"

Before you buy your new car

Compare any type of metal joint with the new flexible fabric universal. The following manufacturers are now using the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint as standard equipment:

American British Mfg. Co.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Anderson Motor Co.
The Autocar Co.
Available Truck Co.
Barley Motor Car Co. (Roamer)
Briscoe Motor Corp.
Jas. Cunningham Son & Co.
Crow-Elkhart Motor Co.
Dart Truck & Tractor Corp.
The Dauch Mfg. Co.
Diamond T Motor Car Co.
Dixie Motor Car Co.
Doane Motor Truck Co.
Fageol Motor Car Co.
H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co.
Garford Motor Truck Co.
Gramm-Bernstein Motor Truck Co.
Hebb Motors Co.
Hendrickson Motor Truck Co.
Holt Mfg. Co.
International Harvester Co. of A., Inc.
International Motor Co.
Kentucky Wagon Mfg. Co., Inc.
King Motor Car Co.
King Zeithler Co.
Larrabee-Deyo Motor Truck Co., Inc.
Lexington Motor Co.
Locomobile Co. of America
Maxwell Motor Corp.
Menominee Motor Truck Co.
Mercer Motors Co.
Moreland Motor Truck Co.
McFarlan Motor Co.
Nelson & LeMoon
D. A. Newcomer Co.
E. A. Nelson Motor Car Co.
Nelson Motor Truck Co.
O'Connell Motor Truck Co.
Oliver Tractor Co.
Oneida Motor Truck Co.
Packard Motor Car Co.
Parker Motor Truck Co.
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Reo Motor Car Co.
Root & Vandevoort Engineering Co.
Sanford Motor Truck Co.
Service Motor Truck Co.
Stoughton Wagon Co.
Studebaker Corp.
Stutes Mar Tractor Co.
Templar Motors Corp.
Tioga Steel & Iron Co.
Tow Motor Co.
Traffic Motor Truck Corp.
Transport Truck Co.
Twin City Four Wheel Drive Co., Inc.
Walter Motor Truck Co.
Ward LaFrance Truck Co., Inc.
Watson Products Corp.
Wichita Motors Co.
H. E. Wilcox Motor Co.
J. C. Wilson Co.
Willys-Overland Inc.
Zeitler & Lamson Truck & Tractor Co.

Kellogg's DRINKET


Kellogg's
DRINKET
A COFFEE-LIKE BEVERAGE
READY TO SERVE
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W.K. Kellogg
KELLOGG TOASTED CORN FLAKE CO.
BATTLE CREEK MICH. AND TORONTO, CANADA

1—A level teaspoonful of Drinket.

2—Fill cup with boiling water and stir.

3—Your cup of Drinket is ready. Add cream and sugar if desired.

© K. T. C. F. Co.

The Coffee-like Beverage

HERE, at last, is a *real* beverage—a healthful, nourishing, satisfying drink to serve either hot or iced cold. You do not feel that you are depriving yourself of something else you like, or punishing yourself when you drink Drinket.

It is not a "substitute" or an imitation—no beany, wishy-washy, scorched-tasting subterfuge. Drinket is a full-flavored, full-bodied, full-rounded, gratifying, rich-tasting drink that you are glad to serve to anybody at your table.

Drinket is *different.* It is derived entirely from grains. It contains no artificial flavoring whatsoever. The fine, gratifying full-flavor of Drinket is secured by our method, which brings out for you the sweetness and goodness that Nature hides in the grains. Drinket actually benefits you.

It contains the mineral salts Nature stores in the grains, and these mineral salts help to build up the body, as well as to supply strength and replenish worn-out and fatigued nerve cells.

A cup of Drinket is made in a twinkling, right at the table. A teaspoonful in your cup, fill with *boiling water,* add cream and sugar if desired. Stir it, then enjoy it. You'll find its flavor more appealing every time. The children may have Drinket, too. It is derived solely from grains and contains their healthful, nourishing, body-building elements. It cannot interfere with normal sleep or disturb the digestion. It is very economical.

Drinket is on sale at your grocer's. Ask him for it. Drinket is made in the same modern kitchens as Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, Kellogg's Krumbled Bran, Kellogg's Krumbles, etc., and is guaranteed by the signature of— W.K. Kellogg

would pay the first government fee, the attorney's fee, and price of drawings not to be paid until my patent was allowed. In case the application was rejected, I would not have to pay anything. This last offer looked too good to me, because I could not understand how anybody, even a patent attorney, could work for nothing or guarantee me a patent.

"I decided to send my model and five dollars to one of the others and in about two weeks I received a letter containing the report on the search, stating that there was nothing in the way, that they would advise me to go ahead with my application, and that their fee would be seventy-five dollars distributed as follows: attorney, thirty-five dollars; one sheet of drawings, five dollars; first government fee, fifteen dollars; final government fee, twenty dollars. This last amount was to be payable only after my patent had been granted. If I intended to authorize them to prepare my case I should send them twenty-five dollars cash. This I did and by return mail I received the blank form for a patent application. On this form were printed the petition, power of attorney made out to the patent attorney, the preamble for the specification, and the oath. Three spaces were marked where I was to sign the papers. Together with these papers I was to send the balance of the fee amounting to thirty-five dollars. I followed their instructions promptly, and in a short time the acknowledgment that they had received my remittance came to hand. Then I did not hear from them for quite a while, and finally I wrote, inquiring what they were doing in my case. After about a week I got a letter enclosing the filing notice of my application and a letter stating that they would keep me informed as the case progressed.

"I have not heard from them for about three months now and can not get any satisfaction. In the meantime I have talked to a few friends about my patent and they tell me that I am protected and can sell my patent right or put my invention on the market. To do that, I need a set of drawings and I am here to have you make them for me."

Thus far the woful client. Mr. Michaelis proceeded to cheer him by calling attention to the fact that his invention was not protected. At least, not legally, because his monopoly on the right of manufacture and sale of his invention would not begin until his patent had been issued to him. He could mark his article "Patent applied for" or "Patent pending" and add the serial number of his filing notice, which might scare off other manufacturers; but if one should start to make and sell the same article the inventor would not have any legal remedy. We read further:

"I asked him if he had a copy of the patent drawing and his application. He said that he had not seen anything besides the papers he signed. He had not seen, let alone read, the specification and claims as set forth by his attorney.

"Now Rule 31 of the 'Rules of Practise in the United States Patent Office' reads as follows: 'Every application signed or sworn to in blank, or without actual inspection by the applicant of the petition and specification, and every application altered or partly filled up after being signed or sworn to, will be stricken from the files.' This means that the application of my client was void at the time it was being filed.

"I told him to ask his attorney to furnish him with a copy of the drawings, specifications, and claims. He followed my advice, and after corresponding back and forth, received copies and brought them to me. Together we started to examine the application. Everything was all right until we came to the claims. There we found that the attorney had not grasped the idea or the spirit of the invention at all. The claims set forth everything but the essential part of the invention; they covered nothing but incidental parts, and if the patent had been granted as applied for, it would have been absolutely worthless, because anybody could evade what was covered by those claims.

"The inventor grew angry and was for taking the case out of the hands of this attorney, if it could be done. 'This can be done,' I told him, 'by the simple act of revoking the power of attorney filed in the Patent Office. However, it is better to try another way first. Let us write to your attorney, call his attention to the things he overlooked, and suggest some claims which will cover the invention thoroughly.' This we did and as answer received a letter from the attorney saying that he was taking care of the case as well as anybody could do it, that there was one claim allowed, and that he was ready to accept this and have the patent issued. If we had let him do this, the resulting patent would have been simply a scrap of paper limited to one narrow claim. Therefore, the inventor revoked the power of attorney given the patent attorney and turned the case over to our local patent attorney. After going over all the papers, the local attorney started the case all over again. He told the inventor that the search he would make would be an exhaustive one, that it would include all patents issued in the United States along the lines of his invention, but would not include foreign patents and patents pending in the United States Patent Office.

"After the search was made the local attorney worked out a new application, gave the inventor a chance to examine and approve the specification and claims, and then asked him to sign the papers.

"This case shows, exactly, what the source of most of the troubles is and why there are so many worthless patents which cost the patentee a lot of money and do not bring any returns."

"It is a very hard proposition for most people to describe in a letter any object, especially a mechanical invention, so that somebody else will understand it thoroughly; therefore, it is to the advantage of an inventor to go to the nearest patent attorney in person. He can then talk to him face to face and the attorney can ask questions until he really understands the invention. The applicant has a chance to inspect the drawings, specifications, and claims of the original application and later on the amendments and arguments put in by his attorney after the Patent Office has taken action. A patent attorney who will accept the first decision of the Patent Office without trying to get all he can for his client does not give the right service and does not do his duty.

"If you are living in Iowa and your attorney is located in New York or Washington, you do not know what he is doing.

Artistry in Jewelry

WHEN you buy Krementz jewelry, you get more than the equivalent of your money's buying power. You get the extra measure of artistry and the will of the craftsman to make his product better than seems necessary. The name

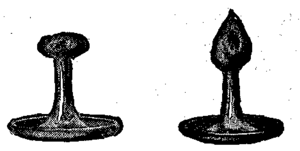
Krementz
14 KT. ROLLED GOLD PLATE

on the back of a piece of jewelry means more than long wear, more than fine quality, more than beauty of design and finish. It guarantees all these things as though written into a contract. It says in truth:

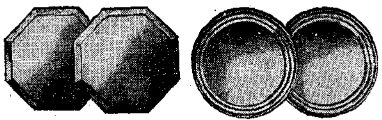
"If this article proves unsatisfactory at any time for any reason, any Krementz dealer or we will replace it free."

Your dealer sells Krementz Jewelry.

Krementz & Co.
Newark, N.J.

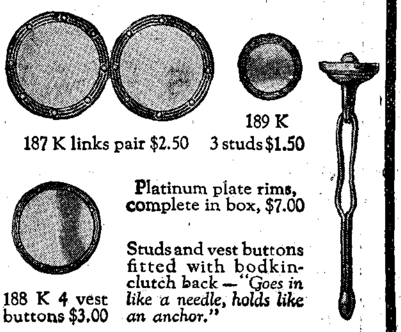


2KL 1KP
25c each



803 K B $2.50 pair 683 K E $2.50 pair

Mother of Pearl
Correct Evening Jewelry

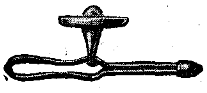


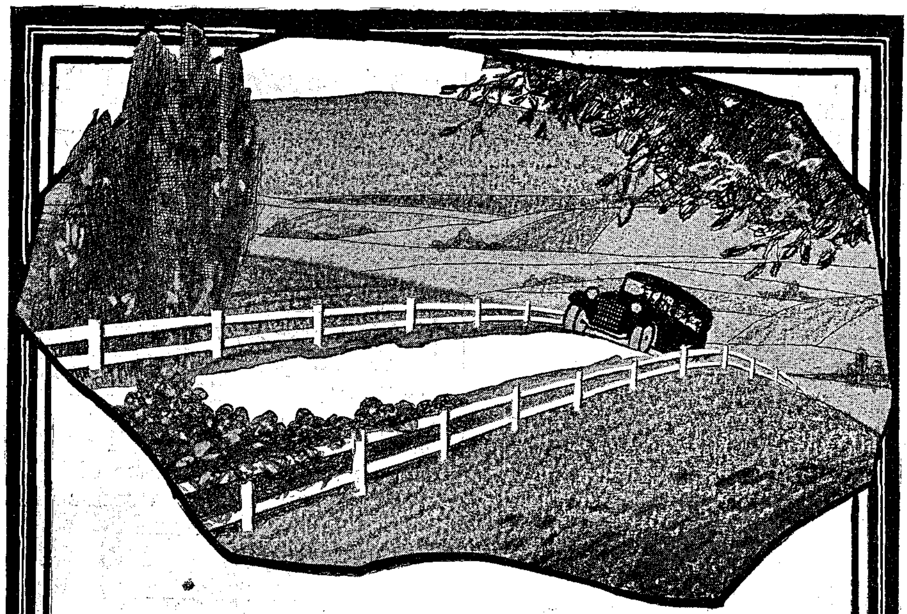
187 K links pair $2.50 189 K 3 studs $1.50

Platinum plate rims, complete in box, $7.00

188 K 4 vest buttons $3.00

Studs and vest buttons fitted with bodkin-clutch back—*"Goes in like a needle, holds like an anchor."*





Does Your Motor Stay Cool on a Long, Hard Grind?

WHEN you drop from high to low to finish that hard climb or to crawl along through congested traffic—what happens under the hood?

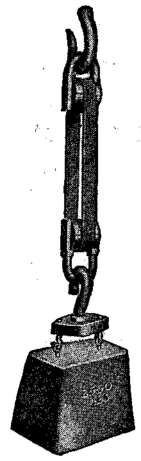
Your motor speeds up, requiring additional cooling capacity. You lose the cooling effect of the rapid movement of the car. Your cooling system is greatly dependent upon your fan, and your fan is dependent on the belt.

Will it slip, or will it deliver the necessary power to make the fan keep pace with the motor? Remember, it requires 27 times the power to increase the speed 3 times.

If it's a Tilton, the same efficient cooling is maintained at any motor speed; there's no slip, stretch, or knock to a Tilton Endless Woven Fan Belt. If your fan belt stretches, constant adjustment is necessary to assure you of proper cooling capacity. You will experience a new efficiency from your cooling system when you install a Tilton.

Tilton Belts are made exactly to the car builders' specifications. They are the exact width and the exact length.

Be sure that the name **TILTON** *is on every belt you buy*



Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per sq. inch.

SALES DEPARTMENT
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc.
280 Madison Ave., N.Y.
MANUFACTURER
Arthur S. Brown Manufacturing Co.

ENDLESS TILTON WOVEN FAN BELTS

101-40

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

His practise comes to him mostly through advertising in magazines and Sunday papers, and if you are not satisfied with his services you can not hurt him. But if you employ your local patent attorney, or one that you can reach by making short trips, you have the opportunity to talk to him personally and he has to satisfy you, because you can either help him or hurt him very much; and you can depend on it there is no business man, be he patent attorney or shoemaker, who does not want to be helped along.

"My advice to inventors, therefore is:

"1. Employ wherever possible a patent attorney who does local business only and whom you can see personally as often as necessary.

"2. Where it is not possible to do this, insist on seeing and inspecting all the papers and drawings before signing your application.

"3. Have your attorney forward to you all communications from the Patent Office and the answers he intends to send in before he does so."

ALPACAS, VICUÑAS, AND GUANACOS

THE llama family is responsible for the animals named above, as they are all branches of it. The llama itself is bred chiefly as a beast of burden, but its long-haired cousins are shorn for their wonderful fleeces. The alpaca is the only one that has contributed its product largely to foreign commerce; but in Peru, where they live, they are all known and appreciated. David R. McGinnis, who writes about them and the wonderful trade opportunities that they offer, in *Pacific Ports* (Seattle, January), tells us that nearly four million pounds of alpaca wool go to England yearly. Apparently, however, the familiar "alpaca dress" of our boyhood has been rechristened, and altho some still indulge in alpaca coats in August, the publicity value of the name has evidently vanished and its products have become plain "wool." The same fate has befallen "vicuña cloth" and "guanaco" umbrellas, writes Mr. McGinnis:

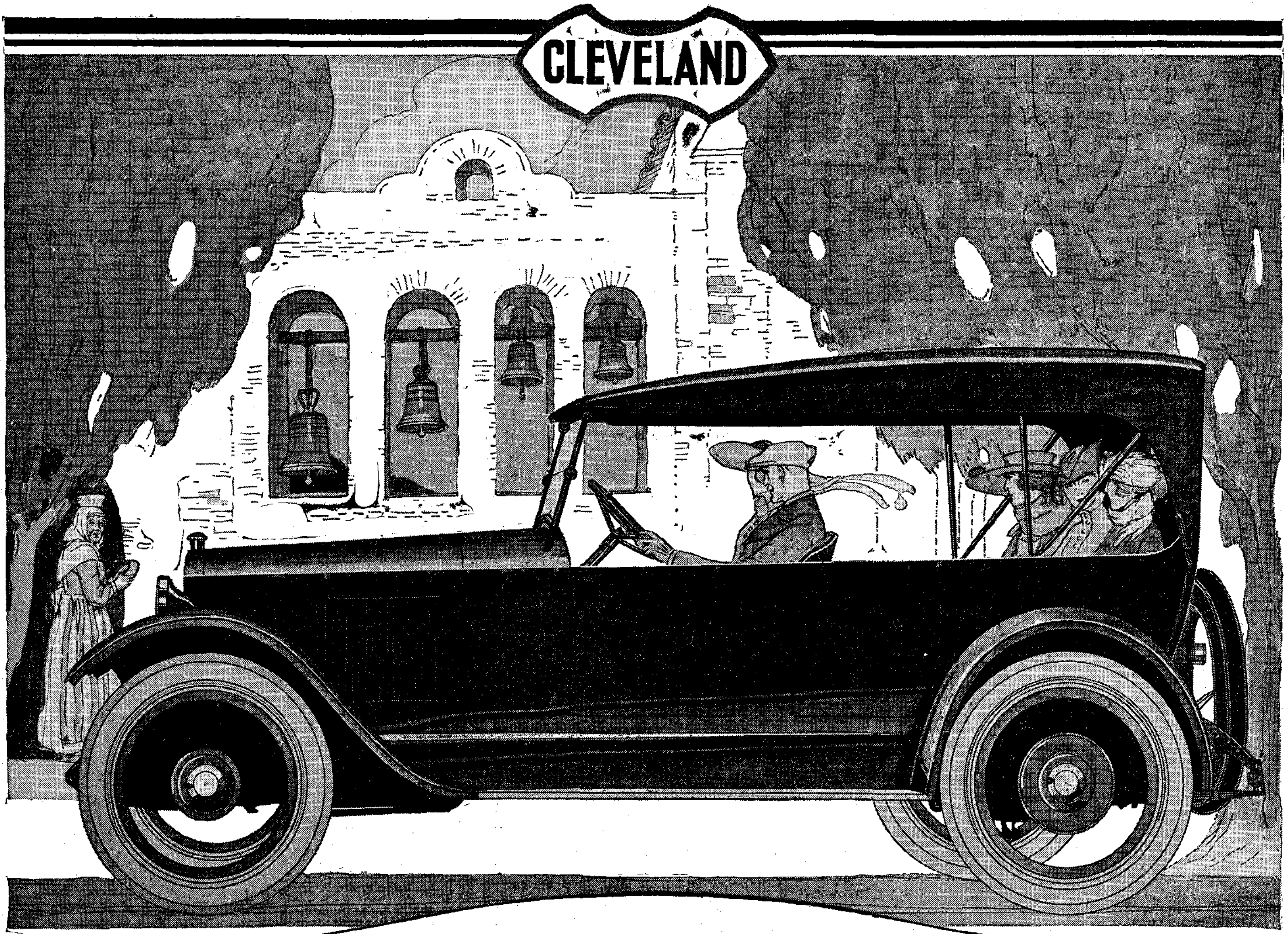
"The llama family in prehistoric times had a much wider range than at present, their fossil remains being found from the republic of Colombia northward to central America and even as far north as central Colorado.

"The llama and alpaca are domesticated, the guanaco and vicuña are still in the wild state, and this is one of the few instances where domesticated animals range coexistent with their wild congeners.

"Of the four kinds the guanaco is the most numerous, and is found in bands of five up to five hundred, and, while confined to the high tablelands elsewhere in Patagonia, their range is over the plains and lower lands as well. This is caused by the lower temperature in Patagonia, which is far south of the tropics.

"Both the guanaco and vicuña are easily tamed and readily take to captivity, and from the wild guanaco and vicuña have sprung the domesticated llama and alpaca.

"The alpaca is kept upon the wild up-



Hearty Praise from Cleveland Six Owners

The Cleveland Six will dominate the light car field because it is so much better. It will lead because it gives so much more in smooth-flowing power, in ease of riding, in style and quality, than other light cars. Thousands of Cleveland Sixes are on the road right now, performing in every sense and in the last degree right up to expectations.

Dealers demanding much have driven Clevelands thousands of miles across country, over every kind of roads, putting the car to every conceivable test. And they say there is no other light car like it. No other that will do so much and do it so well and so economically.

Cleveland owners are enthusiastic about its ease of driving. "It handles like a feather." "You can drive it with one finger." "It just almost steers itself." These and hundreds of other phrases of praise come from enthusiastic Cleveland owners.

"It steps out as fast as any car that was ever built." "The speedometer slips around to forty or fifty before you know it." "There's practically no vibration." "It fairly glides over sharp hills and long mountain climbs." Cleveland owners tell us all these things and they will tell you if you ask them.

"It's a regular automobile." That's the answer of every one who knows the Cleveland Six.

To really know and appreciate the Cleveland, to understand all that we mean when we say it is so much better, you must *ride in it* and *drive* it.

MODELS AND PRICES

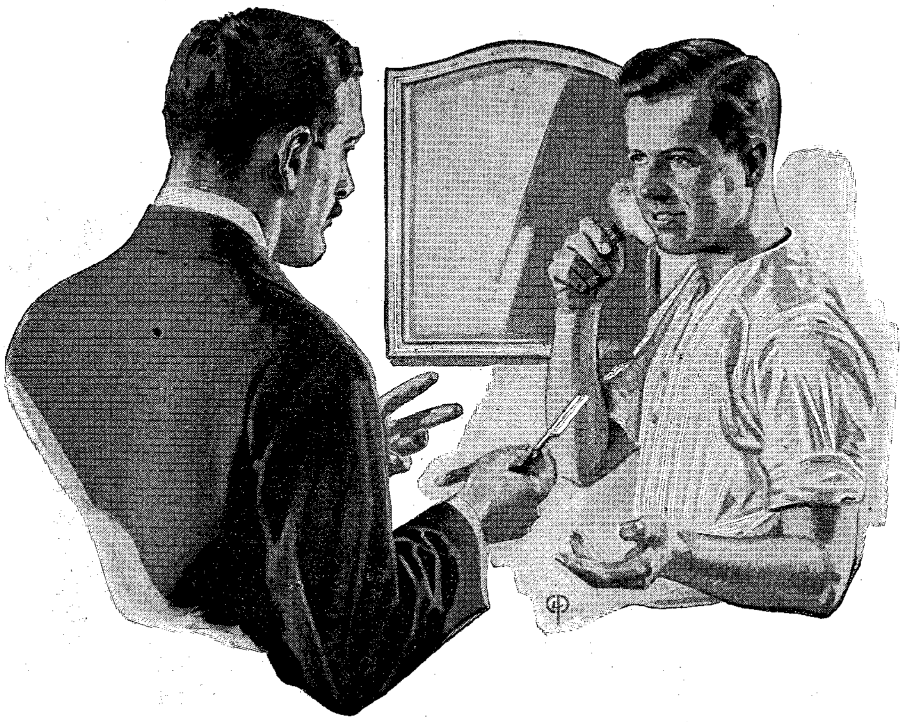
Touring Car (Five Passenger) $1385	Roadster (Three Passenger) $1385
Sedan (Five Passenger) $2195	Coupe (Four Passenger) $2195

(All Prices F. O. B. Factory)

There are Cleveland Six dealers in more than a thousand cities and towns. There is one where you live, or nearby. Arrange to see the Cleveland. Catalogue mailed on request.

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Export Department, 5 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y. Cable Address, "CLEVE-AUTO"

$1385



"Here's the best razor for you—
So you won't use mine"

WHEN a man shaves himself with a GENCO Razor—a regular razor of the type all barbers use—he gets to prizing it. If he catches his son using his precious razor, he buys his son another. His own GENCO Razor is not for other hands. It might not be handled with proper respect. It might be dropped and nicked. He values it more highly every year. Though one GENCO Razor is built as perfectly as another, he just can't believe that he can get another as good.

Perhaps it's the beautiful steel in each; perhaps it's the keen, businesslike edge each takes; perhaps it's the ease with which a man regains that edge by stropping.

Anybody Can Strop a GENCO *Razor*

Three features make stropping it unusually easy: It has a broad back; its blade is hollow ground; its blade is ground with that special bevel just behind the edge. These three features see to it that GENCO Razors go against the strop at the correct angle. A few light strokes—the GENCO edge! Think of the pile of money saved by using the same blade every day.

Barbers use GENCO Razors, because every one is made of special GENCO steel that retakes quickly a perfect shaving edge.

Ask your dealer to show you the three GENCO features mentioned. Try our razor without risk—"GENCO Razors must make good or we will." Get a razor that you will prize as all GENCO owners do theirs.

If your dealer is out of GENCO *Razors, write to us and we will send you one.*

Geneva Cutlery Corporation
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Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Razors in the World

TO DEALERS

Inquiries and orders for GENCO Razors arrive by every mail. We prefer to send you those coming from your town. Our handsome GENCO Display Cabinet free with your first order, will make big sales for you. Write today for additional information.

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RAZORS
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lands near the eternal snows, and is only driven in to be shorn of its beautiful fleece. It is kept for its black or brown wool, which is so long that it often falls over its sides and back like a curling cascade reaching to the ground. The alpaca's coat and the vicuña's coat is all over the body, while the guanaco has bare patches on the legs.

"The llama (pronounced 'yawma') is principally bred as a beast of burden; its hair is not so long and hangs but a short distance down the flanks, and it is of a more varied color than the alpaca; it is usually not all brown or black, but may be spotted or all white with bare patches upon its knees. With its swaying neck curved like a camel, and long legs, the llama is a larger animal than the wild guanaco. . . . . . .

"The vicuña is confined to the highest elevations from southern Ecuador to central Bolivia. Upon its shoulders it has long white hair, and this is paler at the legs. This very fine, silky hair makes the very best class and highest valued fabrics. It takes and holds its coloring indefinitely, and, dyed and woven by the Indians, this lustrous cloth is made into the most delicate fabrics, many of which are over one hundred years old and in the possession of the aristocratic families of La Paz, Cuzco, and other Peruvian and Bolivian cities."

The guanaco, the other wild variety, has the most extensive range, reaching from Ecuador to Patagonia. It furnishes the main food supply for the Patagonian Indians and its hide protects them from the fierce west winds that rage for months in the year. Its fine hair, yellowish or white, would fashion overcoats and rugs that the writer is sure "would command their own price." He goes on:

"The giant Indians of the plains of Patagonia and the aboriginal tribes of the southernmost Andes, until the very late coming of the traders and sheepmen of Tierra del Fuego, for raiment, wore only the hides of the guanaco, the meat of which, with mussels and fish from the Straits of Magellan, furnished their food as well. . . . . . .

"Until very late years, ranging everywhere and in literally hundreds of thousands, the rapid settlement of Patagonia with consequent fencing and use of the country for sheep range, is causing guanaco to decrease rapidly in numbers, and the substitution of the sheep would appear to be a very poor economy where the hair, hide, and flesh of the guanaco are so infinitely superior to the sheep and it is so readily domesticated that it would seem the better economy to tame the guanaco and utilize its wonderful hide and hair and well-flavored flesh for the needs of the world's commerce. . . . . . .

"The alpaca is reared principally for its wool, which is the base of the world-famed alpaca cloth; however, vicuña wool is worth much more in the market than is the wool of the alpaca and it would make the finest and most lasting fabrics for fine felts, overcoats, and automobile robes which would be elegant, enduring, glistening, and of maximum warmth.

"Alpaca wool seems to be the only raw material from the llama family that has extensively found its way to the world's markets. Its virtues were first discovered

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

by Sir Titus Salt, the great English cloth-manufacturer and the forerunner of modern factory practise. As much as 3,600,000 pounds have been imported to England in a single year."

The propagation of the llama and alpaca in Peru and Bolivia is almost entirely, we are told, in the hands of the Indians, and is their mainstay in life. There are now probably over 300,000 llamas and a somewhat smaller number of alpacas in Bolivia, but the government is planning measures to increase materially this number. Mr. McGinnis assures us that the hides would make fine, warm fur overcoats, which, with their long, curling, glistening wool or hair, often six to eight inches in length, would sell for the very highest price and last for a lifetime. He thus continues:

"That the superlative robes and cloths to be derived from the llama, guanaco, and vicuña have not found their way into the general commerce of the world is like Lord Dundreary's remark that that is 'something no fellow can ever understand.' A most enticing field is here for the enterprising pioneer in producing and using the world's best things. The Bolivian Government is awake to the situation and is preparing to send to the United States for exhibition samples of the wools and hides and hairs from the llama, vicuña, guanaco, and the already well-known alpaca. This will doubtless wake up importers to the importance of this rich, inviting field.

"That many varieties of these camel-like, sheep-like animals can be successfully introduced into the United States is somewhat doubtful. They all thrive only in the most elevated tablelands of the highest mountains of tropical America, where a hot day never comes. Equally in such situations there, while there is freezing weather it is rarely subzero weather; such locations are almost non-existent in the United States, yet the experiment might well be tried. It was tried in Australia, but failed; a suitable climate for their natural needs could not be found.

"But the business in Peru and Bolivia can be indefinitely expanded. This will form the basis of an extremely lucrative exchange with the United States and other modern commercial states.

"A certain number of alpaca and vicuña skins have been heretofore exported to Europe, tho probably very few have ever found their way to the United States. With the better knowledge of their merits combined with the measures now being taken by the Bolivian Government, and presumably also by Peru, for expanding their herds, the traffic will quickly assume large proportions.

"Utilizing land that is too elevated in most part to ripen grains, production of animals of the llama type will prove a rich source of profit for both food and clothing to the high Andean regions. Extremely hardy in their chosen habitat, costing little to rear, quite free from disease, and with most extensive regions yet to be occupied, this industry presents highly desirable openings for those desiring to engage in animal industry.

"The Kechua and Amarya civilized

Long Division Blindfolded

The Monroe is error-proof. Its operation is purely mechanical.
You can even do Long Division without looking at the machine

TAKE, for example, 33180.84÷98.7525. Depress the dividend, 33180.84, on the Monroe key board and turn the crank forward. The dividend appears in the lower dial. Then depress divisor, 98.7525, on the key board.

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Look! There in the upper proof dials is your answer, 336. Time, 6 to 9 seconds—more than 4 times as fast as the old pad and pencil method which never was sure.

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Don't guess that your figuring is correct—"Monroe it" and *know* that your answers are correct—without re-checking.

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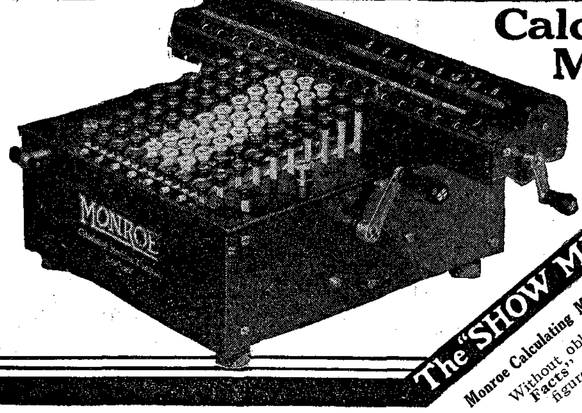
Not only Adds, but Multiplies, Divides and Subtracts as easily as other machines Add.

Calculating Machine



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They have the lasting stick-ability of Fenton Labels. Printed on the toughest paper. A thousand shapes—unlimited variety—special designs to order.

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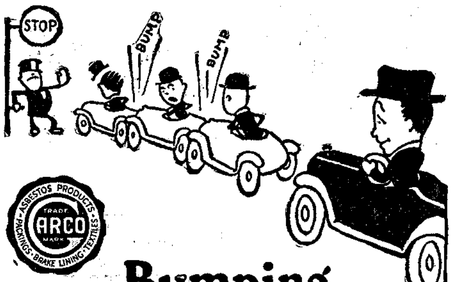

Bumping like box cars—all but Garco

Many are the bumps to be avoided along the highways and byways. Garco will free you from the more jarring ones.

It puts the stopping of your car under complete control. It makes your brakes as responsive to your will as the muscles of your legs and arms. Its untiring strength and energy provide many months of reliable service.

Tell your dealer you want Garco.

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Charleston, S. C.
NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

Indians, descendants of the ancient Incas, who possest a highly organized civilization while Europe was only in the Middle Ages, seem to be best suited for this industry, and they will be valuable aids in abetting those who will organize and extend the industry upon modern lines."

THE HORSE AS A FARM-TRACTOR

NOW it is the horse-breeder who is turning on his persecutors. That the tractor is a detractor is his firm belief, so far as the comparisons of its advocates are concerned. It seems to him that the tractor people are mixing up horses and horse-power. As a matter of fact, he says, a thirteen horse-power tractor will not do the work of thirteen horses on a farm. Probably it will not do more than that of three. As for the claim that tractors have already displaced nearly five million horses on farms, that will never stand, he says, in the dry, cold light of statistics from the Department of Agriculture and other reliable sources. Less than 600,000 is a better approximation, he declares. In a paper on "The Economic Relation of the Horse to Our National Life," printed by the *Drovers' Journal* Press (Chicago), Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, expresses the opinion that the horse is preeminent in his efficiency as a source of power. We read in substance:

"The horse is—next to man himself—the most efficient power unit in existence, delivering more effective motive energy in proportion to energy consumed than any other type of motive-power unit, when the work done as a self-reproducing, self-repairing organism, is taken into account. Millions of horses have worked from the time they were three till they were twelve years old, without the expenditure of a dollar for repairs. From the economic standpoint, therefore, the horse requires a minimum of human labor in his production, and has the merit of long life and low-repair cost.

"Wherever power is needed to move loads over fields or roads, emergencies arise where the power required to move the load becomes three or four times normal. Horses excel in such emergencies, for they can, in a pinch, exert a tractive pull equal to more than three-fifths of their live weight, or can, for a short time, pull an overload of 300 to 400 per cent. In this the horse is unequaled, for no other type of motive-power can handle more than a 100 per cent. overload. This capacity to sustain an overload is of incalculable value in field-work, especially in the spring season, when fields may be in perfect condition for work, save for occasional irregularly distributed soft spots. In city work also, particularly on cobblestone paving, a pair of big drafters can handle an eight-ton load on a two-ton truck solely because of the overload capacity they possess, which enables them to start the load, ten tons in all, which, once started, can be drawn without difficulty.

"The great flexibility of power in horses is especially valuable on the farm. One eight-horse team on a double disk with a harrow behind may later be broken into two four-horse teams for seeding or into one pair for planting and a four for harrowing, and an extra pair for general work; or a little later into four separate teams for cultivating. No other source of power in actual use on the farm has this flexibility.

The total cost of producing and rearing a draft colt to thirty-six months of age, Mr. Dinsmore says, depends first of all on the rent per acre charged for land. Ground productive enough to yield such crops rents in Illinois for about $10 per acre: labor, including board, costs about $3 per day, and horse-labor not over $1.50 per day. On such costs he finds the total cost to be $187, against which we have a credit of thirty tons of fertilizer, which cuts the cost of a draft colt, at three years of age, to $97. The work horse if figured on the same rate for rent and labor will cost only $89. He continues:

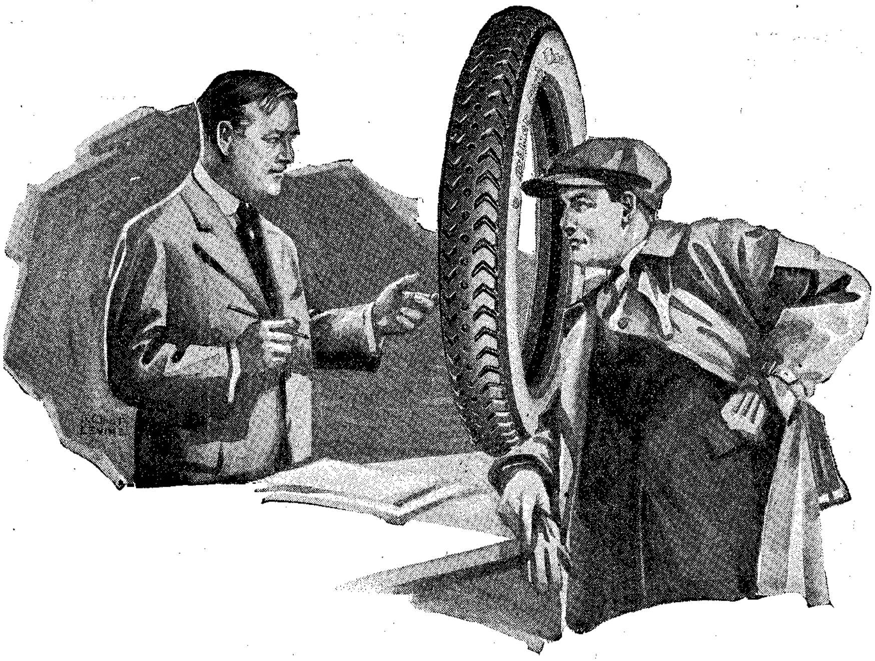
"A good deal of forage which it is not profitable to attempt to market is utilized by idle horses, and while it could be utilized by beef cattle or sheep, it is safe to say that but few men will have enough cattle or sheep to utilize completely such by-product feeds; so that the cost will be less than we have estimated.

"On every farm the peak load in power requirements comes in the summer; and in the corn-belt it occurs in June in corn cultivation. Providing surplus power for this, on an economical basis, is a problem in good management. Each fall the mares past seven years of age should be sold unless some younger mare has proved persistently barren, in which case she should go instead; and the young geldings, now three and one-half years of age, should also be disposed of, so that in this way, the peak-load requirements are taken care of, without carrying a surplus of horse-power throughout the year.

"Any great shift in the use of horses as power units must have far-reaching, incalculable effects upon our national life. More human labor must be used in iron- and coal-mines, on vessels and railroads, in smelters and steel-mills, and in the factories where other type of motive-power—be they gas, steam, or electric—are finally fabricated. This draws more heavily upon our existing supply of human labor, calls more men from farms to cities, mines, and factories, drives labor higher and higher in price, and curtails the production of other things, useful to the world, which might have been made with the labor devoted to manufacturing motive-power units designed to do the work the horse can do, and does do, more efficiently and more economically than such horse substitutes."

In an address on "The Horse; an Economic Source of Farm-Power," sent out by the Percheron Society, Prof. W. F. Handschin, of the University of Illinois, pays his respects to the tractor and acknowledges that its claims must be recognized and met fairly by friends of the horse. He says:

"I can not discuss the question of economic farm-power in this day without touching briefly upon the tractor. While the tractor is as yet in its formative development, those of us who have been studying the question are satisfied that it has come to stay. It is only a question of how large a place it will occupy in our farming affairs. Up to date the tractor has been much lacking in standardization. Design, in general, has been unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the best engineering require-



"Not a Tire Came Back"

Some Remarkable Uniformity Records

Buffalo reports that not a single Miller Tire has been returned defective. There the use is largely on big cars and trucks, and Miller sales are large.

Green & Swett Co. of Boston report 2,000 Millers sold in a year, and 13 returned for adjustment.

In Akron—our home town—Miller Tires dominate.

Factory Records

Here records from everywhere center. We find that more than 99 Miller Tires in 100 exceed expected mileage.

Never one tire built under our new methods has come back with tread gone.

Fighting Defects

That uniformity, due to ten years of study, is the chief of the Miller accomplishments.

Our constant effort is to always match the best tires we produce.

Each tire is signed. A record is kept on it. If it ever comes back, with a small or a great record, we investigate the reason.

We test each batch of rubber, so that varying types may be selected to exactly meet requirements.

All tread stock is vulcanized and tested daily in our laboratory, before a tread is made. So treads do not fall down.

A Radical Test

The Eldorado Stage Co. of Los Angeles run 17 Packard Buses 153 miles a day. They carry 12 passengers and weigh 8,600 pounds loaded.

Miller won in their road tests, by long odds, against 21 rival makes. And in many other stage-line tests.

Geared-up machines in our factory run 16 tires 650 miles each per day. We wear out 1,000 tires per year to watch Miller uniformity.

We spend $300 daily to test cord and fabric, so weakness can't creep in there

Fifty experts inspect the finished tires, and a fault very rarely gets by. A mistake is traced and the workman penalized.

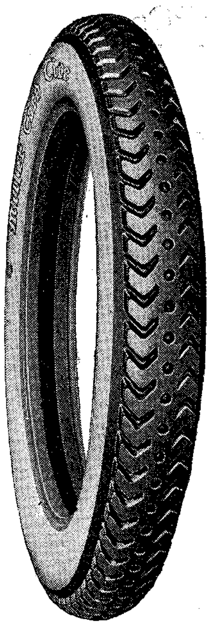
Compare Mileage

You hear everywhere tales about Miller Tire mileage. See what you get on your car.

Put another tire on the opposite wheel. See how Miller compares with the other.

Mileage varies with conditions—size, load, care and road. But, under like conditions Miller Tires will win you. And the records you make are dependable.

When a tire makes the records that Miller has made, you owe to yourself a test.



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Center tread smooth, with suction cups to firmly grasp wet asphalt. *Geared-to-the-Road* side treads, to mesh like cogs in dirt.

Miller Tires

GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Cords or Fabrics

Specify Miller Tires on your new car if it lacks them

To dealers we offer a rare opportunity

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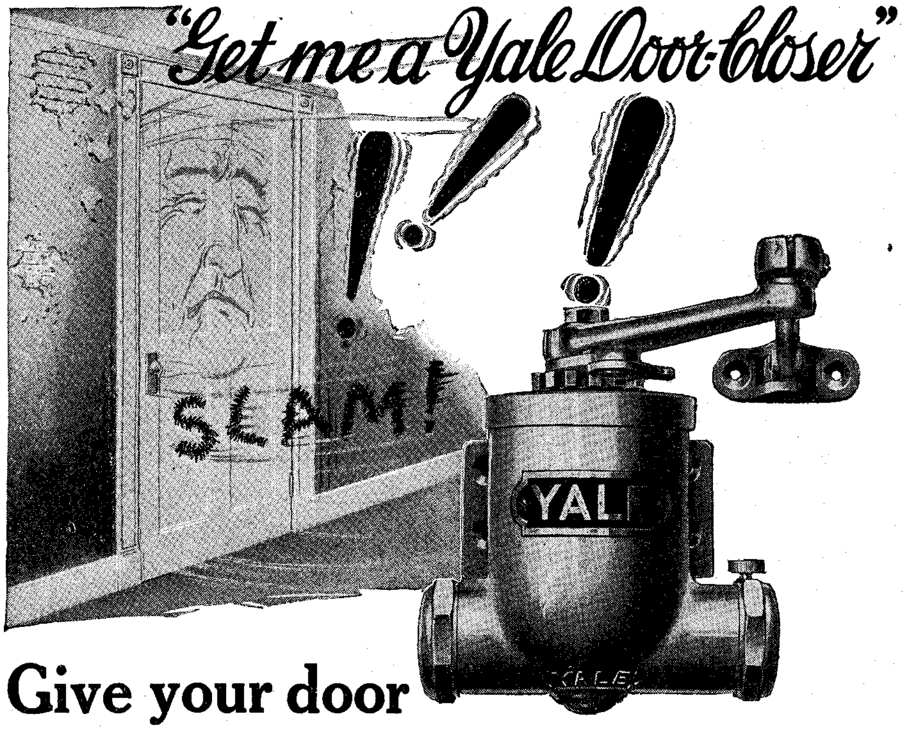
Akron, Ohio

Makers of Miller Uniform *Geared-to-the-Road* Tires—Also Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—Team-Mates of Uniform Tires—Makers also of Miller Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods for Homes as well as Hospitals.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Give your door a Yale Door Closer—

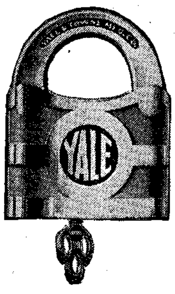
and it will close as "Soft as Cotton"

A DOOR not equipped with a Yale Door Closer is an unwieldy, bothersome, destructive instrument. It either crashes shut with a nerve-racking, plaster-shaking, splintering slam—or it stays partly open a great many times, allowing chilling, dust-and-germ-laden drafts to sweep in.

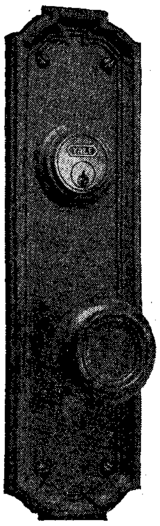
A Yale door closer completes the door—closes it every time it is opened, silently, easily, surely. It saves nerves, conserves heat and preserves the door itself. Its steady, uninterrupted service is always a source of comfort.

On main entrance, closet, library, kitchen, bath, and screen doors, you need Yale Door Closers. You can install them yourself, without any knowledge of their internal mechanism.

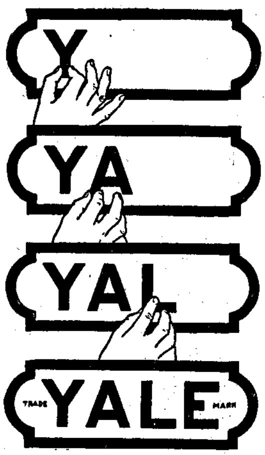
Your hardware dealer will sell you the Yale Reversible Door Closer—and he will be glad to show you the trade-mark "Yale" on it—the same trade-mark that appears on and guarantees every Yale product, including Yale Cylinder Night Latches, Padlocks, Builders' Locks and Hardware, Chain Blocks and Electric Hoists. Be sure to see that trade-mark "Yale."

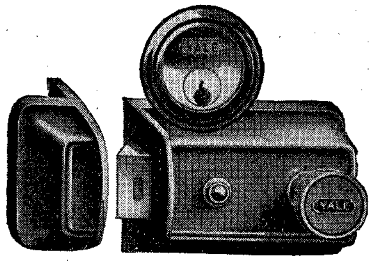


Yale Padlock



Yale Builders' Hardware





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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

ments. Rapid strides have been made, however, during the course of the last year or two, and it is only a question of time when the tractor will be perfected to the point where design will be standardized and durability very greatly increased.

"It has always been my opinion that the tractor never would be a permanent fixture in our farming, unless it was so designed as to wear practically as many years as a horse. While I have no good engineering basis for assuming that the farm-tractor will, under intelligent use, last as long as the horse, I feel fully satisfied that such will be the case in the relatively near future, and feel that the horsemen must be in a position to meet this competition.

"I am more and more imprest with the increased intelligence with which the tractor manufacturer and the tractor-salesman is tackling his problem. His competition is becoming more intelligent each year. He is claiming much less than when he started out, but is making good in a much larger way on his claims. I feel confident that the horseman must be ready to meet his competition largely on the basis I have outlined if he is to meet it at all. That is, he must improve his power unit, and he must so organize his farming as to make possible the most efficient application of his power whether this be one horse or ten."

Two hundred and sixty acres are given by Professor Handschin as the minimum-size farm which experience indicates is fairly well adapted to the tractor. That is, somewhat less than 10 per cent. of the farms in Illinois might consider using a tractor on the basis of their size, providing they were otherwise adapted to tractor-farming. In Iowa the percentage runs 13.1, and in Wisconsin 5.84. He continues:

"Naturally, some farms below the 260-acre size may use tractors successfully. Such farms, it must be kept in mind, however, will in general have less than 200 acres of crop, in which case the use of the tractor is of doubtful economy. This is especially true of the most popular corn-belt size tractor, *e.g.*, three-plow or over. There will also be a considerable number of the farms above the 260-acre size which for one reason or other are not well suited to tractor-farming. In general, however, the 10 per cent. of Illinois farms which are more than 260 acres in size will be the farms on which the tractor is a real competitor of the horse and on which it will have the greatest advantage in displacing the horse, in so far as this is possible.

"It is also of interest to note in just how far horses are actually being displaced on farms, adapted from the standpoint of size and other factors, to tractor-farming. On the basis of our cost-accounting data it was calculated that on such farms from one-fifth to one-quarter of the horses might be displaced by the introduction of mechanical power. In actual field studies, however, on a large number of farms using tractors, these proportions have not as yet been fully realized. Twenty per cent. represents practically the maximum displacement of horses due to the introduction of the tractor.

"It must be kept in mind that the extreme farm-labor shortage of the past year or two has reached decidedly in favor of the use of larger units of power in farming. At this point the tractor had a decided advantage as compared with the horse, especially where farmers did not use six- and eight-horse teams. With the return to normal labor conditions and the more general use of six- and eight-horse teams this advantage of the tractor over the horse would tend to disappear.

"In my judgment, there is no reason why the horse of the right type should not continue to enjoy the premier place in furnishing power on the American farm. I believe he will continue to be, what he always has been, the standard farm-power."

RECHRISTENING WOOD-ALCOHOL

"WOODINE"—does it sound more poisonous than "wood-alcohol"? An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, January 21) says that certain manufacturing chemists have suggested this change of name to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the ground that it would be a step toward the elimination of confusing distinctions. The recent fatalities in New England and New York, he says, should stimulate every chemist to use his individual influence in spreading information regarding the poisonous nature of this compound. To the chemist "alcohol" is a generic term and, since he is familiar with a large number of compounds belonging to this same class, the term is not necessarily associated in his mind with ethyl alcohol for beverage use. He continues:

"Unfortunately, the public seems to be able to distinguish only two kinds of alcohol: denatured alcohol containing some evil-smelling or ill-tasting compound which obviously renders it unfit for human consumption, and alcohol which can be used in beverages. Wood-alcohol, not being specifically designated as denatured (altho, of course, it is used as a denaturing agent in many cases), is undoubtedly considered by many as belonging to the second class. The fact that containers of wood-alcohol bear a label 'poison' has even been explained by certain unscrupulous dealers as a ruse to prevent the Government from placing an internal-revenue tax upon the contents. In order to prevent this confusion, manufacturing chemists have suggested to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the word alcohol be eliminated and that wood-alcohol be known in future as 'woodine.' While this name may not meet with approval, viewed in the light of standard organic terminology, this action is a step toward the elimination of distinctions confusing to the non-technical mind.

"Dr. Reid Hunt, in a recent bulletin on wood-alcohol, prepared at the request of the American Chemical Society, calls attention to the fact that the senses of taste and smell can not be relied upon to indicate the presence of wood-alcohol and that poisonousness is an inherent quality of the substance, since it is oxidized in the human system to formic acid (and perhaps formaldehyde), while ethyl alcohol is converted into water and carbon dioxid, both harmless and easily eliminated.

"In view of the serious consequence which may result from ignorance in this connection, every chemist should devote

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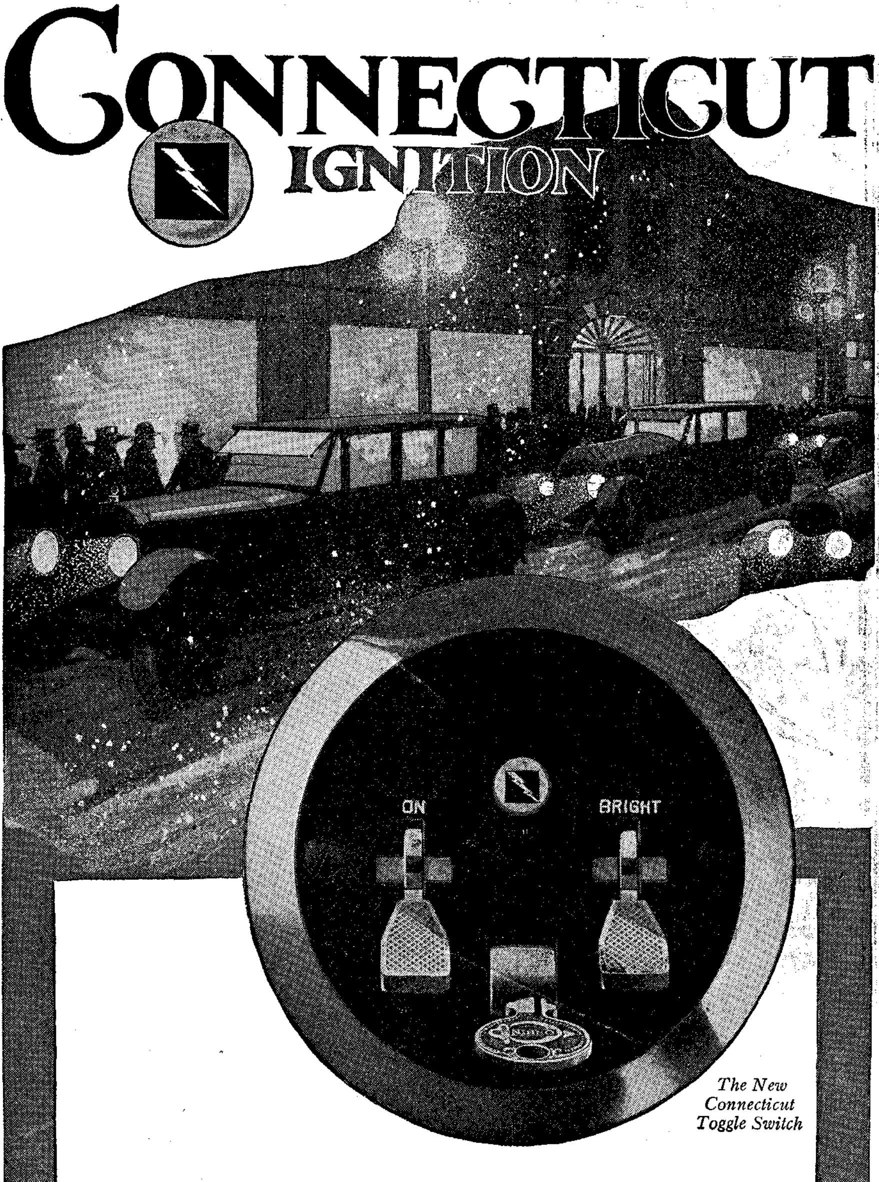

The New Connecticut Toggle Switch

Connecticut Intense Sparks Save Your Current

YOU use much current in winter, and make little. Frequent starting for short trips and more use of lights draw heavily on your batteries. You haven't the long runs of summer to generate and store power for you.

Save what you have by avoiding prolonged spinning in starting. You can if you get a spark so intense it will fire the poorest mixture.

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his energy to the enlightenment of the public regarding the dangers of wood-alcohol.

"It must be remembered, however, that wood-alcohol or methyl alcohol has extensive legitimate uses in the field of chemical industry, and legislators and others should not lose sight of this fact in placing restrictions upon the sale and use of this commodity. The public must be protected, but the accomplishment of this aim must not result in the destruction of a legitimate industry."

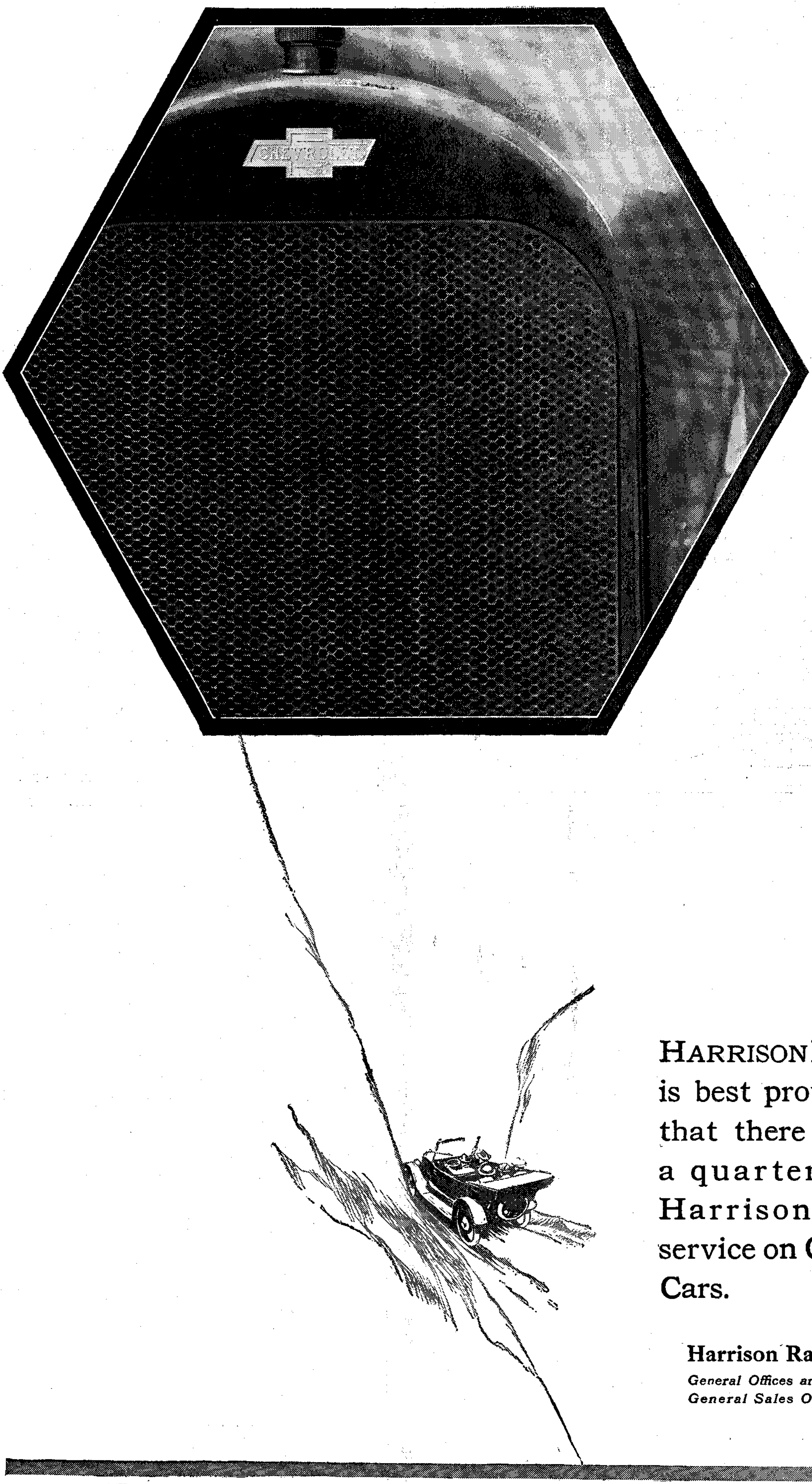
WANTED: A HOSPITAL CENSUS

UNCLE SAM is asked to add a census of hospital facilities to his other statistical responsibilities by Waldon Fawcett, of Washington, writing in *Hospital Management* (Chicago, January). Hospitals themselves, he says, realize the serious consequences of the lack of government information. The trouble has been that this has not been so acutely sensed by the public at large nor the Bureau of the Census. Consequently we have the spectacle of Uncle Sam publishing, just now, a list of the hospitals in Latin America, but making no effort to secure correspondingly complete enumeration of similar institutions in the United States. Arrangements for the current general census were completed, schedules printed and distributed, and enumerators instructed without any contemplation of an extended hospital inventory. Mr. Fawcett goes on:

"Where fortune has favored the hospital interests that desire a tally of institutions and their capabilities is that the magnitude of the general census of 1920 has made it necessary to postpone until a later date that feature of the regular census that, as previously constituted, concerns itself most extensively with hospital facts and figures and that might most readily, upon persuasion, be converted into a full-fledged 'hospital census.' The special census on Benevolent Institutions, instead of being taken in conjunction with the general census this year, will be taken as of date of 1922—which means that the benevolent institutions of the entire country will be asked to report in 1923 as to their records and resources in 1922. . . . . . .

"The first effort to present a survey of the charities of the United States was made in connection with the Seventh Census, taken in 1850. The Eighth Census in 1860 confined itself to a report on the inmates of almshouses. The same course was taken in 1870.

"Incident to the compilation of the Tenth Census, that of 1880, there was official recognition of the very close relations existing between institutions for public and private relief of the poor, but the difficulty connected with a parallel enumeration of the two classes of institutions resulted in the decision to limit the investigation of private benevolences to institutions for homeless children. The Eleventh Census, taken in 1890, placed the statistics of benevolent institutions on the same basis as those of almshouses, prisons, etc. When the Twelfth Census was taken, the survey of benevolent institutions lagged behind the



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—there is real satisfaction in knowing that your hosiery is of the dependable kind—a lot of pleasure in wearing it.

"Best Knit" Hosiery meets the requirements of the most exacting—it gives satisfaction to thousands. "Best Knit" always fits as if made to measure. It pleases the most particular in appearance, style and wear.

Made in a full range of colors in popular weights and styles—silk, cashmere, lisle, silk plaited, silk lisle, silk and wool.

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Your store can supply you. If not, write us.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

main task, and was made as for the year 1904. Here there was inaugurated the questionnaire plan of gathering data, which has since been employed and is likely to be in the future.

"The regular census enumerators were not available in 1904–05 for first-hand research, and the position was taken at Washington that the results to be attained would not justify the employment of special agents. Accordingly, it was decided to gather the information by means of correspondence direct with the institutions. Altho, as has been said, this plan is yet operative, the results have been such as to render it extremely doubtful whether this system could be relied upon to yield the detailed and definite data that would be required for a conclusive 'hospital census.' It is probable that any movement to persuade Congress to authorize a sure-enough hospital census should contemplate the employment of special agents who would take the field for intimate contact with that very considerable proportion of the institutions that either do not keep complete and accurate records or that are heedless of requests by mail for the facts of record."

In conducting his hospital canvass by correspondence, Uncle Sam, we are told, does not expect officials in charge to furnish facts not provided in their records. The result has been that the compilations have partaken more of the nature of a "directory" than an intimate census such as is desirable to mirror the full scope and potentialities of these institutions. To quote further:

"Census officials tell me that they would welcome authorization to encompass the entire field in their inventory of the nation's capitalization in hospital assets. No other problem that has heretofore confronted the administrative officials at the Census Bureau has equaled in complexity that of deciding which hospitals and sanitariums are eligible to classification as benevolent institutions. The implied obligation has been to exclude from Uncle Sam's catalog the hospitals which are conducted on an exclusively 'pay' basis. As our readers may surmise, tho, it is not always easy to draw a distinction. As a general proposition, the Federal statisticians have taken stock of all the hospitals which are open to persons who need treatment, but who, for any reason, are unable to meet the full cost. It has been impracticable, however, to make this a sole basis. On the other hand, the element of self-support through income from pay patients has not been a conclusive test, inasmuch as not infrequently a prosperous hospital with a generous income is one to which the poor and needy may go with the greatest assurance of relief, and is, accordingly, to be looked upon as a benevolent institution in the true sense of the term. . . . . . .

"In connection with any movement to beget on the part of Uncle Sam an appreciation of the need for an intensive hospital index, it is interesting to announce that the United States Census Bureau expects to issue in the near future a 'Statistical Directory of State Institutions,' which is expected to give the most complete information that has ever been available with respect to state hospitals and sanitariums. The directory has been in preparation for some years, and every effort has been made that it shall be broad in scope as well as complete in survey. Aside from the significance of the issuance of this Directory as indicating a leaning on the part of the Government toward more complete tabulation of public institutions, the new directory of State hospitals should prove valuable because of the marked development in recent years on the part of most of the States of the Union of a disposition to bestow greater attention and accord more liberal financial support to this class of institutions."

FRUIT ACIDS FROM BENZOL

BY a newly discovered method, coal-tar can be made to yield tartaric acid and other important substances which will help to lower the costs of living and lessen the blow of prohibition. The details were explained in a joint paper read before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society by the inventors of the process, John M. Weiss and C. R. Downs. The basis of the process as described in a press bulletin of the American Chemical Society (New York, January 10) is a method of building up various substances from maleic acid obtained from benzol, one of the derivatives of dark and viscid coal-tar. Maleic acid has been separated from the juices of certain plants and fruits, but at so high a cost that it could not be put on the market and was considered merely as a laboratory curiosity. By the Weiss-Downs process, benzol is mixed with air and the vapor is passed over a catalyzer, a material which alters the speed of chemical reactions without being in itself affected. On account of their mysterious power to join other substances in chemical wedlock, catalyzers are known as "chemical parsons." We read further:

> "With maleic acid as a base, it is possible to prepare other valuable acids. Of these, the most welcome to the housekeeper and the trade is tartaric, which hitherto has been made from the cream-of-tartar a solid found in the bottom of wine-casks and employed principally in the making of baking-powder. The United States, before the prohibition wave engulfed the vineyards where wine grapes are raised, produced ten million pounds of cream-of-tartar a year and about a million pounds of tartaric acid. As the cream-of-tartar can not be obtained except through the fermentation of the wine, the grape-juice industry is unable to supply the household want hitherto filled from the vats of the vintner. There was a large importation from Europe before the war, but it was checked by the military situation.
>
> "By the new process citric acid can also be derived from the maleic-acid base. Citric acid causes the sour taste of lemons and other citrus-fruits, and is used in lemonade and orange-drink compounds. It is much employed also in the arts.
>
> "Lactic acid can also be manufactured inexpensively by the new method. It was originally derived by fermenting milk, as its name implies, altho there are now

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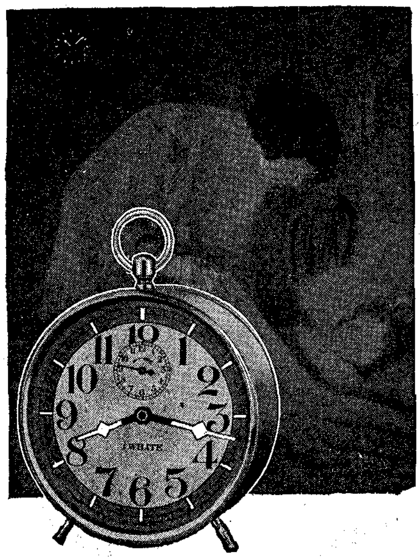

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The effectiveness of the radium is guaranteed for at least five years.

DEALERS:—Handle Gilberts—the perfected Radium Clocks. Your customers are relying on your progressiveness. Write for paying proposition

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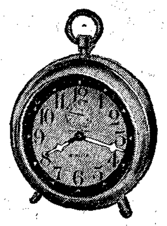

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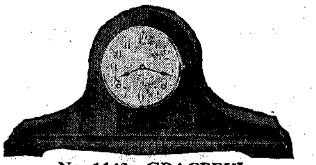
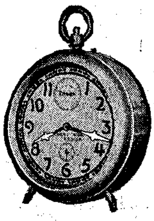
Intermittent alarm. One day movement. 6¾ inches high.



No. 1143—GRACEFUL
Mahogany. Hand rubbed finish. 20½ inches wide, 9¾ inches high.



GILBERT NINE—RADIUM DIAL
Nine day clock with automatic alarm. 7 inches high.

several other processes for preparing it synthetically. Recently farmers have been giving lactic acid as a tonic and appetizer to pigs, for altho the porcine breed is supposed always to be hungry, it is found that its craving for food and powers of assimilation, and therefore its weight, could be greatly increased by such a prescription. This acid is consumed in large quantities in the dyeing of wool and is of much worth in various industries.

"Succinic acid, which is useful in making many laboratory tests, can also be derived at a low figure by the newly devised method. As it is obtained, by the distillation of amber ordinarily, this substance is costly.

"Maleic acid synthesized from benzol, the inventors state, can also be employed as the basis of new dyes, medicinals, and perfumes. They believe, in fact, that it will open up an entirely new field of synthetic organic chemistry. Arrangements are being made to manufacture products from this new source on a large scale, as the process would render the United States independent of foreign supplies of several important raw materials. Three American patents have been issued to the authors."

A YEAR OF GOOD HEALTH

THAT the year 1919, despite its very unpromising beginning, closed with better health conditions than have prevailed during any year on record is shown by *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York, January). Says this publication:

"Between January and March, the United States and Canada were still feeling the effects of the wave of influenza. Many cities were having their worst attacks in these months. The outlook generally was gloomy. Based upon what happened after the epidemic of 1889, health officers expected a return of the influenza during the course of the year and a high death-rate from diseases of the heart and kidneys. The country was full of persons who had been left weakened as the result of the influenza, and many of these were expected to die, and thus increase the death-rate. But the expected did not happen; beginning with the month of April and continuing for each month thereafter up to the end of the year, mortality rates fell sharply below the average of the preceding years. The death-rate of the summer of 1919 was unusually low, and the extraordinarily favorable record continued throughout the autumn. In fact, the death-rates for the last quarter of the year instead of showing the marked increases usual for the early winter, were as low as some of the best summer and autumn rates on record. From the health standpoint, the year 1919 has been one full of agreeable surprizes. . . . An investigation of the records for policy-holders of this company shows an unusually low prevalence of such diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, measles, whooping-cough, diseases of the heart and kidneys, diarrheal complaints and of accidents. During the last quarter of the year there has been an increase in the death-rates from scarlet fever and from diphtheria; but these were not of sufficient importance to influence the total death-

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He likes to have a good dinner waiting his homecoming; he wants you to look attractive; he realizes that you should get out more in the afternoons. The one thing that will accomplish all these results is a Toledo Fireless Cookstove.

A Marvel of Baking Efficiency

Toledo Fireless Cookstoves can do practically any kind of cooking—including baking and roasting—that a kitchen range can do, because of the heat-conserving, triple seal top, with its patented Water-Seal, a water-filled groove in the top of cooking compartment, to keep heat from escaping between compartment top and cover.

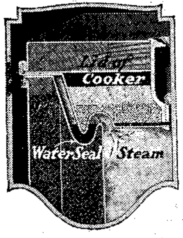
Saves Fuel

You can bake your bread, biscuits and pies, roast meats and cook vegetables in the Toledo. By heating the soapstone for fifteen or twenty minutes you can do cooking that would take hours of fuel burning in your range.

Gives You More Time Away From Home

You can put the unheated foods in the Toledo and go out for hours, returning to find dinner, perfectly cooked and piping hot, ready to serve. You will find that everything cooked in it has an added deliciousness, the toothsomeness of cooked-in flavors, the tender delicacy of thoroughly cooked foods. A store in your town doubtless has Toledo Fireless Cookstoves.

Give yourself more hours in the open. Meals cook while you are gone.



Be sure the cookstove you buy has the triple seal and famous Water Seal heat-lock.

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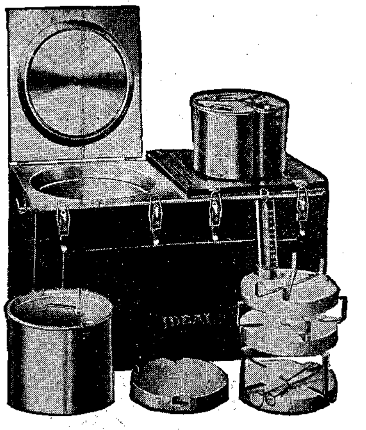

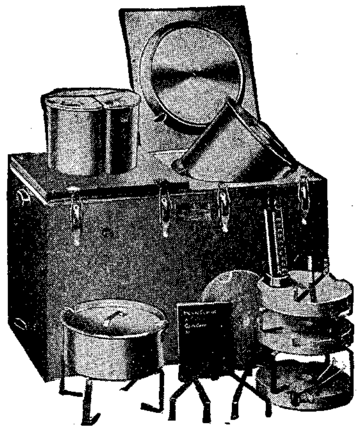

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Domestic Science Model
Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish

The Toledo Cooker Co.
TOLEDO OHIO

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

rates. A very remarkable feature of the insurance experience has been the marked improvement in the mortality among negroes. . . . Tuberculosis of the lungs during the year just closed was 33 per cent. lower than in 1911. Typhoid fever shows a decline of 69 per cent. in the rate since 1911. The four important diseases of childhood—measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and diphtheria—together show a decline of 49 per cent. in eight years. All of these are remarkable figures and bear testimony to the beneficent effect of the public-health work which has been carried on in American communities during recent years. Continued improvement similar to that shown during the last half of 1919 will, in a few years, make good the lives that were lost in the great epidemic of 1918."

THE WASTE OF NATURAL GAS

A PUBLIC conference of governors, public utility commissioners, State geologists, home-economic experts, natural-gas companies, owners and officials, and appliance manufacturers, called by Secretary Lane met under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines at the Interior Department Building, Washington, on January 15, to discuss waste of natural gas by consumers and gas companies. Experts of the bureau declare that in using natural gas the consumers through faulty appliances obtain an efficiency of about 13 per cent. from a gas cook-stove, 25 per cent. from a house-heating furnace, and 10 per cent. from a hot-water heater, altho in good practise these efficiencies can be trebled. *Science* (New York, January 16), from which we quote these facts, contains the following statement of Dr. Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, in regard to the purposes of the conference:

"Domestic consumers waste more than 80 per cent. of the gas received. The efficiency of most cooking and heating appliances could be trebled. By making natural gas worth saving the 2,400,000 domestic consumers in the United States could get the same cooking and heating service with one-third the gas; that is, make one foot of gas do the work of three.

"It is time for the public to take a new view-point on the waste of natural gas. It is time for the domestic consumer to realize that his duty is not done when he cries out against the flagrant wastes occurring in the gas-fields and demands of his Government that such wastes be abated; he must realize that he himself is likewise at fault and that it is time for him to set his own house in order. Furthermore, the domestic consumer must realize that these wastes do not concern him alone, and consequently he has not the right, merely because he pays for the gas, to employ it in any manner that pleases him, no matter how wasteful. Natural gas is a natural resource in which every inhabitant of this country has an equity. Those who waste the gas do so at the expense of those who would use it efficiently. Natural gas is not replaced by nature, and in comparison with the life of the nation the duration of the supply will be brief.

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Ready cooked ready to serve

Heinz Spaghetti is a delicious dish. That is the testimony of thousands of women who have found it so acceptable and satisfying to the whole family that they are serving it more and more frequently.

It is an exceptionally good change from too much meat. It is nutritious and economical. We make our own dry Spaghetti and prepare and cook it from the recipe of a famous Italian Chef.

It is cooked with the well known Heinz tomato sauce and selected cheese. And all you have to do is to heat it and serve.

Some of the
57

Vinegars
Baked Beans
Cream Soups
Tomato Ketchup

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All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

IT is easy to see why our belief that the Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world, is so widely shared by others.

For example, *The Comfort Car* is held at a consistently *higher* cash value, in any used-car market.

The fact is that these valuations are basically *sound.*

They go right back to long life, noteworthy economy, satisfactory service, and conspicuous performance—the sound and substantial foundation stones on which the good name of the Hupmobile has been built.

SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

RISING STARS IN BASEBALL

THE big-league managers cast searching eyes over the potential Cobbs and Johnsons who presented themselves last season, and out of the lot picked a few who may appear as prominently in the pitching and batting averages as those who are at once the envy and despair of every boy in the back lot at home. It is always said of every hero, whether he be of the diamond or of a sterner arena, that there can never be another such; but this is disproved by history. Stars will always wax and wane in the firmament of baseball. It seems that John McGraw and Connie Mack made the most promising selections from among the youngsters last year. Says J. C. Koford, writing in *Baseball:*

> Of the twelve youngsters who, in my judgment, are the cream of the newcomers, Mack and McGraw have corralled more than half. The twelve are:
>
> Second-baseman Frank Frisch, a brilliant, hard-hitting youth, but with the confidence of a star. Given the tough assignment of filling Larry Doyle's shoes in a crucial series, he played the best ball on the New York team. If he takes baseball seriously and does his best, Frisch should develop into another Eddie Collins.
>
> Third-baseman Arnold Statz, an untried college youth, leapt into the "three hundred" class. He had a better batting average than Frisch, and shows every indication of becoming a star, but, in my opinion, is not quite the equal of the Fordham boy. These two are the best infielders the season produced.
>
> First-baseman George Kelly came back from Rochester for another fling at a big-league job. In the thirty-odd games in which he performed for McGraw, Kelly convinced pretty nearly every one that that was up to stay. He has the physical requisites for a successful first-sacker, and for the first time appears to know how to play the bag and hit, as well.

Connie Mack picked up two pitchers, a first baseman and an outfielder, all of whom are expected to deliver. We read:

> Pitcher Jimmy Zinn is a broad-shouldered right-hander, and a young man in spite of years of professional experience. He has splendid speed, a great curve ball, and excellent control. In addition, he fields his position in professional style and hits hard. Zinn is a seasoned worker, and with decent backing should win a lot of games. This is his second chance in the Quaker City. He was given a try-out with the Phillies some years ago.
>
> Pitcher Wally Kinney appears to be the best southpaw prospect in the league. He has everything a pitcher needs for success and is a murderous hitter against right-hand hurling. During the past season he did magnificent work, and vied with "Jingling" Johnson in winning games for Connie.
>
> First-baseman Griffin—not the Pat Griffin, by the way, who was given a work-out by Mack several years ago—is the best fielding first-sacker Connie has tried since "Stuffy" McInnis trekked Bostonward. Griffin batted very well against right-handers, but seemed a trifle weak against expert southpawing. In every other department he looked like a jewel, and unless the unexpected happens he will be the regular first-sacker next season.
>
> Outfielder "Red" Wingo looks even better. He is a ringer for Clarence Beaumont, and hit all sorts of pitching for "three hundred" in the score of games in which he appeared. He is a good man in the field, and his only fault is one that is shared by most outfielders—a lack of cleanness in handling ground balls. In all other respects, Wingo appears to be a top-notch young player.
>
> Good as Wingo is, he is not the best outfield recruit to make his appearance. That honor goes to Ira Flagstead, of Detroit. With his usual facility in picking up slugging outfielders, Hughey Jennings grabbed Ira, and has the distinction of carrying four gardners who bat over the .300 mark. In his short minor-league career Flagstead accumulated batting averages like those Joe Jackson used to make. As soon as he entered fast company he fell on the pitchers "hip and thigh" and slugged his way almost to the top of the list. A good fielder and fair base-runner, Flagstead is a sure winner.
>
> Two other outfielders come in this class of the twelve most promising youngsters—Pat Duncan, of Cincinnati, and DeWitt LeBourveau, of the Phillies. Duncan, of course, has received lots of advertising through his excellent work in the World's Series. He is really a first-class player, with the competitive soul, as Grantland Rice calls it. Like Frisch, he was put in a tough situation, and came through with flying colors. Unlike $10,000 Charley See, Duncan came to the Reds unheralded, and immediately proceeded to make Mr. See look like the proverbial thirty coppers. He is practically certain to be the left-fielder for the champions next season.
>
> LeBourveau reported to the Phillies at the close of the I. I. I. season, and was immediately inserted into the box score as left-fielder and lead-off man. He is a rangy youngster, fast on the bases and in the field, an excellent tho not heavy-hitting batter, and has a good arm, tho not quite as good as Duncan's.
>
> The remaining pair of the favored dozen are both right-handed pitchers—Roy Wilkinson, of Chicago, and George Uhle, until last season a Cleveland amateur. Wilkinson did not show up well in the World's Series, but that is no real criticism when one recollects what the Reds did to Cicotte and Williams. He is sure to be a winner. Tho Uhle did not do so much against the Athletics he displayed an excellent line of wares, and impress observant fans as a "comer." His particular forte was beating St. Louis. With such a powerful aggregation as Speaker's he should win lots of games in 1920. His principal fault, of course, is lack of experience.
>
> These twelve by no means close the list of good youngsters. Washington picked up pitchers Courtney, Zachary, Schact, catcher Picinich, infielders Ellerbee and Davidson, and outfielder Murphy. Courtney looks the best of the twirlers, tho Schact, a veteran minor leaguer, who has had a big league try-out before, looked

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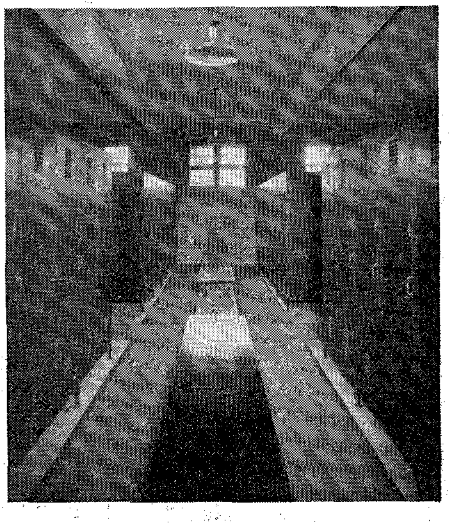

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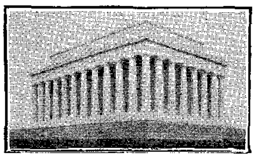

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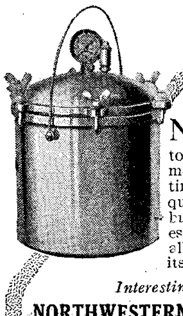

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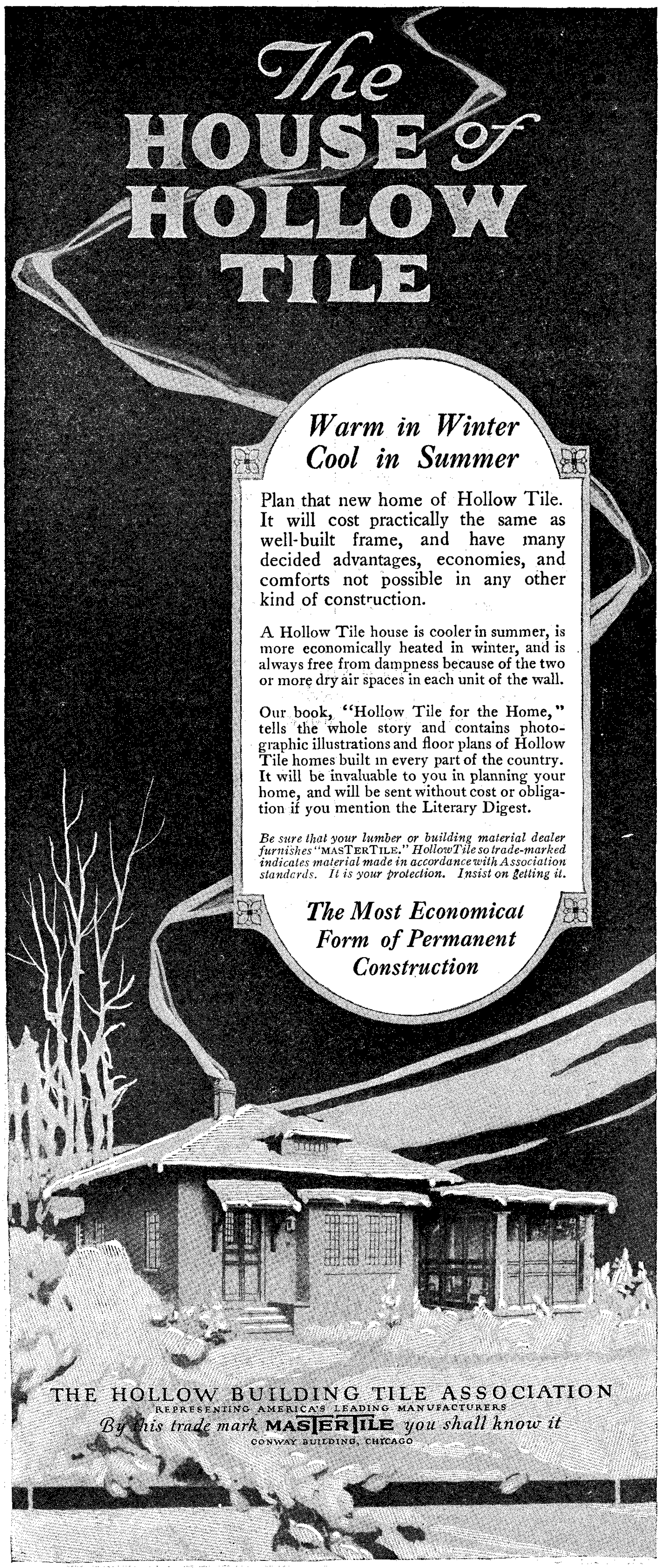

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

good in his few starts. Zachary pitched some fair games and was walloped hard in others. He may stick, but I doubt that he will ever be a star. Dominick Picinich, a former pupil of Connie Mack's, should become the Senators' first string backstop. He looked good to me from the very first day I saw him. Ellerbee, who became the regular short-stop, is an excellent hitter, but the busiest sort of a bush-league fielder. He seemed to improve as the season waned; at least Washington scribes hailed him as a real successor to George McBride. The reverse of that case appeared at third base when Claude Davidson—another ex-Mackman—replaced Joe Leonard. Davidson is a second-sacker by trade, but handled himself fairly well at the hot cushion. His batting, however, was not particularly impressive.

The Phillies, aside from LeBourveau, did not glean very much. They seized three southpaw pitchers, Mike Cantwell, an ex-marine; Pat Murray, a Notre Dame graduate; and Lefty Weinert, of Reading. Cantwell appears to be the pick of the lot, and with proper grooming should win some contests for Wooden Shoes Cravath. Murray pitched one excellent game against the Cubs, displayed all sorts of stuff, and then was pasted hard and often. His principal fault is inexperience. A year or two in a fast minor league might make a winner of him. Weinert, who sports a contortionistic wind-up, made but one appearance, and was massacred. It is hardly likely that he will stick.

In addition to the New York players already mentioned, McGraw secured Colonel Snover and Bill Ryan. Both are right-handed pitchers. Among others of Connie Mack's picks were short-stop Galloway and catcher "Lena" Styles. Furthermore:

There are other youngsters on the A's who deserve special mention. Dick Burrus, a high-priced first-baseman-outfielder, is one of the best mechanical players of the lot. Frank Welch, an outfielder of the Ping Bodie type, hit a couple of home-runs in his first few games, and will stand a lot of watching. The other outfielders, Charley High and Allen, did not impress particularly because of weak batting. The same could be said of second baseman Jimmy Dykes, who played a wonderful fielding game. Ewoldt, a burly youth from the West, does not class in the field with Charley Thomas, his predecessor, but would probably bat better over a long stretch. It is likely that Mack will have to look for a stronger man to cover third if he expects to round out a finished outfield.

There were an enormous number of pitchers. Lefty York, a soldier, and Al Roberts were smashed all over the lot whenever they appeared. Harry Pierson, a local boy, who has had several try-outs before, might prove a winner in the minors, but he does not look like big-league timber. Bob Hasty, a giant, bigger even than Scott Perry, has a smooth-pitching motion much like that of Walter Johnson and a remarkable collection of curves, but needs a good deal more experience. The same might be said of "Dan" Boone, who in appearance and promise is another "Chief" Myers. A slim southpaw, Charley Eckert, and Pat Martin, the high-priced giant from Rochester, both look like comers. And I almost forgot Johnny Walker, a smooth-

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

working young catcher, who may crowd McAvoy off the team altogether.

Aside from Duncan, and the high-priced flivver, See, Cincinnati took Hank Schreiber, who made an excellent understudy for Heine Groh. Schreiber is a first-class ball-player, and probably could win a regular berth on two or three other National League clubs. Ruether is not rated with this year's crop, as he was discust in 1917 while with the Cubs. If the big southpaw was included he would be placed first of all.

The Red Sox brought back both Lamar and Joe Wilhoit, who broke all records for consecutive hitting in the Western League. Both are experienced ball-players—not youngsters in any sense—and should be good enough at least to hold bench jobs with the Sox.

Up at Braves' headquarters, George Stallings has quite a few youngsters who should make good. Jack Scott and Dana Fillingim are a pair of twirlers with more than ordinary ability. Fillingim is a burly youth, who once tried out under Connie Mack. His victory column was not very impressive this year, but he pitched good ball. Scott did even better. O'Neill, a catcher; Ford, an infielder; and Nutter, Carrol, and Christenbury, outfielders, are the other prospects. Nutter has had about ten years in the bushes, and probably will not stick. Stallings thinks particularly well of O'Neill and Carrol.

The Brown's pitching acquisitions were nothing to boast of, neither Van Gilder or Bayne showing very much. Catcher Bill Collins did fairly well, but lacked seasoning. Schepner, once with the Giants, made a good impression at third base, but will have to improve to keep the perennial Jimmy Austin on the bench. The most promising of the youths is Johnny Shovlin, who is being groomed for the second base job.

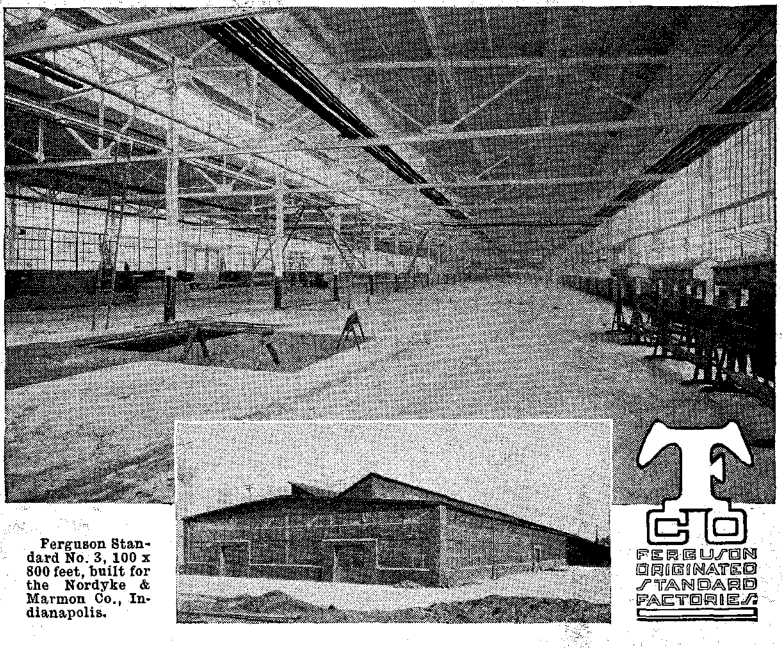
This isn't very much of a haul, but the Cardinals did even less. Schultz, a promising outfielder, and Leslie, who did a little work at first base, looked rather good. Schmandt, of Brooklyn, a versatile youth, in spite of a rather poor season, should be a big help to Uncle Wilbert Robinson.

Bezdek got Little in his drag-net. Fred Nicholson, who has been playing a great game in Cuba with George Cutshaw's wanderers, showed pep. Charley Grimm tried to take the first base job away from Whitted, but it is generally conceded that he will not do just yet. The same judgment was passed on pitcher Wisner by the fans. Cliff Lee batted under .200, tho he should improve.

The Cubs' newcomers, Barney Fryberg, Joe Newkirk, and Bill McCabe did nothing sensational. Newkirk, a southpaw, was wild and ineffective. Fryberg made a couple of sensational plays in the outfield, but was inexperienced. McCabe did rather well.

Aside from Uhle, Cleveland acquired Tony Faeth, who worked in the American Association for several years, and a huge right-hander named Jasper. Both are average pitchers. If they star it will be a surprize, but as Speaker's pitching staff needs bolstering they will get plenty of opportunity to prove their worth. Harry Lunte, a clever young amateur, became understudy for Ray Chapman. His principal difficulty was in hitting.

Miller Huggins got two potential stars in outfielders Vick and Fewster. They are



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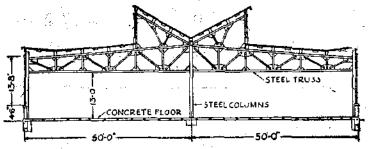

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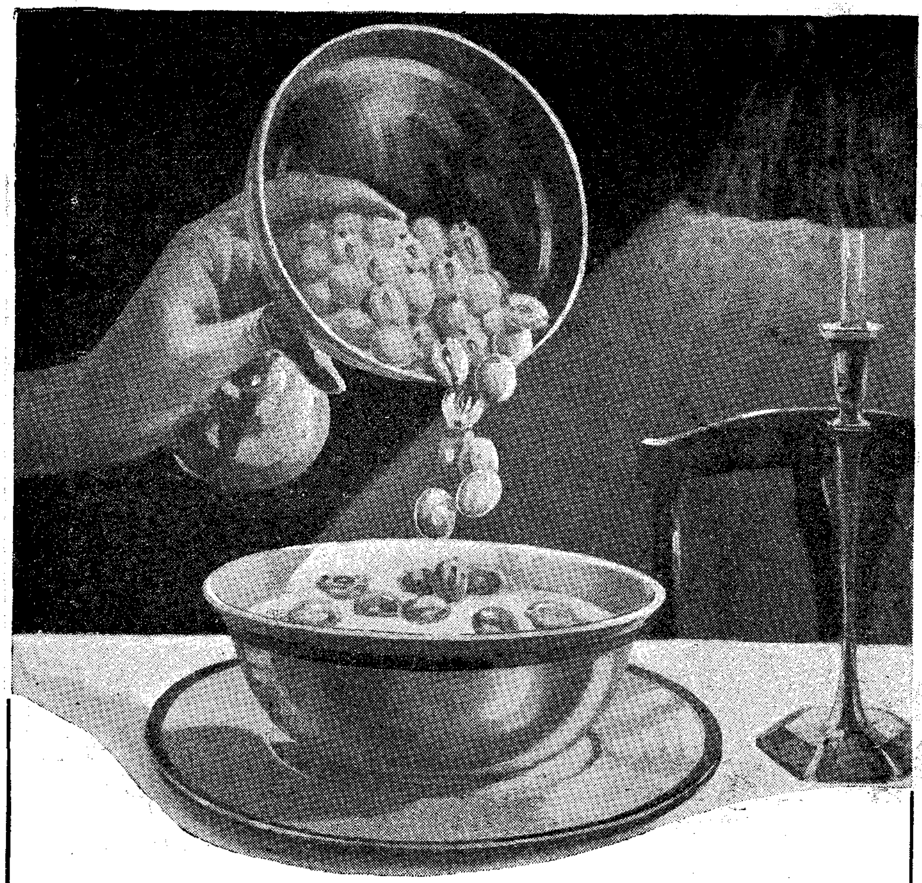

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Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are not for breakfasts only. Serve them for luncheons and suppers. Float in every bowl of milk.

These are bubble grains, airy, crisp and toasted, puffed to eight times normal size. No other dainty in existence makes the milk dish so enticing.

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Consider Puffed Wheat. Here is whole wheat made delightful, both in texture and in taste.

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It supplies whole-wheat nutrition. It does not tax the stomach. It makes milk inviting, and every child should drink a pint a day.

Serve as a breakfast dainty. Mix with your fruits. But don't forget that Puffed Grains also form the ideal bedtime dish.

Puffed Grains are the greatest of grain foods and the most enticing. Serve all three kinds. Let children revel in them

Puffed Wheat — Puffed Rice — Corn Puffs

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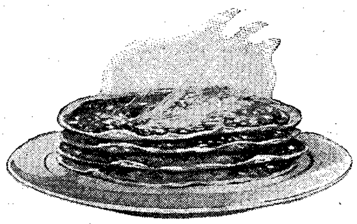
Now we make a pancake flour mixed with ground Puffed Rice. It makes fluffy pancakes with a nutlike taste—the finest pancakes ever served. The flour is self-raising. Simply add milk or water. Ask your grocer for Puffed Rice Pancake Flour and you'll have a new delight.



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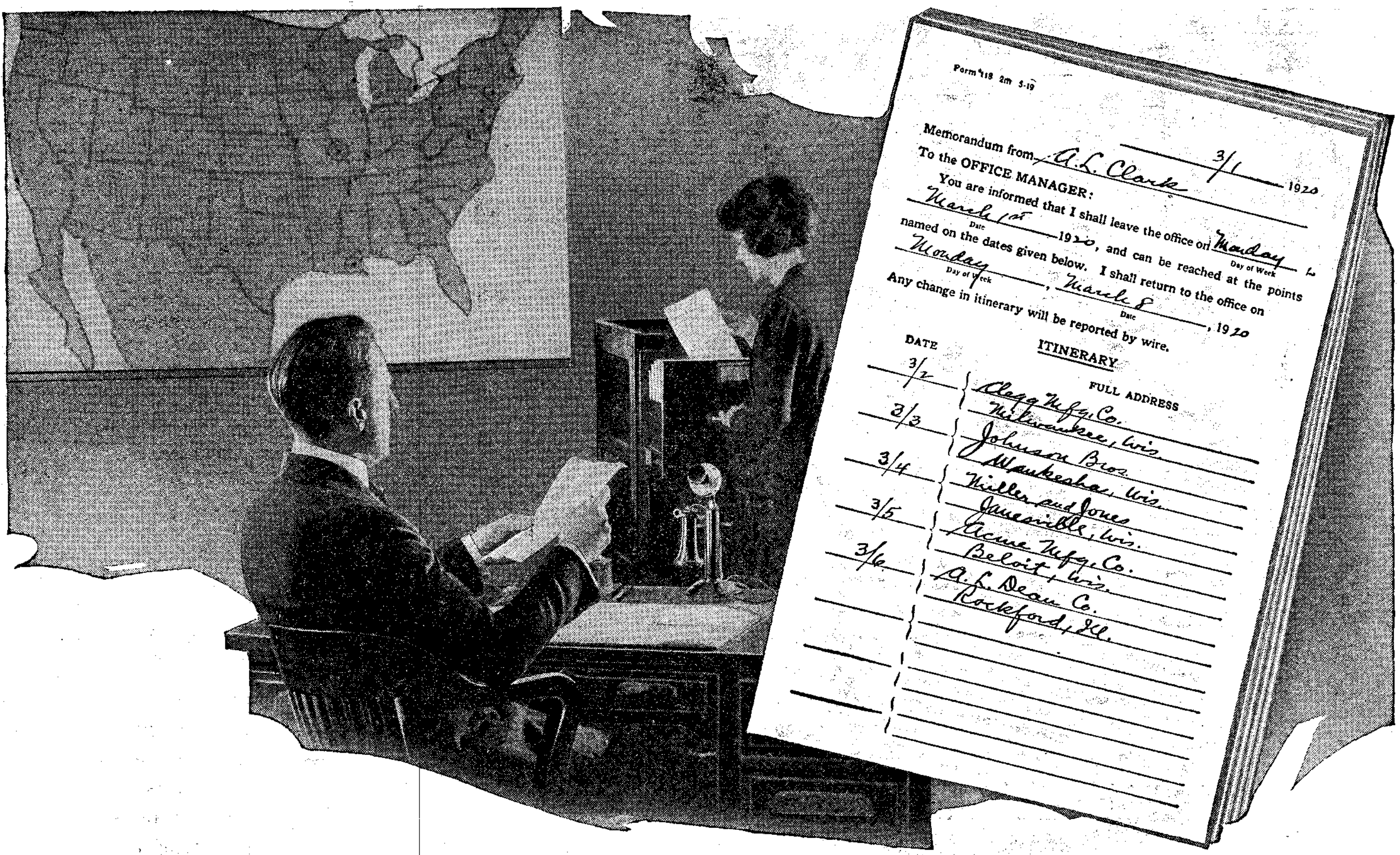
excellent players, good hitters, and fast men. Vick, in particular, struck me as a comer. Gleick, Ward, and O'Doul were also added. I did not see those men in action, and can not pass an opinion on them.

All in all, the big leagues acquired some excellent timber in 1919. The older stars are failing, and new blood is needed. No better illustration of that could be given than in the case of the Giants. Chase, Doyle, Fletcher, amd Zimmerman have been names to conjure with for years, but next season, in all probability, Kelly, Frisch, and Statz will replace three of the quartet.

So it goes along the line. The old familiar faces go. The newcomers crowd up, eager for the fight. Good luck to them!

THE ANCIENT AND EXHILARATING SPORT OF SKIING

A THOUSAND years ago, or thereabouts, some thoughtful Norseman found that long, thin strips of wood fastened to his war-boots enabled him to get over the snow-clad plains and mountains of his native land easily and with great speed. Before long all the hardy Norsemen were going around to fight or to wassail on these useful aids to winter travel, which became known as ski, pronounced by the Norsemen as if spelled s-h-e. So popular did skiing become that, according to Morse mythology, even one of the ancient viking gods went in for it. Olaf Trygvasson, best loved and most celebrated of the old Norwegian hero kings, is said to have been an expert skier. Another king, one of the early Haakons, escaped from pursuers with designs on his life, by traveling five hundred miles on ski, over one of the most rugged sections of Norway. Norse soldiers were equipped with skiis, and at the important battle of Stiklestad ski regiments played an important part. In later times, during a war on Norway conducted by Charles XII., Swedish scouts discovered the location of the Norwegian troops and compelled a band of skiers to guide them through the woods at night. The wily Norwegian skimen led the Swedes to a precipice, threw their burning torches down the mountain side, and then made a quick "getaway." The Swedes, following the lights, were hurled to death on the rocks below. While skiing in the beginning was held in esteem, particularly on account of its practical utility, its possibilities as a sport were also recognized after a time, and to-day it easily ranks as the king of winter sports. "It has gained followers in a most surprizing manner the past twenty-five years," says G. C. Torguson, writing in *Outers' Recreation* (Chicago). Ski associations have been organized in almost every northern country both in Europe and America, he tells us. Recently clubs have been formed in the Rocky Mountain States of our own country, and Mr. Torguson



Form 118 2m 5-19

Memorandum from A. L. Clark 3/1 1920

To the OFFICE MANAGER:

You are informed that I shall leave the office on Monday (Day of Week) March 1st (Date) 1920, and can be reached at the points named on the dates given below. I shall return to the office on Monday (Day of Week), March 8 (Date), 1920

Any change in itinerary will be reported by wire.

ITINERARY

DATE	FULL ADDRESS
3/2	Clegg Mfg. Co. Milwaukee, Wis.
3/3	Johnson Bros. Waukesha, Wis.
3/4	Miller and Jones Janesville, Wis.
3/5	Acme Mfg. Co. Beloit, Wis.
3/6	A. L. Dean Co. Rockford, Ill.

"Mr. Clark will be in Janesville to-morrow"

Perhaps your salesmen are out selling goods—perhaps they're explaining that they can't take orders because you're oversold. Your buyers may be buying—or just trying to buy.

Prices change over night. Business is done on a day-to-day basis. These conditions make it necessary that you have, for ready reference, an itinerary of every man away from your home office.

A simple form for this use is shown here. Every man who travels fills one out, and gives it to the office manager, before he leaves. In case he is away several weeks, he mails in a new itinerary each week.

In one day, the information this form gives you may make a difference of hundreds or thousands of dollars.

The more you make use of printed forms, the wiser you will find it to standardize your printing on one reliable, watermarked paper, of satisfying quality and uniformity. Instead of shopping for paper, whenever you order printing, take the way of real economy—ask your printer to use Hammermill Bond.

Hammermill Bond is the lowest priced standard bond paper on the market. Its twelve colors and white enable you to use different colors for different forms, so that each may be easily identified, quickly routed, correctly filed.

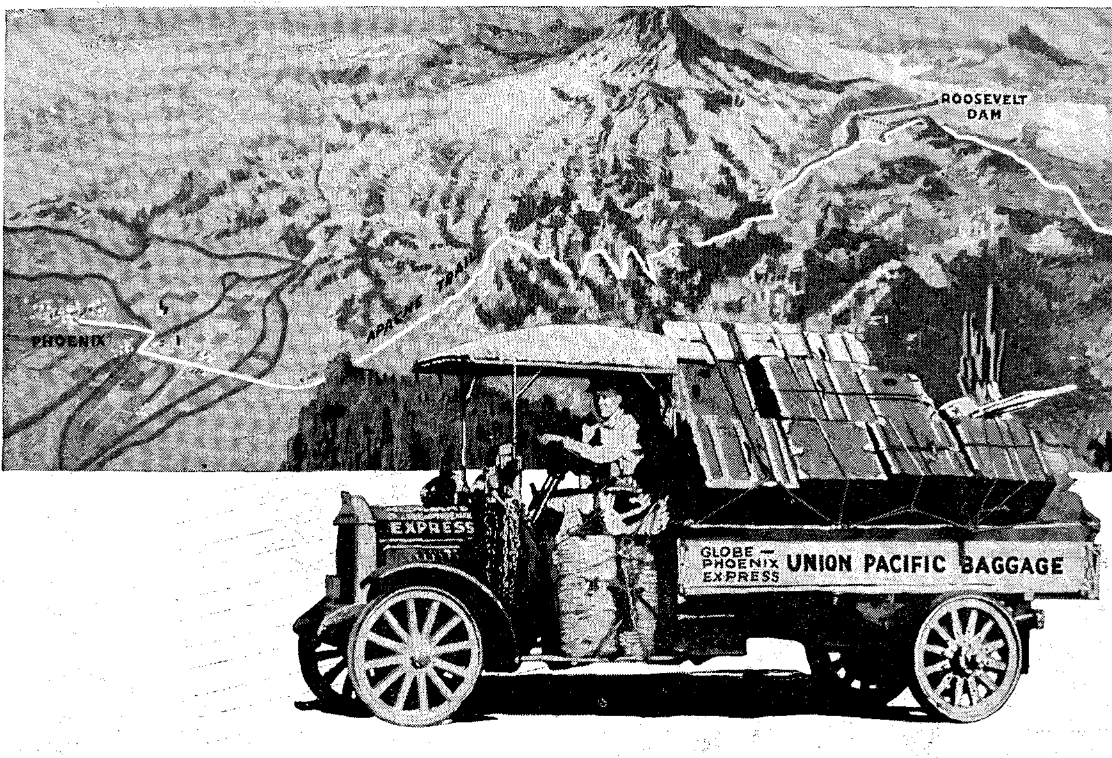
Write us for a portfolio of useful forms, printed on Hammermill Bond—the most widely-used bond paper in the world.

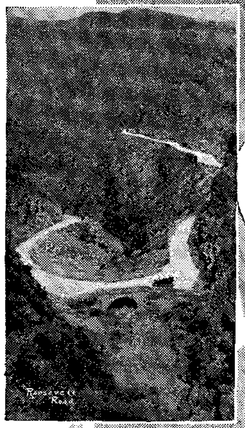
HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, Erie, Pa.

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL
BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"





When "Alabam" Hit the Apache Trail

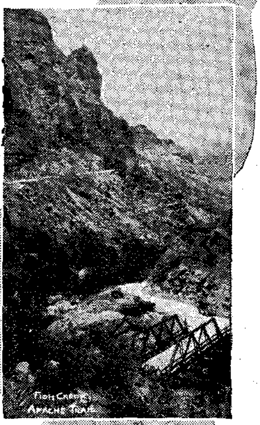
This is the story of "Alabam"—a real, red-blooded story of the great, rugged West—of a Federal motor truck affectionately christened "Alabam" by its driver—a story of hard work, endurance and success.

Out in Arizona—between Phoenix and Globe—there extends the Apache Trail—120 miles of hard, stern mountain road, bordered by some of the grandest scenery of the Great Rockies and overlooking the Roosevelt Dam. Over this trail, because of its wonderful scenery, the Southern Pacific transfers its passengers by automobile stage from Phoenix to Globe.

Only the very best, most powerful seven-passenger cars can be used on this stage line, and even their lives, on this rugged mountain trail, are short. Because of the difficulties of the trip, these cars carry no baggage and many methods had been tried of transferring it with but little success until "Alabam"—a Federal 1½ ton truck hit the trail.

Since the advent of "Alabam," the baggage is never late, the run is made in ten hours, and during six months of this racking, gruelling service, "Alabam" has never asked a prescription from a repair shop and has maintained a perfect attendance record on the job.

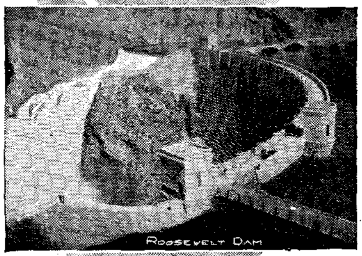
Naturally, we are proud of "Alabam," proud of its record and service. But we are prouder still of the fact that "Alabam" is just "Another Federal" that has made good on the job assigned to it—just as the other Federals for the past ten years have made good on the multitudinous jobs assigned to them.



This is the sign of the "Tenth Year Federal," a sign significant of ten years of success in every field of truck transportation.

The Tenth Year FEDERAL TRUCKS

Federal Motor Trucks are made in capacities as follows: 1, 1½, 2, 3½ and 5 tons: also light and heavy duty tractors.



FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FEDERAL

One to Five Ton Capacities

"Shorten the Miles to Market—Build Better Roads"

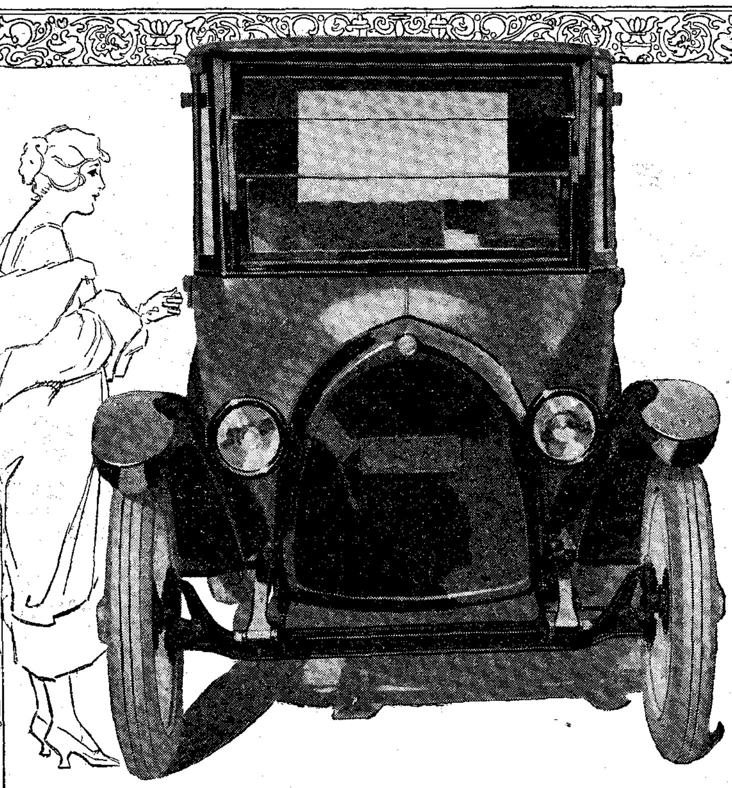
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

predicts that eventually this section will become the center of ski activities in America. A part of Mr. Torguson's article is devoted to information for beginners in skiing. He says:

> For the beginner it is important to get the proper length of ski and the proper kind of binding. The length of the ski depends on the height of the person who is to use them. Place the ski endwise by your side, and if you can reach the top of it by a good long stretch, it is of the proper length.
>
> Most beginners become discouraged because they do not bind the ski fast to their shoes. This is very important. In fact, it is more important than the length of the ski. You must have your ski securely fastened, otherwise you will meet with grief at the very start. The binding should consist of one or, better, two straps, over your shoe, and one long one extending from the front strap back of your shoe just above the heel. These should all be fastened securely. Any first-class dealer in sporting goods can show you the proper kind of straps.
>
> When you have secured the proper kind of skiis and bindings, do not make the mistake of trying to slide down big hills. Practise on the level or slightly rolling ground first, until you become accustomed to the glide and balance. You will be surprized to find how much exercise and pleasure you can get out of skiing across level country and small hills. As you become accustomed to the glide and slide you may try larger hills and later the exciting jumps, but ski-jumping is not the most important part of the sport.
>
> In skiing do not lift the foot from the ground. The ski is made for sliding, not for walking. Bend slightly forward as you glide along and throw your entire weight on your forward foot. By observing this carefully, you will soon be able to glide forward several yards at every stroke of the ski. It is also advisable for the beginner to use a pole, or better two ski poles, one in each hand. I need not describe these poles to you, as any dealer will know what you mean by ski-poles. These poles will assist you greatly in climbing hills and in accelerating your speed across flat country. In sliding down hills keep the poles behind you and keep your skiis close together, one foot slightly ahead of the other. Stand erect, bending your body slightly forward. This requires practise, but it is good form and gives more pleasure when accomplished.
>
> Do not dress too thinly when you go on a cross-country hike. This is particularly important with respect to your footgear. Wear heavy woolen socks and good leather shoes that fit firmly into your bindings. There is no pleasure in skiing when your feet are cold. It is a mistake to bundle up too much. Wear warm clothes that do not interfere with the movements of your body. Long woolen mittens that reach over your sleeves are fine, especially when you take a tumble, and tumbles are part of the sport.

The writer gives an example of how a city will awaken to the advantages and pleasures of the ski sport when given an opportunity to do so. The town he mentions is Glenwood, Minnesota. He writes:

> This city is located on the shore of



Lovers of Fine Cars—
See This New Detroit
Electric

No finer conception of enclosed car luxury, convenience and comfort has ever been produced.

Add to that fact the cleanliness, safety, ease of operation and freedom from mechanical troubles inherent in the electric, and you will understand why the discriminating public, literally in thousands, is turning to this new car.

THE Detroit ELECTRIC

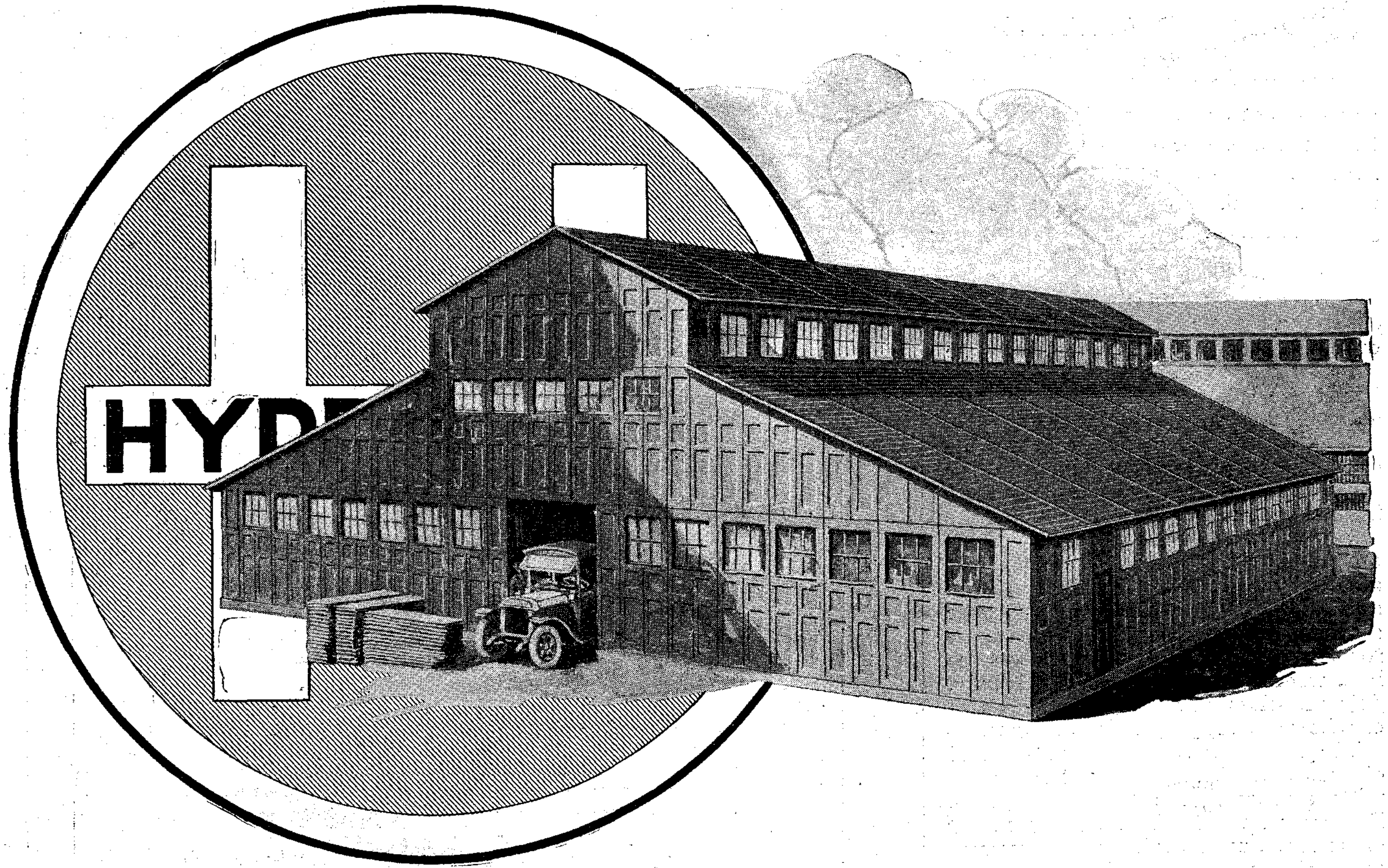
It is the culminating example of years of Detroit Electric dominance in the field.

See it at the nearest Detroit Electric showroom.

DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR CO.
DETROIT MICHIGAN

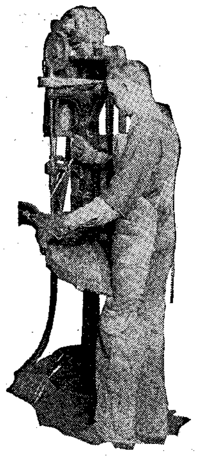
*The electric was the pioneer enclosed car—
and it is still the best*

(9)



TODAY

You need increased Housing Facilities to meet immediate Production Demands



"More than a Place to Work"

"In the Hydraulic plan of organization, each individual is dependent upon the other for results and each shares with the other in the reward of accomplishment. We are, therefore, interested in helping the other fellow get the knowledge which will make him useful, in the thinking which will give him vision and inspiration and in the actual doing of his part."

Immediate production demands can be cared for by standardized steel buildings from stock.

"Hydraulic Steel Buildings" are suitable for foundries, machine or paint shops, shipping rooms, warehouses, shop restaurants, bunk houses, pump houses, transformer sheds, aeroplane hangars, storage buildings and garages.

They are permanent—design providing full margin of strength against all stresses and strains.

They are portable—can be moved as desired.

They are standardized—additional sections may be added as needed.

They are flexible—any width or length in multiples of 2½ feet.

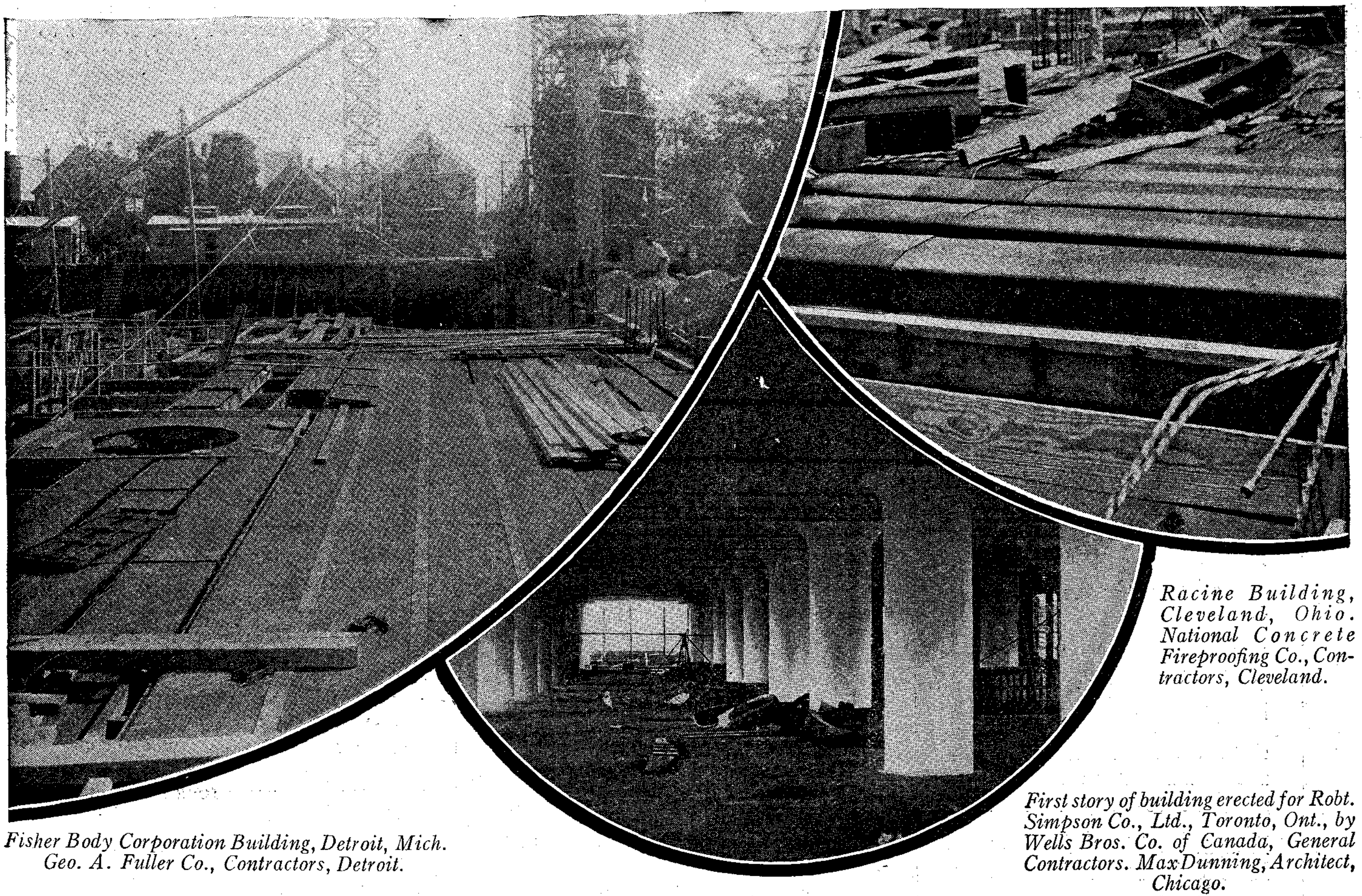
They are weather-tight and fireproof.

They are inexpensive—pleasing in appearance.

Write nearest office for details.

Hydraulic Steel Buildings

Standardized—Pressed Steel—Portable



Racine Building, Cleveland, Ohio. National Concrete Fireproofing Co., Contractors, Cleveland.

First story of building erected for Robt. Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., by Wells Bros. Co. of Canada, General Contractors. Max Dunning, Architect, Chicago.

Fisher Body Corporation Building, Detroit, Mich. Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contractors, Detroit.

TOMORROW

For your Needs of Tomorrow you may be planning Concrete Structures

Permanent concrete construction can best be obtained by the "Hydraulic System".

Hydraulic Forms are economical for flat slab and arch floors; round columns; walls; sewers; tunnels; concrete houses; etc.

The "Hydraulic System" decreases the labor required and increases the shoring lumber salvage.

We offer you a design and erection service which makes the "Hydraulic System" complete—nothing is left out.

Write nearest office for details and catalogue.

HYDRAULIC

THE HYDRAULIC STEELCRAFT COMPANY
of THE HYDRAULIC STEEL COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Branch Sales Offices:

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Hydraulic System

Forms *and* Re-inforcing—Concrete Construction

A House Like This One

deserves "Beautiful **birch**" for its trim and doors. This one has it.

And your home, be it larger or smaller, deserves it no less.

It can have what it deserves, too, for "Beautiful **birch**," in addition to what its name affirms, is economical to buy and hard, durable and mar-resisting enough to make permanent your intelligent satisfaction.

A handsome and really informing book on ***birch*** *and six variously finished samples are ready, waiting only for your name and address.*

The Birch Manufacturers
212 F.R.A. Bldg., Oshkosh, Wis.

"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork"

Beautiful birch

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.

Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

Double Service From One Socket

Why do without light when using your electric light socket for the washer? The BENJAMIN TWO-WAY PLUG

Gives extra outlets to single sockets.

At Your Dealer's 3 for $3.50 or $1.25 EACH

No. 92

BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
Chicago
New York
San Francisco

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

beautiful Lake Minnewaska, and is surrounded on three sides by hills that might almost be classed as mountains. It was no problem for the young people to find wholesome outdoor recreation in summer, but in winter there were no bathing-beaches, no fishing, no boating, no canoeing. A few there were who had always enjoyed skating, tobogganing, and skiing, but there was no organization to direct these activities—no one to arouse the community to a realization of what a splendid opportunity it was missing, until a handful of ski enthusiasts thought of a plan. These half-dozen devotees of the ski sport had watched for years the feeble efforts of the boys on barrel-staves to make use of every embankment in town as a sliding- and coasting-place. They finally organized themselves into a ski club, selected a ski ground, and it was an ideal place. There were big hills and little hills, long-gradual slopes and winding runways down deep ravines. Small scaffolds were built for the boys of ten; larger ones for those of high-school age, and ideal slides for the girls with red blood in their veins, and there were many. A large scaffold a hundred feet high, at the top of one of the steepest hills, was built for the expert skiers and for their annual interstate tournaments.

In a few days after the ground had been prepared, the town was on skiis. Almost every boy had succeeded in wringing enough cash from his daddy to buy himself a pair of skiis, and those who failed came out to the ground on barrel-staves or borrowed some other boy's slats. The older experienced skiers were there to instruct them, and in a very short time most of the boys and many girls had managed the art of sliding down-hill without a tumble, and those who tumbled discovered that there was as much of an art in falling gracefully as there was in sliding without a spill.

This happened eight years ago. The city is still on skiis and has produced the American Boy Champion Skier four years in succession. Almost every boy, girl, young man, and lady in town knows how to manage a pair of skiis. I am convinced that no outdoor winter sport has added more wholesome pleasure, more health and vigor, to the young people of this city than skiing. If you live in the North, put your city on skiis.

I can not think of an outdoor sport which is more conducive to health, ambition, and cheerfulness than skiing. From my own experience, I can recall very often, when deprest both in body and mind, how a cross-country run on skiis has stimulated my body and brightened my mind and soul, so that the perplexing problems before me became easy to solve and the world appeared like a brilliant ray of sunlight. I can not think of a more beautiful and inspiring picture than a long line of boys and girls returning from an afternoon hike on skiis, with tired bodies but glowing cheeks and cheerful faces.

Try skiing when you feel deprest. It is one of the greatest health-producers in the world. This most fascinating winter sport will do more to develop a cheerful disposition than any other outdoor exercise. We often feel too lazy to exert ourselves sufficiently to make our bodies strong and our minds bright. Use a little will-power when the first snowfall comes. Induce a company of your friends to go with you on a cross-country run on skiis. You will find "books in running brooks; sermons in stones, and good in everything."

A FISH STORY FROM IOWA

OUT in central Iowa there is a beautiful river known as the Cedar. Some of the prettiest scenery in the Hawkeye State is found along this stream. In its pellucid depths there are many kinds of fresh-water fish, and on its picturesque banks it would seem that some of the best story-tellers in the United States have their homes. Few of these are native sons, however. The average inhabitant of Iowa who has lived in the State all his life is largely given to agriculture, which develops him into a matter-of-fact sort of person interested mainly in the solid realities of life and but little given to visions. It is no doubt for this reason that the most glittering tales inspired by the pursuit of the finny tribe in the classic Cedar nearly always emanate from aliens who have come to Iowa after their character has been formed in some other State. Thus, the following story, appearing in the New York *Sun*, is told by a man who formerly lived in New York and has recently made his home in Cedar Falls, Iowa:

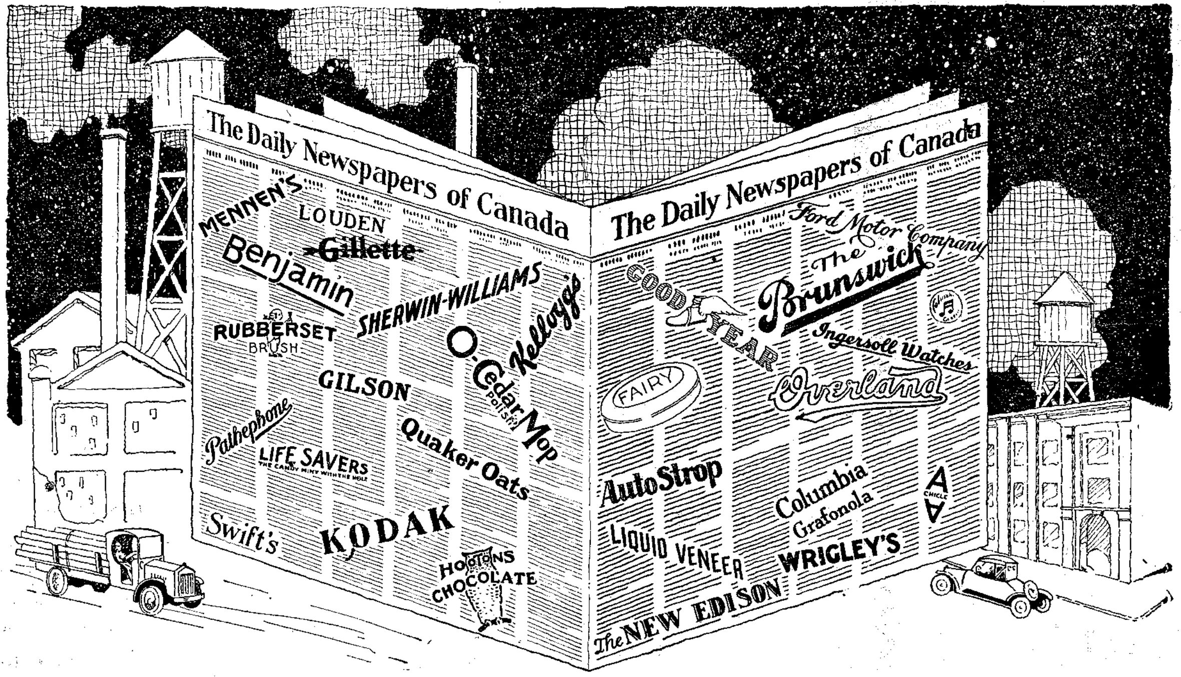
It was on one of those rare autumn days when the cool air is warmed to a nicety by Old Sol. Many of the birds had already departed for the warmer Southland, but enough remained to make the woods echo and reecho with their ever-cheerful music. Occasionally a hare darted by, his white flag waving conspicuously, and now and then a squirrel interrupted his harvest long enough to scold me in no uncertain tones.

The Cedar rolled along listlessly at my feet, asleep to the busy life of the woods. The bass within its bosom, alas, were also asleep, for I had not been rewarded with even the slightest encouragement for three whole hours. Cedar River bass, like all other bass, have their moods, and this, in the language of the "regular," was an "off day." I sat musing and bemoaning my hard luck when a commotion in the water drew my attention and I started up-stream to investigate, resting my rod on an old log.

Arrived at the scene of the disturbance, I discovered a monstrous catfish wallowing in the shallows near the shore much as an Iowa hog wallows in mud. Indeed had this fish not been in the river I would have easily mistaken it for a hog. I advanced noiselessly, planning how I would capture this giant of the inland waters, and almost before I knew what I was doing I crouched, sprang, and landed on his back just in front of the dorsal spine.

By clutching his gills tightly I thought to prevent his breathing and thus subdue him, but I was too small a man for the task, and with a mighty swish of his tail he darted to the opposite shore. By some miracle of fate he did not submerge, but remained on the surface.

In less than a second I realized that I was not dealing with an ordinary catfish, but with one possest of no small intellectual powers. Time and again he swam along the bank, where the briers nearly touched the water, being careful to see that I was dragged through the thickest of them, and before long I was scratched beyond recog-


The Daily Newspapers of Canada
MENNEN'S
LOUDEN
Gillette
Benjamin
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kellogg's
RUBBERSET BRUSH
O-Cedar Polish Mop
GILSON
Pathephone
LIFE SAVERS
Quaker Oats
Swift's
KODAK
HOOTONS CHOCOLATE
The Daily Newspapers of Canada
Ford Motor Company
GOOD YEAR
The Brunswick
Ingersoll Watches
FAIRY
Overland
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Columbia Grafonola
LIQUID VENEER
WRIGLEY'S
The NEW EDISON

Newspaper Advertising "Canadianizes" U. S. Trade Names

Advertisements appearing in The Daily Newspapers of Canada are an interesting index to the commercial and industrial growth of the Dominion.

Inspect Canadian Newspapers and you will find many Trade Names of U. S. origin now "Canadianized" through advertising therein.

Canada still ships Wheat for export—still breeds Cattle—still exports Cheese and Pulpwood by the millions of tons—still mines Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Coal — *but Canada has entered another phase of development.*

Canada today is a "workshop," manufacturing products to supply herself and the markets of the world. Canada is also a "banker," lending to those countries which need to buy on credit.

If you should visit the industrial areas of Canada you would find erected, and in the course of erection, factories of immense area, many of which are "U.S. Branch Factories"—built to supply the home and foreign demand for a wide variety of products.

Because of thrift, industry and boundless natural resources, Canada is a prosperous country—advancing by great strides commercially — where it pays to advertise and sell goods—and the national advertising medium is

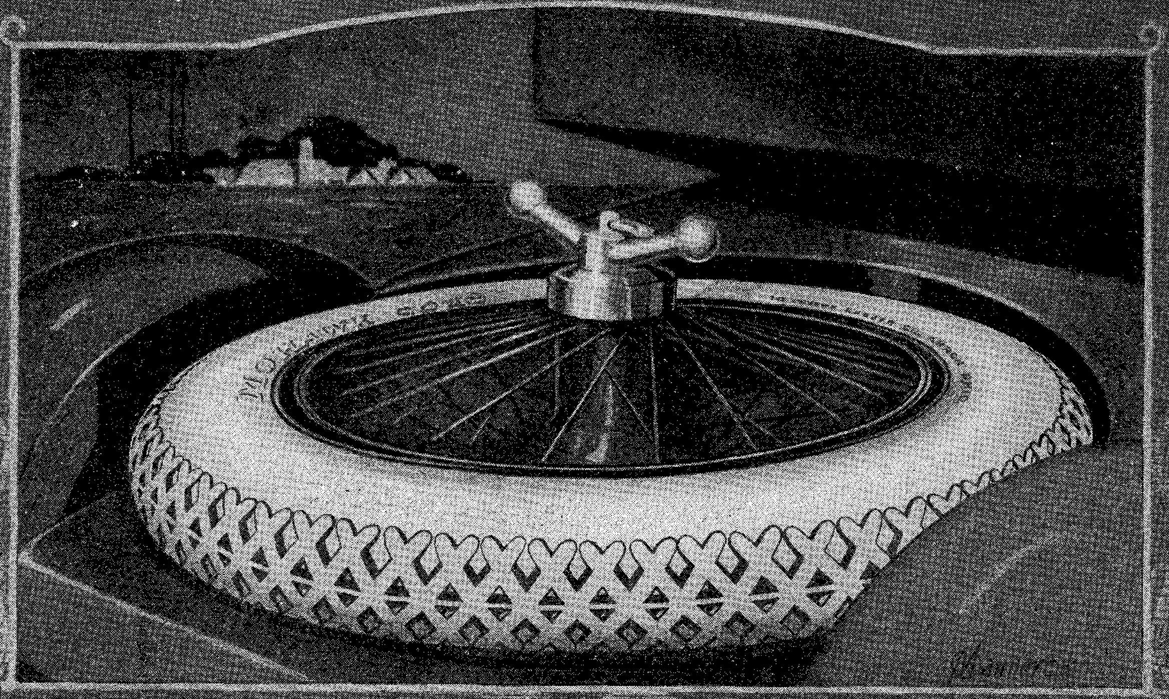
THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

You can spend 10% of your U. S. appropriation in The Daily Newspapers of Canada and cover the Dominion thoroughly—efficiently.

Ask your Advertising Agency for data re the Canadian market—or write direct to these papers.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Halifax, N. S.	70,000	HERALD & MAIL
St. John, N. B.	55,000	STANDARD TELEGRAPH & TIMES
Montreal, P. Q.	800,000	GAZETTE STAR LA PATRIE
Quebec, P. Q.	100,000	TELEGRAPH
Ottawa, Ont.	121,675	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES
London, Ont.	60,000	ADVERTISER FREE PRESS
Toronto, Ont.	525,000	GLOBE WORLD (S. & D.) STAR
Winnipeg, Man.	225,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
Regina, Sask.	26,105	LEADER
Saskatoon, Sask.	21,054	PHOENIX STAR
Calgary, Alta.	56,302	ALBERTAN HERALD
Edmonton, Alta.	53,794	BULLETIN JOURNAL
Vancouver, B. C.	120,000	SUN
Victoria, B. C.	45,000	COLONIST

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal



A Tire You Can Trust

In buying Mohawk Tires, you are buying tires which for seven years have been manufactured according to the highest standard of quality known in the tire industry today.

Not for a day or an hour has this quality deviated during the entire period—a fact to which any Mohawk dealer or user can attest.

This consistent quality has been achieved by the simple, sensible method of using the choicest rubber and fabric to be found in the world, and by employing the country's most careful and experienced hand tire builders.

In addition to the superior quality materials in Mohawk Tires, you will also find an extra ply of fabric giving proportionately greater strength in most sizes.

Mohawks are sold by the better class of dealers, everywhere throughout the country

MOHAWK RUBBER CO., AKRON, O.

New York Chicago Boston Atlanta
Kansas City Dallas San Francisco Los Angeles

MOHAWK "Quality" TIRES

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

nition. I dared not loosen my hold, for I am not a good swimmer, so I held on doggedly, or, I should say, cattedly.

The struggle began to tell on my antagonist after a while, and watching my chance I jumped off when near shore and attempted to drag him from his native element, but again I was too small a man for the task.

I was about to relinquish my prize when along came a friendly dogfish, who so frightened the catfish that the latter with one mighty effort leapt clear of the water, and as luck would have it fell on the shore, where I quickly secured him with some washline which I always carry in my hip pocket.

But now another problem confronted me, for I was three miles from town with no means of transporting two hundred pounds of catfish. I walked back to where my rod lay, and picking it up was immediately aware of a heavy weight at the end of the line, which upon reeling in proved to be a red horse. This was indeed fortunate, for I simply had to hitch the red horse to my catfish and we were soon home, where my tale excited much wonderment.

This, brethren, is a story of Iowa, of the great Western prairie, and if any doubt my word, let them join the United Anglers' League of New York, which meets fortnightly in the World Building, and investigate my record.

LATIN AS THE LINGO OF THE LINKS

LATIN as an aid to golf is not the *reductio ad absurdum* that at first sight it might appear to be. Not that the sonorous language of Cæsar, Vergil, Horace, Sallust, and Cicero is to help us learn the game or to enable us to become more adept with the various and sundry sticks used in its performance. Not that at all. Latin is merely to be used as the lingo of the links. As all enthusiasts know, there are certain times when the native tongue should not be used to express the thoughts that in us are. We must consider the ladies who may be near, or the youthful caddy. How much better, instead of saying "drat that ball," or something equally ineffective, to ring the changes on that fine old verb of imprecation, "*condemnare!*" Think of the paralyzing effect on the caddy. Imagine the effect on some fair sympathizer in the gallery. She would not only think you an expert at the game, but she might consider you, on account of your erudition, eminently desirable to do the carving and plumbing in a new little home for two. Thus, we see, there are all sorts of possibilities when Latin becomes the language of the links. Mr. Punch, a well-known English gentleman and authority, is much in favor of this supersedence of tongues. Of course, in time Latin would become as common among caddies as their native lingo; but this difficulty can be easily met and overcome. The golfer would then take up Greek, Sanscrit, Hebrew, or some other language equally venerable. It will not be necessary to ride a "pony" to the links or to go armed with a hip-pocket glossary. A few quiet evenings at home will do the trick. This suggestion in regard to Latinizing the links comes from R. Stanley Weir, in *Golf Illustrated and Outdoor America*. He gives us further insight into the plan:

> The present writer will defer to another occasion any illustrations of how the thing might work in other tongues besides Latin. The language of Horace or Cicero will suffice for present purposes. For example, then, when a golfer, by bad play, sends his ball into some gurgling or non-gurgling brook (we wish to be fair), everybody would be pleased if, with what is called "admirable restraint," he should content himself with remarking, "Dear me, I fear my ball is in the brook!" Even if he did use a more heightened form of expression and say: "By Jove, the blessed ball is in the brook!"—nobody could seriously complain. But what he does in nine cases out of ten is to exclaim: "My jam ball has gone into the jamm'd brook!" Now such language, it can not be denied, is utterly indefensible; and betrays shameful indifference and thoughtlessness if used in the presence of youth. How simple a matter, then, if Mr. J. L. Low and the others who sit in the seats of the mighty at St. Andrews were to enact, with penalty of the loss of the hole or a stroke or two, that in such cases the following Latin equivalent must be employed: *In amnem, puto, globus meus condemnatus delapsus est.* The superiority of the word "*condemnatus*" over the vulgar Saxon synonym "jamm'd," or that other word usually spelled with two d's which rimes with it, is perfectly apparent. The whole incident, indeed, acquires a dignity and moral elevation by the use of the Latin tongue which are conspicuously absent in the use of current vernacular.
>
> Again, the frequent advantages of Latin over English in respect of terseness, terse as English undoubtedly is, are hardly to be doubted. "Swing back slowly" may not seem easy to improve upon, but consider the unquestionable superiority of the Latin, *Tarde retrorsum.* "Keep your eye on the ball" is admirable English in six words, but the Latin gives us the same in four *Oculum in globo fige.* A golfer has so many things to think about—rules of the game, rules about his swing, etc., that abbreviation and economy are welcome.
>
> The following specimens of Latin conversation are submitted in further illustration of the flexibility and adaptability of that noble tongue. Take the case of the ball topped into the limpid stream. We can readily figure to ourselves the following dialog: Question: *Quid faciam?* (What shall I do?) Answer: *Dejice alterum globum a tergo, perdens unum.* (Drop another ball behind, losing one stroke.) The Latin provides all the advantage and relish of profanity without its reality, as the great lawyer, Curran, knew when he silenced the vituperative apple-woman of Dublin by calling her "an unmitigated hypotenuse."
>
> One of the difficulties of golf is in the choice of the proper club. A perfectly natural question and answer would be the following: *Possumne hiatum ferro attingere?* (Can I reach the hole with my iron?) *Cum ferro tutissimus ibis.* (You will be perfectly safe with an iron.) *Proh Jupiter! aggerem superavi.* (By Jove! I have gone into the bunker beyond.)
>
> There is another kind of incident much too frequent on the links, we are bound to say—that is where one party plays into

H. Scheel, Residence Passaic, N. J. *J.H.& W.C. Ely Architects*

How to Build Safety Into Your Home

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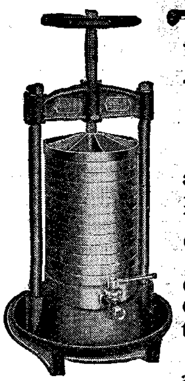
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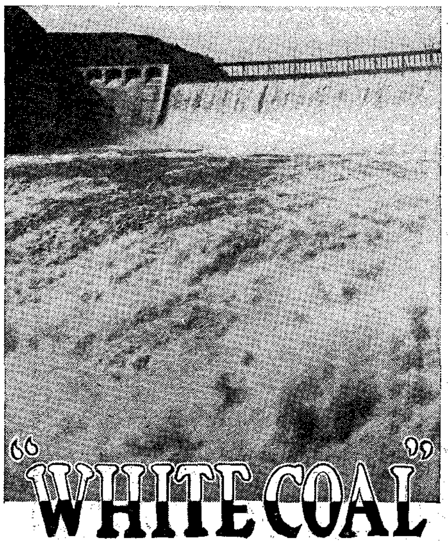

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

another in front. No incident on the links provokes warmer resentment and, on such an occasion, the language is almost sure to be perfervid. The following fairly represents, as the gentle reader will have to admit, what is usually said by the party aggrieved: *Heus tu! Quid in nomine Mephistopheles facis? Non lusi secundum.* The following free translation will demonstrate the force of the contention that the use of Latin is eminently desirable in the presence of caddies. A friend of mine who is a professor of classics in a great university approves my rendering: "What in the devil are you doing? I have not played my second!"

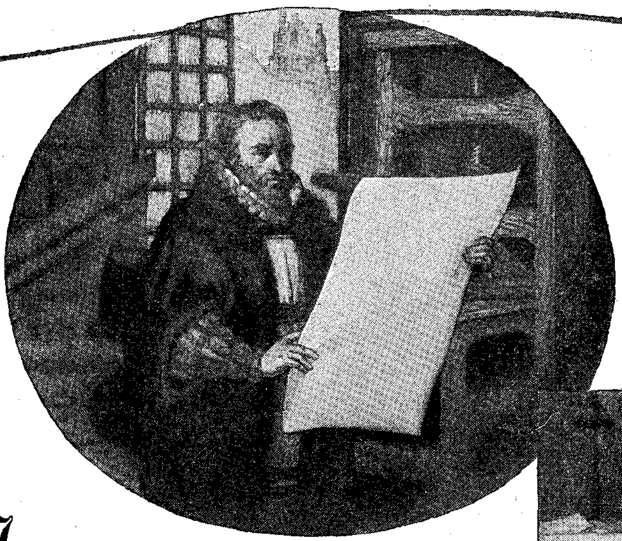
We all have our unaccountable off-days, and our feelings are variously exprest. But Punch, I fear, not only descends to slang, but commits an anachronism as well when he makes a player say: "I can not play for nuts to-day!" I can not find any authority for such an idiom in either classical or medieval Latinity. But let some one else labor the point. This is Punch's version: *Nequeo ludere pro nucibus hodie.*

Sonority is a fine quality of language, and where we would simply say to-day: "Fine recovery" or "Pretty work," the noble Roman would exclaim in his large, imperial way: *O recuperatio nobilis!* and feel, doubtless, larger and more imperial than ever. Even when much cast down, this amplitude in language did not forsake him. Where the modern golfer, in his decadent style, would mutter after a missed putt or topped drive, "Rotten" or "Most Rotten," the descendant of pious Æneas would declaim *O me putidissimum!*

THE WAR-RECORD OF DEMPSEY

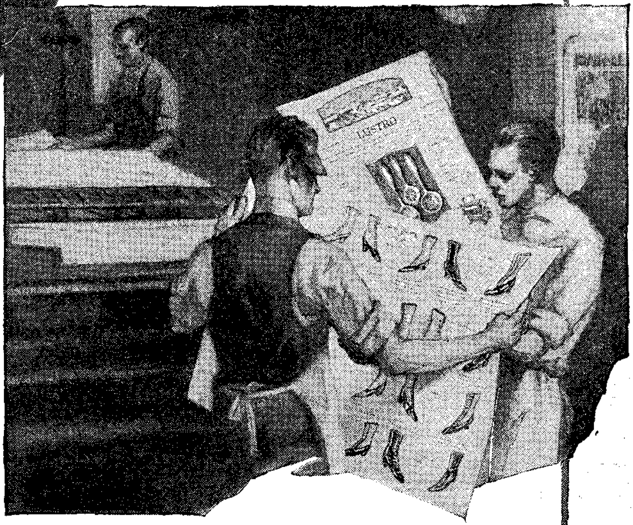
A FIGHTER who didn't fight when fighters were needed most may have a first-class explanation, but he can hardly wonder if those who did fight are a little prejudiced about his case. One of the two men who will meet for the world championship has a war-record made in the trenches; the other has a war-record which was made far in the rear of the fighting-line. Georges Carpentier pulled off the gloves, picked up the bayonet, faced the German shells, and won the war-cross for gallantry in action; Jack Dempsey dropt his mitts to handle tools in a shipyard. Dempsey has his friends, who say that he was under no peculiar obligation because of his profession to enlist, and that he did not fail in his duty in waiting to be drafted. The American Legion is not among those who regard Dempsey's record with favor. There are two sides to every question, and this case, too, has its other side. It may be developed and be shown with good face in the Federal investigation in San Francisco into the champion's war-record. Concerning Dempsey Herbert Reed ("Right Wing") has this to say in *The Evening Post* (New York):

> There is a great host of followers of sport that believes that in time of war such a man should not wait for a draft, but should volunteer. That host will never be satisfied with any excuse whatever. That host will never believe that the preeminent athlete, ready to accept the rewards of peace, has not put himself under obligation to accept the hazards of war. He owes that, from their point of view, to the men he represents, consciously or unconsciously. If he has accepted these things without that idea of obligation, then he has done something that is ill-thought out and essentially careless.
>
> Amateurs who went into the "big show" stood to lose as much as any professional, yet in most cases they hesitated not at all, least of all in the case of men who had played games in which personal physical contact was predominant. It seems to be the feeling, as far as I can gage it, among amateurs, that the obligations of excellence in physcial build as well as skill should apply as well to the professional as to the amateur. The thing went even deeper than that. There were oarsmen, who indulge in a form of sport in which cold patience and blind courage are paramount, who went into the service, and the most perilous forms thereof, in advance of the first call.
>
> Just now there is a movement to extend the scope of compulsory physical development in and out of the colleges. This movement will succeed beyond a doubt, but it is worth while inquiring whether the men benefited by such training will have a sufficiently profound idea of their obligations to those who work immediately with them and to a system that makes it possible.
>
> To return for the moment to the status of Dempsey. Will a clean bill of health from any draft board in the world quite clear him? Will the statement, easy enough to make, that other men did what he did without so much excuse, quite clear him? Will he be forgiven for not knowing any better, when he knows enough now to get the biggest purse in the world for a few minutes in the ring? Professional prize-fighters were in the war in large numbers. Many of them were volunteers. They had no such reputation as Dempsey's, no such gorgeous opportunities, it is true. Yet some of them had to forego what to them was as big a thing as the greatest purse in the world is to Dempsey.
>
> It has been said in defense of Dempsey that he is a boxer, that boxing *per se* involved no particular obligation. Yet any one who knows boxing as it should be, knows that one can not even just box and hit "soft." The blows are not the same. Right here I shall venture to lay down this law, and shall be glad to abide by it. You can not box without hitting, in the accepted sense, and the man who tries to box "softly" might as well give up the game. In common with other sports, the boxing, the fighting game, carries the obligation of fighting in the larger sense, and I am convinced that the balance of any supporters of first-class sports will feel that the man who works up to the top in the representative sense must accept obligations that less gifted members of his class and country would be only too glad to assume had they the equipment.
>
> As a matter of fact, these less gifted men who were not athletes did assume these obligations to an extent unforeseen and rather astonishing. Unless an athlete volunteers to fight when the time comes he might better give way to those who will. This is a point of view gained by contact with one side of the controversy, it must be admitted. The other side has its own case to prove.
>
> It may be hard to prove to the soldier



CHRISTOPHE PLANTIN was a 16th century printer. He knew and collaborated with the most learned men of his day. Notwithstanding that printing paper and presses as we know them were unknown to Plantin, his works were renowned for beauty and accuracy, and several were produced at the behest of royalty. His printing establishment at Antwerp is still maintained as a typographic museum and is a Mecca for all lovers of printing.

From Christophe Plantin to these men



THESE men are typical modern printers at work in a modern press room. Between their shop and Plantin stretch over three centuries of printing, but these centuries are jeweled with names like De Vinne, Franklin, Caslon, Jensen, Bodoni and Aldus. The printer from whom you will order your next catalog has a background of men who strove to produce Better Printing. With the help of Better Paper these men will be part of the background of the printer of the future.

PRINTING is an art which is fostered by commerce. It is, nevertheless, an art, and the men who follow it are as proud of good work as Benjamin Franklin was when he printed with his own hands, from copper plates, the paper money for the Province of New Jersey.

Printing has thriven under the impetus which catalog and booklet advertising has given it. Better Paper has also helped to make Better Printing possible, and so has the fact that Better Printing pays.

Whatever the reason why Better Printing pays, it *does* pay, just as better window dressing or better counter display or better finishing of any merchandise pays.

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These papers are sold on the basis of the better work they will enable the printer to do. Your printer wants to do better work. Examples of the advanced printing possible on Warren Standard Printing Papers are to be seen in various Warren Service and Suggestion Books and Brochures which the larger print shops have on exhibit. These books are also in the offices of leading paper merchants, and in those clubs whose libraries are devoted to the examples and lore of printing.

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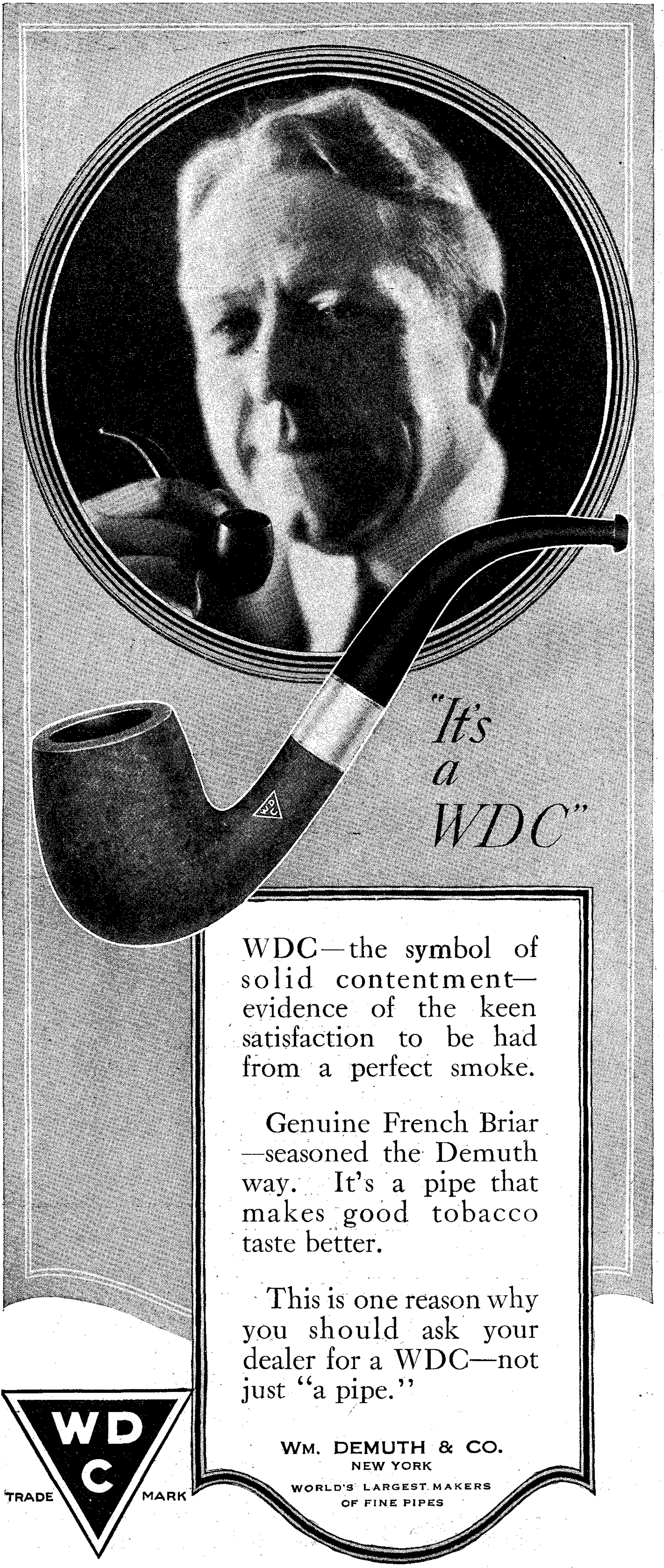

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

who went out and had a jab at the Hun that Dempsey, a trained athlete and physically fit to undergo the toil and moil of war, was not under moral obligation to shoulder a rifle and harness himself in the habiliments of battle. So Dempsey must expect not to go unchallenged. Such a view is taken in an editorial appearing in the Chicago *Tribune:*

> Jack Dempsey and his manager, Mr. Kearns, are beginning to feel that the American Legion must be brought to view the war-record of the champion in a more favorable light. The members of the Legion are appropriating money to bet on Carpentier and they are breaking Dempsey's heart by proclaiming him a slacker who fought in the shipyards.
>
> Mr. Kearns wants a hearing before the Legion for Mr. Dempsey, who was ready to go to the front as soon as the draft finally got him. If the war had lasted longer the draft probably would have got him. In the meanwhile Mr. Dempsey contained himself the best he could, made ships to carry the boys across, supported his dependents, and almost ruined his constitution boxing in the training-camps and for soldiers' benefits, paying his own expenses and not taking a cent of remuneration. Mr. Kearns thinks it is a fine record, and that if the veterans look it over they will not be so unkind as to knock Dempsey and bet their money foolishly on Carpentier.

BOXING REDUCED TO SORDID MONEY-GRABBING

THE enormous stakes offered for the Dempsey-Carpentier contest bring out clearly the difference between a boxing-match and a prize-fight. The London *Times*, in fact, thinks the big purse removes this performance from the field of sport. It says:

> The unedifying competition which has been proceeding recently in England, France, and America among the various financial groups who desire to stage a boxing contest between Dempsey, of the United States of America, and Carpentier, of France, has removed this fight altogether from the realms of sport. The contest, whenever and wherever it takes place, will be merely a spectacle for which those who watch it will have to pay more money than the average man earns in a month. When Bombardier Wells fought Beckett for the Championship of England in the spring of last year, the stakes were two hundred pounds a side, and there was a purse of one thousand pounds. When Beckett met Carpentier for the Championship of Europe each man was paid a fixt sum whether he lost, won, or the match was drawn. The amounts paid were, however, not unreasonable compared with the prices now being offered to Dempsey and Carpentier, the highest of which is said to be $400,000, of which the winner shall receive $300,000, nominally £60,000, and the loser $100,000, nominally £20,000. No man, whatever may be the position which he has reached in his own profession, is worth such wages. In addition to all this, the promoter of the contest will no doubt expect to make a large sum of money for himself. What, we

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

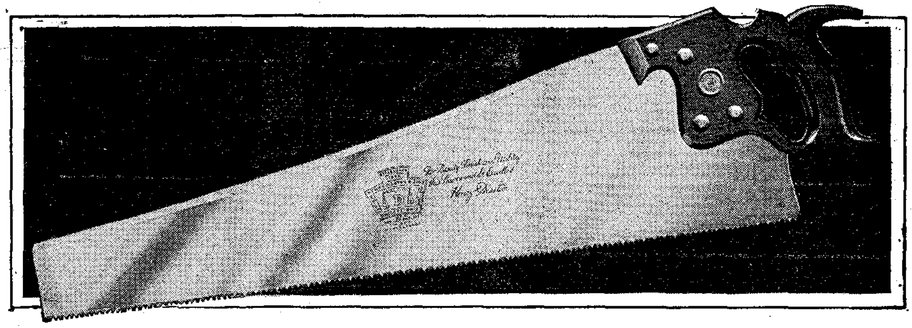
wonder, would be the views of such famous pugilists of the past as Figg, Sayers, Jackson, Jem Mace, Bendigo, Tom Cribb, Tom Spring, or the great Gully on this wild stampede of showmen to capture the rights to "present" this contest between Dempsey and Carpentier?

This holding out for a gigantic purse, as the manager of Dempsey especially has been doing, is bad for professional boxing, and tends to bring discredit on boxing as a sport. From the financial point of view of Carpentier and Dempsey, the enormous purses which are now being offered may be satisfactory, but a bubble, when it is blown sufficiently large, is certain to burst. If the promoters of this fight do not make a success financially of this contest there will be an end of "big money" for a long time for professional boxers. It will not be Dempsey and Carpentier who will suffer so much as the remainder of the professional boxers. Dempsey's and Carpentier's fortunes will be made apparently by this fight. It is generally recognized now that professionalism, if properly regulated, is not harmful to sport. Professional boxing must be regulated, just as is professional football. Each is in danger of becoming wholly a spectacle as distinct from a sport. The Football Association has, however, done, and is still doing, more for the professional football-player than is generally known. By limiting the wages which a professional football-player may be paid by a club it has most certainly protected the player and saved the game for the people who love it. A similar body is necessary to safeguard the interests of the professional boxer. Such a body would obviously have to be an international body, and ought to be founded at once. It should control the championships of the world, and should obviously be "run" by men of international position who are above suspicion, together with professional boxers themselves.

RUNS SCORED BY "BABE" RUTH

THE fame of "Babe" Ruth will live long in the annals of baseball. Last season he was personally responsible for 215 of the 564 runs scored by Boston, a percentage of .385. This is his answer to the charge made by Harry Frazee, owner of the Boston Red Sox, that Ruth cared only for his own records and is not a good team-worker. Frazee sold Ruth to the Yankees because of this idea. In 1919 Ruth was the only player in the American League to score more than 100 runs. He carried in 103, according to records made by Ernest J. Lanigan, which show also that Ruth was the only player to bat in more than 100 runs last season. He batted in 112, making him sponsor for 215 Boston runs. No other player, we are told by Frederick G. Lieb in the New York *Sun*, approached this record last season. The writer goes on to say:

Ruth's home-run hitting, of course, is the big reason why he stands out so conspicuously both in scoring runs and in driving them in. Twenty-nine of his 103 runs were home runs, while many of these circuit drives sent in a flock of runs before the big "Babe" pattered over the plate. Four times



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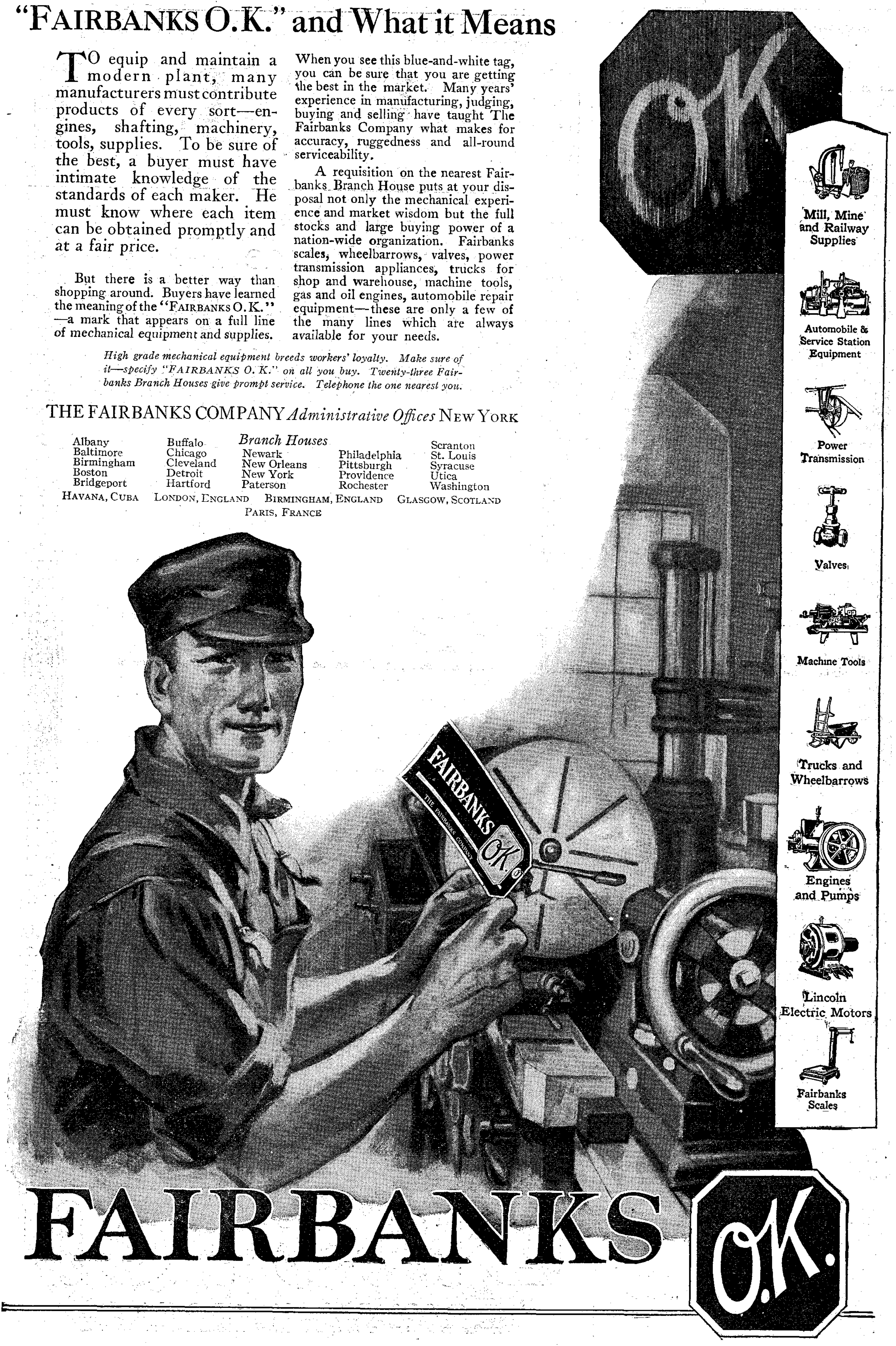
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

last season the big fellow rapped out homers with the bases full. The thrill of cleaning up with "three on" comes into the career of many players only once in a lifetime. With Ruth it now is a habit.

However, while Ruth had a remarkable record last season, he still has to go some to beat Ty Cobb's performance for individual prowess as a run-producer, made in 1911. Cobb batted in 144 runs that season and scored 147, making him responsible for 291 runs. That was the year in which Cobb recorded his highest batting mark, .420. Cobb had fourteen more games to work in that year than the big "Babe."

Yet with his 291 runs Cobb did not score as high a percentage of the runs of his club as did Ruth last season. Detroit scored 831 runs in 1911 and Cobb's 291 tallies were .351 per cent., against Ruth's average of .385 per cent. of the Red Sox runs last season.

Incidentally the runs batted in statistics seem to prove Hughie Jennings's contention that despite the fact that Ty Cobb continues to lead the American League in batting, each season he is slowing up somewhat and is not as big a factor on the Detroit team's offense as he was several years ago.

When Lanigan first started to compile the runs batted in averages in 1907 Cobb led the American League in whacking in runs in 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1911 with 116, 101, 115, and 144 runs respectively, but since 1911 Ty has not held the leadership in this department. Last season Cobb knocked in only sixty-nine runs, less than half of his high mark of 1911.

Frank Baker, now of the Yankees, followed Cobb as the leading mauler in the pinches. His runs driven in in 1912 and 1913 are only exceeded by Cobb's 144 runs of 1911. In 1912 Frank sent 133 Athletic runners over the plate, and in 1913 he drove in 126 runs. He is the only batter on record who has driven more than 125 runs over the plate in two successive seasons.

It is interesting to note that in six of the last thirteen years the most proficient player in driving in runs also was the home-run champion of the league for that year. Cobb led in home runs in 1909 with 99, while Baker led in home runs in 1912 and 1913. Sam Crawford succeeded Baker in 1914 as the league's leader in batting in runs, and he was tied with Baker for home-run honors.

Wally Pipp, of the Yanks, led the league in sending in runs in 1916 with 99, the only time a player has led the American League with less than 100 runs, excepting the condensed war-season of 1918. Pipp led the league with twelve homers that year. Ruth led in homers and in runs driven in in 1919.

There are no statistics that give a better line on the value of a player to his team than the runs batted in, and it is surprizing that the leagues never have included these figures in their official averages. It is not the man who hits over .300 who helps a ball club as much as the fellow who can come through with the timely blow when it means something.

A team made up of the leading players for batting in runs in the different positions would make quite a formidable combination.

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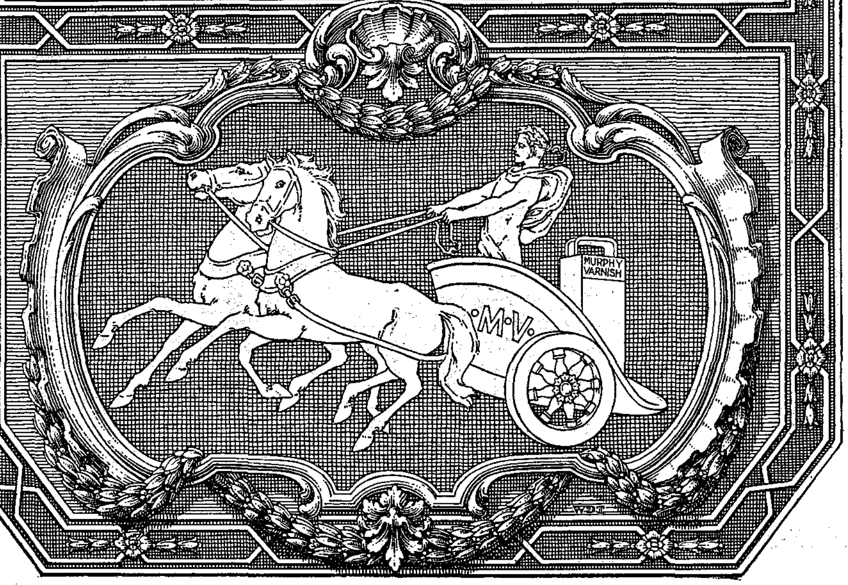

Ship by Truck

and the Coal Industry

More millions of people are affected through Ship by Truck as it relates to fuel, perhaps, than by the distribution of any other necessity except food.

Through the coal and oil industry motor trucks are serving practically all of us at least somewhere along the line of supply.

The two great short-haul branches of the coal industry make excessive demands on transportation. The haul from the mines to the town or city coal yard is often over long stretches of roads that teams could not profitably negotiate. And delivery to the consumer, from the coal yard, must give exacting service at all seasons, must meet excessive demands in the fall and winter.

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In the cities, large and small, and even in the towns, in many sections, coal delivery by team is unusual. The greater radius of delivery possible with trucks allows for centralizing of yards and freight haulings, cutting costs accordingly.

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In a hundred channels of commerce, in widely varied forms, the motor truck is adding to the material welfare of every one of us.

Analyze your transportation problems. There is data and much precedent for you to go by, in reckoning Ship by Truck as a factor that may increase your profit.

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"Ship by Truck Among Farmers" is a bulletin recently issued by our home Bureau. Write for it.

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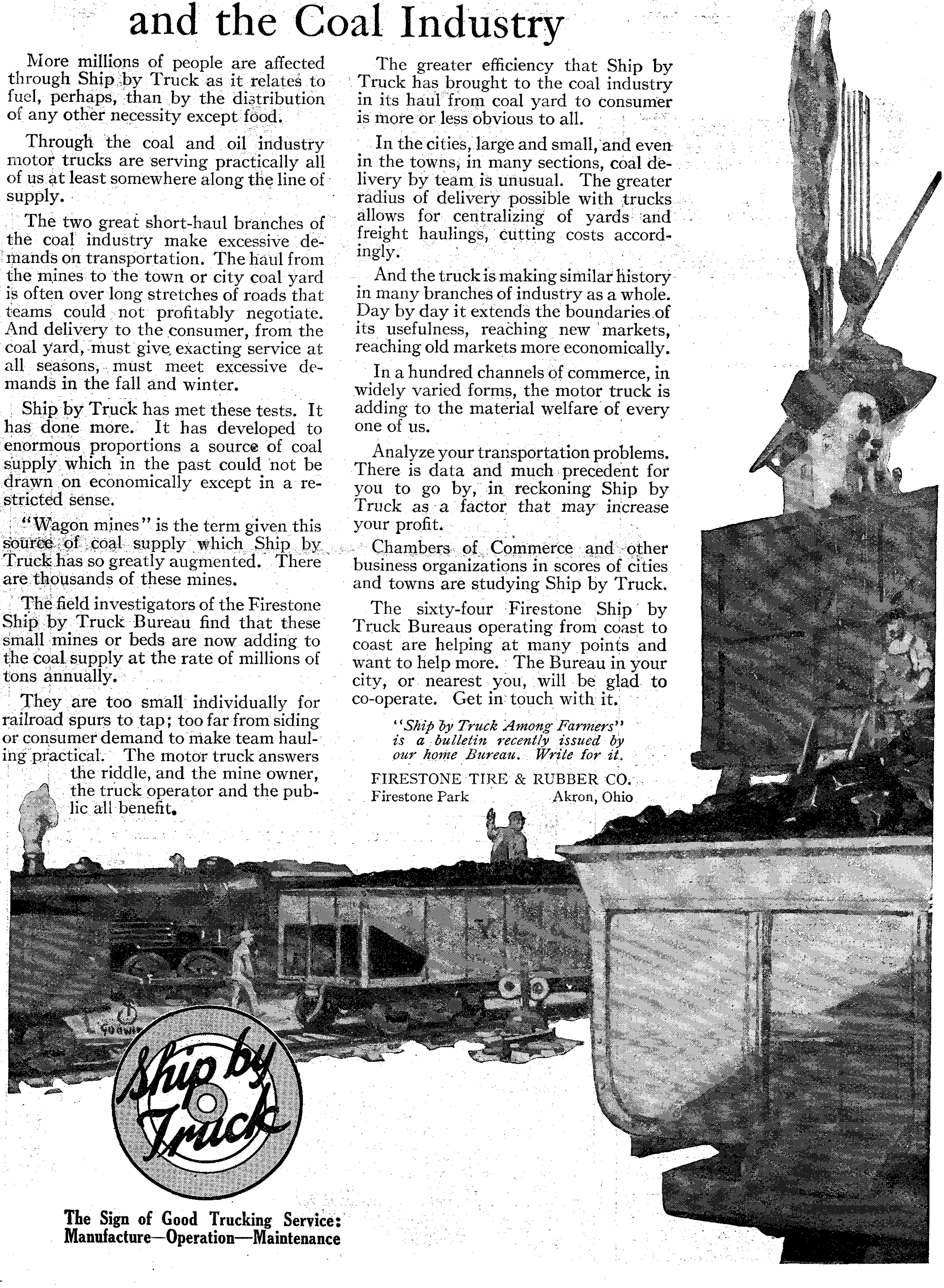

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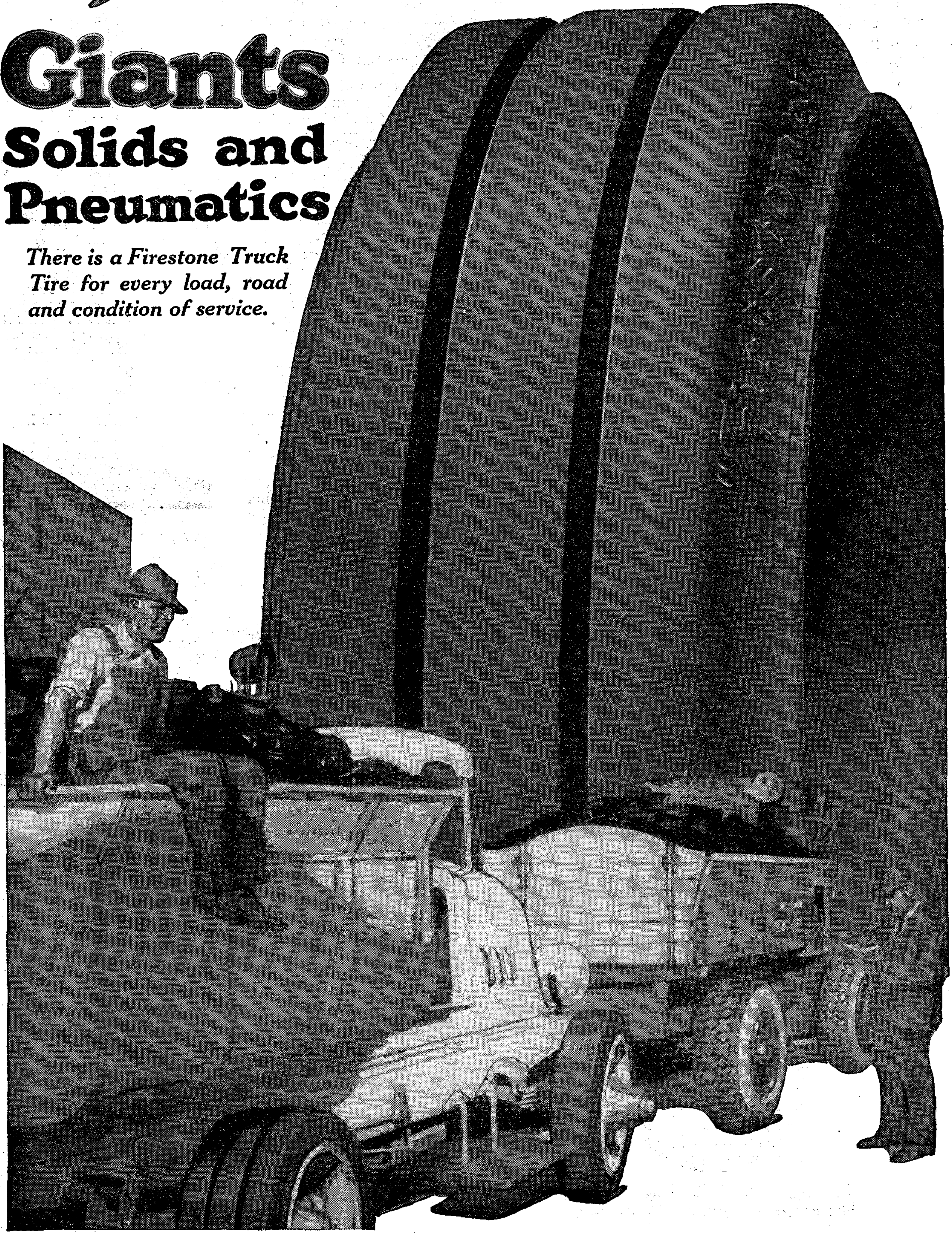

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

INFLATION NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH PRICES

After all the discussion of inflation by professors of economics, financial authorities, and newspaper editors in this country and abroad it is somewhat startling to be told by the editor of one of the leading financial journals in Great Britain not only that inflation is not to blame for high prices, but that "there is no such thing in the world as inflation, and in the nature of things there can not be." The sole cause of all our economic and financial ills is non-production, according to *The Statist* (London), and what we call "inflation" is nothing but "an absurd fiction." Beginning at home, the London editor points out that England had 11,000,000 men of military age, 9,000,000 of whom were capable of serving in the army or navy and 7,000,000 of whom were actually called out for some kind of service. Thus for four years and four months 7,000,000 men were "withdrawn from productive employment and were actually engaged in not merely unproductive employment, but in actually destructive employment." This, of course, meant an extraordinary decrease in the production of everything the people wanted to buy. It meant "such a decrease in production as made everybody willing to pay prices that a few years before they would have considered extortionate—ay, and to render them glad that they were able to get what they wanted even at those extortionate prices." Yet, continues the editor of *The Statist:*

> Men write books, and actually expect persons intelligent enough to read the books to believe that it was not the reduction of labor which caused all the difficulties, but an absurd thing called "inflation." There is no such thing in the world as inflation, and in the nature of things there can not be. If a man who used to buy a pair of boots, let us say, for a guinea, was called upon during the war to pay two or three or possibly even four guineas, of course he had to hand out very much more money than he used to hand out when he paid only a guinea. And what is true of a pair of boots is true of every other thing that human beings either consume or wear. But it will be said that for a long time the United States kept out of the war, and that the world rushed to the United States to buy what it wanted. Yes, the world rushed, as far as it had ships to rush, to the United States, to Argentina, and to other South-American countries, to India, to Russia, as far as the condition of Russia allowed, and to every place all over the earth where things could be bought. But the misfortune for those who were willing to rush to find the things they wanted was that they had not the ships either to get out to the country or to get back from it. The whole four and a quarter years heard almost as much of the deficiency of shipping as of the actual fighting, for there was actual hunger endured because there were not the means—in plain English the ships—to carry the goods from where they existed to countries like England, France, Italy, and so on. We then, who opposed Germany, had to pay sometimes three and four times as much as a couple of years before in peace time we had to pay, and then we are asked to wonder that while all the women remaining at home had to be fed, all the children, and all the growing boys, yet it was not the need of food and clothing that caused the dearness, but an absurd fiction called "inflation." . . . . . .
>
> The real explanation is that we did not produce either food or anything else we required in anything like the quantities required, and that to tempt people to give us what we wanted we were willing to pay exorbitant prices. The reader ought not to forget, furthermore, that as we took seven millions out of the nine millions or so of men capable of really working, a large number of women had to give up their usual methods of life and to undertake to do the work of men, for which they were quite unfitted. It is said—we do not, of course, answer for the correctness of the figures—that the Government alone employed three millions of women, mainly in making ammunition. Furthermore, it is notorious that almost every business house had to employ women in their factories and in their shops. Each one of us who was an employer during the war knows to his sore cost how his carefully prepared staff was taken away for the war, and how he had to employ women, many of whom did not actually know the meaning of the words addrest to them when they were told to do this or to do that. The women acted wonderfully well. We have no intention to throw any slur upon them. We ourselves are indebted to the good services rendered to us by the women. But it would be absurd to say that for a long time after they joined our staff they were as well trained as the men whose places they took; or that, in fact, they had either the strength or the staying power of men.

The British writer dwells at this length on conditions in his own country because, as he says, he wants his readers to "give their minds to the facts and to hoot every fool who tries to impose upon them such nonsense as "inflation." But he reminds them that some of the other Allies are much worse off than Britain. France "bore the real brunt of the war," especially at first, and then "as one great nation after another entered into the war, the diminution of production was spread widecast over the earth." The whole world suffered from the shutting off of Russian food supplies and from the blockade of Germany and Germany's submarine warfare. The final result, it is noted, "was such a reduction of production that there was serious danger, if the war lasted much longer, of actual, we will not say famine, for that is a very strong word, but such a decrease in food itself as might have led to a serious outbreak of disease. Happily the Germans suffered more than their opponents; the men refused to fight any longer; and peace returned."

Finally, the believer in inflation is asked "how he conceives that the scarcity of food and of everything else that men are willing to pay for could be met except by a large addition to the money which could be passed over the counter by persons who were either unknown or were so little trusted that they could not buy readily on credit."

> If a man, for instance, had to buy boots and paid, perhaps, two or three times, sometimes even more, than he used to pay in the spring of 1914, how could he do so assuming that he was not a man of universal credit? How could he buy everything he wanted except by handing out money that would be accepted in full payment for what he purchased? It is as natural a result of the purchase as is the handing over of the goods from the seller behind the counter to the buyer at the other side of the counter. It is part of the transaction. You can not possibly dispense with it. You issue additional money because prices are driven so high that you will not get what you want

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unless you give the additional money; and to say that inflation is the cause of the high prices is like saying that the young man or the young woman behind the counter does all the mischief because he or she hands over to the buyer the goods demanded. The thing is part of the bargain, and can not be dispensed with. A. Rothschild can no doubt, do a great many things by reason of his extraordinary credit, because the world believes that there is no end to his wealth. But if you do not know a Rothschild when you see him, how can you trust him? If he wants to travel by railway, except it is on the line that he constantly travels by and on which he is well known, he has to pay for his ticket just like any ordinary person; and so it is with every other buyer. Money has to be given except you are so well known and your credit is so high that people will take your word almost as freely as they take your money. There is absolutely not the slightest possible excuse for the utter nonsense talked about inflation. There is no such thing, and there can not be such a thing. It may be very regrettable that the Government should issue so many hundreds of millions of notes which will have to be taken up and paid for some day. But it would have been a far more serious thing, a far graver calamity, if people were allowed to die because they could not get the food that they actually required. It is part of the consequences of war. If you say that the high prices and all the evils that follow from high prices are due to the war—well, we at all events are not prepared to contradict you. But to talk about such absolute rot as inflation is to try to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

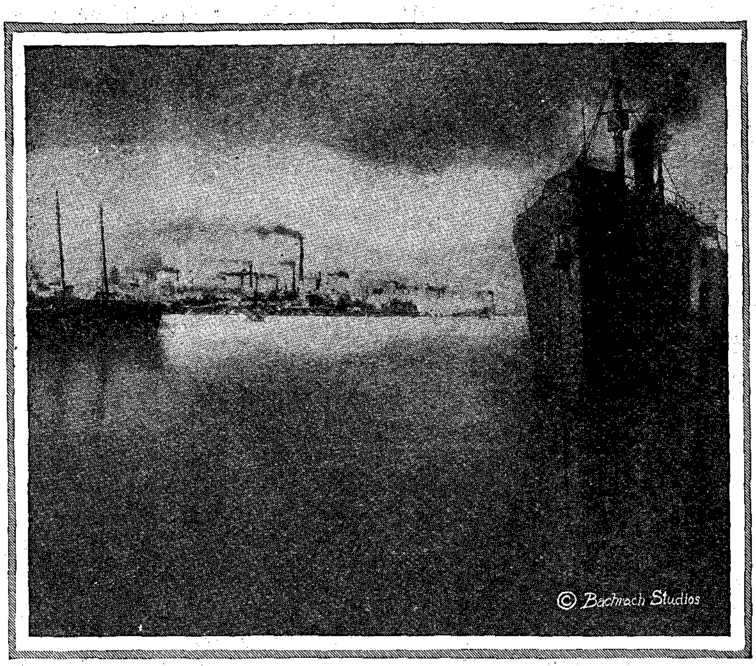
PROGRESS OF THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Tho to a large extent the country has returned to its former wasteful method of living and is just now seized with a fit of extravagance, there are indications that the spirit of thrift called into being by the war is still extant and capable of being restored to its recent potency. William Mather Lewis, director of the Savings Division, Treasury Department, observes signs that are encouraging. Writing in the Washington *Star*, he refers to the work of the Federal Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Parent-Teacher Associations, and other influential women's organizations, and says:

> Ten million or more of these organized women, working through the channel of their organizations, are by their practise and their influence making sane economy a popular habit in the American home. They are applying its principles to everyday household practises, to the buying of food, clothing, and other necessities, and to the conservation of needed goods. They are going about it systematically, trying to discover the leaks in household management and to make the buying of household necessities a real business. By these methods of saving they are enabled to invest in government securities.

In further proof of the return to the habit of thrift Director Lewis points to the increase in the sale of war-savings stamps since the reaction of the first peace days, when there was a considerable reduction. He concludes:

> Quietly, systematically, surely, the Treasury savings movement has worked its way into every corner of American life. Over the door of success it places its 1920 slogan, "Work and Save—Buy Government Securities."



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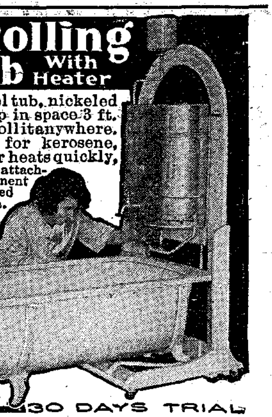

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

It occurred to some one in the Treasury Department that the publication of a "Creed of Thrift" would be efficacious. So the savings directors of the twelve Federal Reserve districts were called on for suggestions, and from these suggestions the following "creed" for all Americans was formulated:

> I believe in the United States of America. My opportunity and hope depend upon her future.
>
> I believe that her stability and progress rest upon the industry and thrift of her people.
>
> Therefore I will work hard and live simply.
>
> I will spend less than I earn.
>
> I will use my earnings with care.
>
> I will save consistently.
>
> I will invest thoughtfully.
>
> To increase the financial strength of my country and myself, I will buy government securities.
>
> I will hold above barter the obligations my country thus incurs.
>
> I will do these things to insure the greatness of America's future.

"WALL STREET" OVERFLOWING WESTWARD

Will the Wall Street financial district, long confined within narrow limits, overflow into the territory to the west that has long awaited its coming? Recently an investment banker of Wall Street, cramped on two floors of a sky-scraper and unable to find more ample quarters, advertised that, if enough others would agree to take sufficient space to warrant the outlay, he would put up a building elsewhere and afford room for all. Four days later it was announced that he had purchased the land at Washington Street and Battery Place for his new structure. This move has attracted attention throughout the country, and a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

There are two features to this affair that are particularly worthy of notice. One is that the banker is choosing a site in "Wall Street's back yard" for his office structure. Aside from the mammoth Whitehall Building and the rather old Washington Building, both fronting Battery Park, and the structure known as 2 Rector Street, the district south of Liberty Street and west of Church Street is foul. Most of the buildings are one hundred or one hundred and fifty years old. Some of them once were the homes of the aristocrats of Colonial New York. Many to-day are owned by the descendants of the Patroons. Estates have held the old houses, expecting Wall Street to overflow and make the land so valuable as to pay them richly for holding the property so long. Meanwhile they have rented them to the poorest of immigrants and never made repairs.

The horrors of this district, so close to Trinity Church and Wall Street, are unbelievable, almost. In 1847 John Jacob Astor, the first of the famous family, headed a commission that made a report on this section. He wrote the report, and in it he said the structures were unfit for human habitations, were breeding-places for disease, and were a disgrace to a civilized people.

Many of these structures stand to-day as they did in 1847, only with the filth of seventy-two more years added to what he described. A few years ago the death-rate in this section was thirty-three as against eleven for the city at large. Through the efforts of some good people improvement was forced and the result was an immediate lowering of the death-rate, but the district still remains an abomination.

It would be a godsend if Wall Street

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Selected strains are offered in practically every vegetable and flower. Special departments devoted to Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias, Roses; and many pages to Perennials, of which we are the largest growers in America. 224 pages, 6 color plates and hundreds of photographic reproductions of Vegetables, Flowers, Aquatics, Small Fruits and Garden Requisites.

A copy will be mailed free if you mention this publication.

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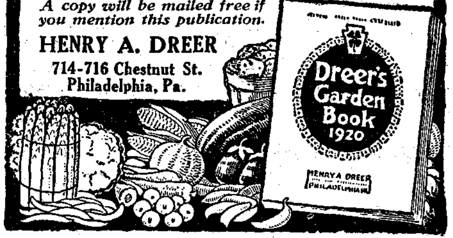

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

wiped it out, building modern office buildings where now the rookeries breed disease. Somehow Wall Street has not been inclined to cross Broadway. Maybe the banker who took the property at Washington and Battery Place has started a drift to this long-neglected and wretched spot in the toe of Manhattan.

An important factor in this Wall Street overflow is the decision of the curb market to leave the pavement of Broad Street and go indoors in a new building west of Broadway. The president of the New York Curb Market Association, Mr. E. H. McCormick, has announced that "a building site on Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, facing the west end of the Trinity Church property, has been obtained for the erection of a building to house the Curb Market." *The Investor and Trader* (New York) hears that site cost $1,000,000, and that new building—which is to have a trading floor modeled after that of the New York Stock Exchange—will cost an equal amount. It continues:

> These developments bring to a head the movement for shelter on the part of the Curb which has been developing for three years, and, according to the president of the Curb Association, would have culminated earlier this year except for the fact that from July until a few weeks ago the Stock Exchange authorities were considering the advisability of bringing the Curb indoors under its own auspices.

THE GOVERNMENT TO LOAN MONEY ON LIBERTY BONDS

Many patriotic citizens who have tied up their savings in Liberty bonds and who have for one reason or another needed cash, have felt themselves compelled to sell their bonds often at a sacrifice. In fact, according to Herbert D. Brown, Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, owners of Liberty bonds of small denominations have been liquidating them at the rate of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 a day. They have sold them in most cases to money-lenders, who immediately benefit by such discounts as they can exact and then pass the bonds on to legitimate investors who wish to hold them. People do not realize sufficiently that the possession of securities like Liberty bonds gives the holder something upon which to borrow money. It is, however, apparently difficult for some people to get loans on their bonds, and so, we read in a Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, summarizing a report of the Bureau of Efficiency:

> To protect the original purchaser and correct any impression that a Liberty bond is an unprofitable investment, it is proposed that the Government, through the postal-savings system, make loans at post-offices on bonds at a low rate of interest, with privilege of redemption limited only by the maturity of the bond.
>
> The plan provides that loans be made in two amounts only—$45 on a $50 bond, and $90 on a $100 bond, the limit of the amount which may be loaned to one person being $200. The post-office will then accept maturing coupons in lieu of interest, and charge on payment a fee of $1 on a $45 loan and $2 on a $90 loan. The borrower may sell his bond to the Government with the privilege of redemption any time before maturity.
>
> Under this plan, it is stated, the Government will average more than 6 per cent. on all loans outstanding.

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It is perhaps not a very wise use of words to spend many in recommending anything so widely desired and fully appreciated as OAK FLOORS. *No modern home is complete without them.*

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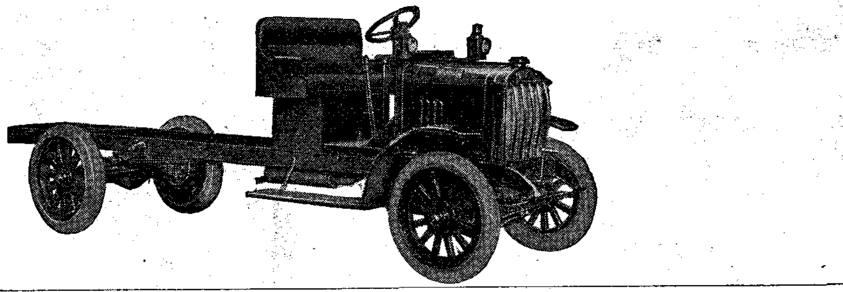
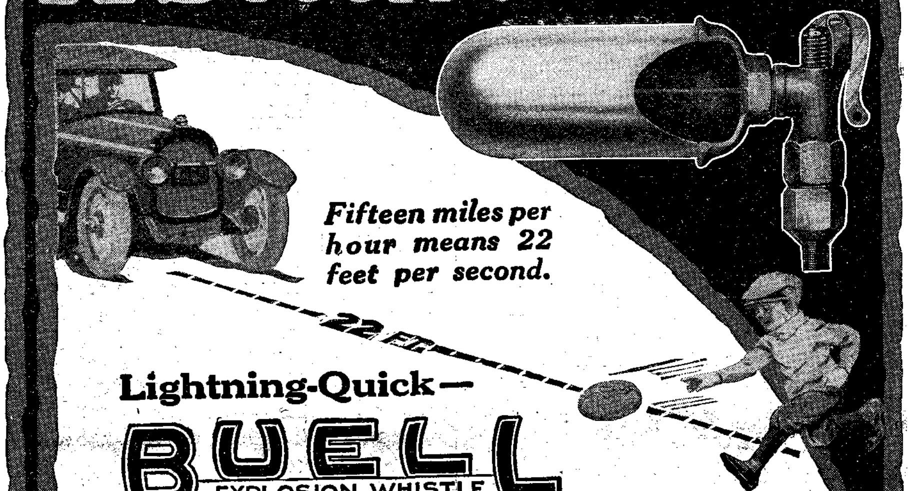


A Second Counts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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

HOW THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS GOT THEIR NEW MONEY

The transformation of Czecho-Slovak currency from Austrian crowns into Czecho-Slovak money was a rather remarkable and dramatic financial *coup*, if a writer in the New York *Evening Sun* is to be believed. "One morning," he says, "the country awoke to find its borders closed against the outside world and carefully patrolled while an army of officials sprung up overnight were ready to stamp the old Imperial currency with the mark of the new republic. By the end of the week about 8,000,000,000 crowns were stamped, the army of money-stampers demobilized, and the borders were open again." This writer proceeds to tell why this sudden action was necessary and just how the work was done:

> After the organization of the republic it faced the danger of being buried under mountains of depreciated Austrian notes. These bank-notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, of course, were the money of Bohemia as well as of all other parts of the former empire at the time of the armistice. They had been issued to an amount of more than 35,000,000,000 crowns, covered by 343,000,000 crowns in gold, commercial paper, and, to the extent of about 30,000,000,000 crowns, by certificates of indebtedness of the Austrian and the Hungarian governments.
>
> Exchange steadily went against the Austrian crown, and Czecho-Slovakia, where are concentrated the industries of the former empire, provided, by a law of February 25, 1919, for the differentiation of its money from other Austro-Hungarian bank-notes. It was provided that all bank-notes circulating in the republic should be presented to government officials to be stamped as Czecho-Slovakian money, and that a part of this money should be retained by the Government as a forced loan.
>
> Preparations for the stamping of the money were taken with great thoroughness. Government officials, bank clerks, teachers, an imposing army of helpers were imprest into service for the receiving and the stamping of the money. All intercourse with the outside world was suspended. Trains were stopt at the frontier, and even the roads were closed. Every precaution was taken to prevent a single outside bank-note from crossing the border while the process of converting the old Imperial money to a national currency progressed.
>
> Advertisements calling in the bank-notes were posted in public places and public buildings and were carried in the newspapers. The public was warned that it must within the short period prescribed present every scrap of paper money in its possession to be stamped or that money would become valueless in Czecho-Slovakia.
>
> This brought all money out. Each person who deposited unstamped bills with the government agents received a receipt therefor and later received his bills back again with the stamp thereon minus that part the Government withheld as forced loan.
>
> Everybody in the republic was occupied with this business while it lasted, and the matter was carried through in record time for so large and thorough attention to detail. When the last note was stamped, the army which established a Czecho-Slovakia money went back to its ordinary jobs and the country's borders, which were thrown open again.
>
> Of course the government stamp was cleverly imitated, and a law of April 10, 1919, provided for the exchange of these stamped notes for the new currency issued by the Czecho-Slovak Republic. It was decided to print 8,000,000,000 crowns for this purpose, part of which is being printed in America.

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

January 29.—Germany sends a note to the Allies asking the revision of the extradition clauses of the Versailles Treaty. The note warns the Entente Powers that Germany can not assume she is able to compel either national or local agencies of the law to lay hands on the men wanted and transfer them to the German frontiers.

February 1.—Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, writes a letter to the London *Times* favorable to the Treaty reservations, now under consideration in the United States Senate.

February 2.—The Council of Ambassadors in Paris issues a formal denial of rumors that the Allies will promote or recognize the restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty in Hungary. The statement says such a restoration would be in direct variance with the principles of the Peace settlement.

February 3.—The Allies hand the list of Germans accused of war-crimes to the German representative in Paris, with a demand for their extradition. The list contains eight hundred names, headed by former Crown Prince Frederick William.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

January 29.—Premier Millerand of France calls upon General Janin, commanding the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia, to explain his action in handing over Admiral Kolchak to the Siberian revolutionary forces and to take measures for his release.

According to a Washington report, a request for the release of the four American Red-Cross workers, recently captured by the Bolsheviki in Siberia, has been forwarded to the Russian *Soviet* authorities. It is also stated that the prisoners are not believed to be in any danger.

It is reported from London that General Yudenitch, commander of the Russian Northwest Army, has been placed under arrest.

Russian *Soviet* cavalry, commanded by General Dumenko, according to a London report, has made a successful advance in the Lower Don region and captured five thousand prisoners.

January 30.—According to Tokyo advices reaching Honolulu, Admiral Kolchak is reported to have escaped from the Bolsheviki and to be hiding in Manchuria.

The Ukrainian press service in Vienna reports the capture of Odessa by Ukrainian forces commanded by General Pawlenko.

February 1.—A Paris report says that the Russian *Soviet* Government authorizes its Paris headquarters to resume the transaction of business with western Europe and America.

February 2.—Reports are received in London confirming statements, heretofore made, that the Polish Government in conjunction with the Allies is considering the offer of peace made by Premier Lenine of *Soviet* Russia.

A wireless dispatch from Moscow reaching London says peace is definitely concluded between Esthonia and the Russian *Soviet* Government.

A Bolshevik rising is reported from Tiflis and Kutais in Transcaucasus. Both cities are declared to be in the hands of the "Reds."

February 3.—Occupation of Vladivostok, headquarters of the American Siberian expedition, by social revolutionists is

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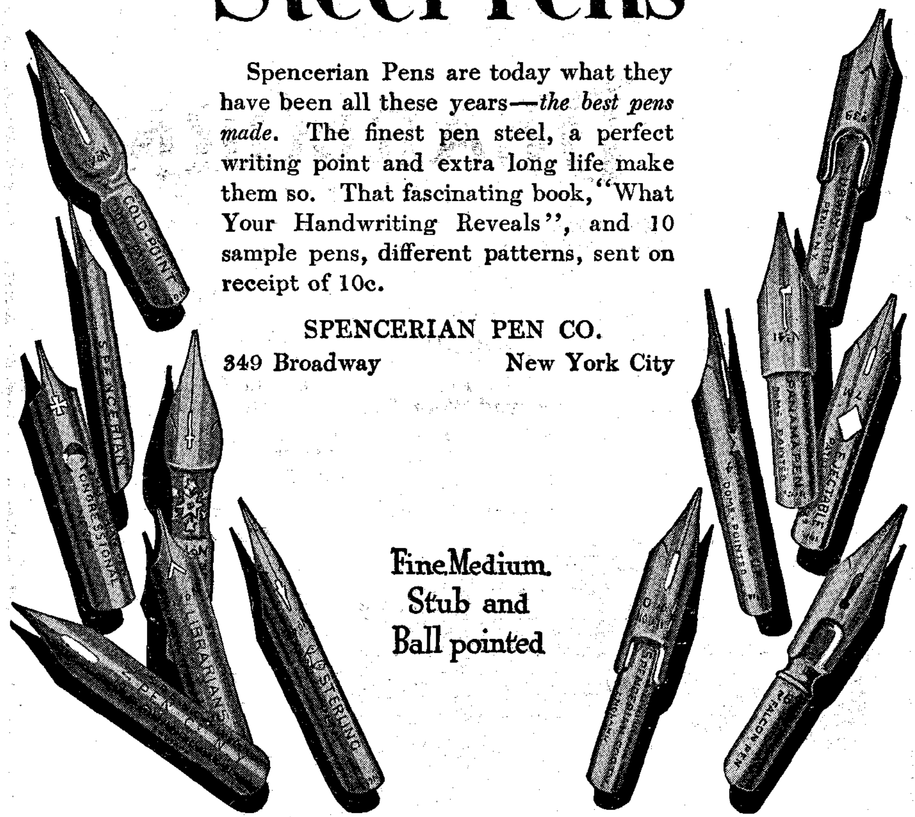

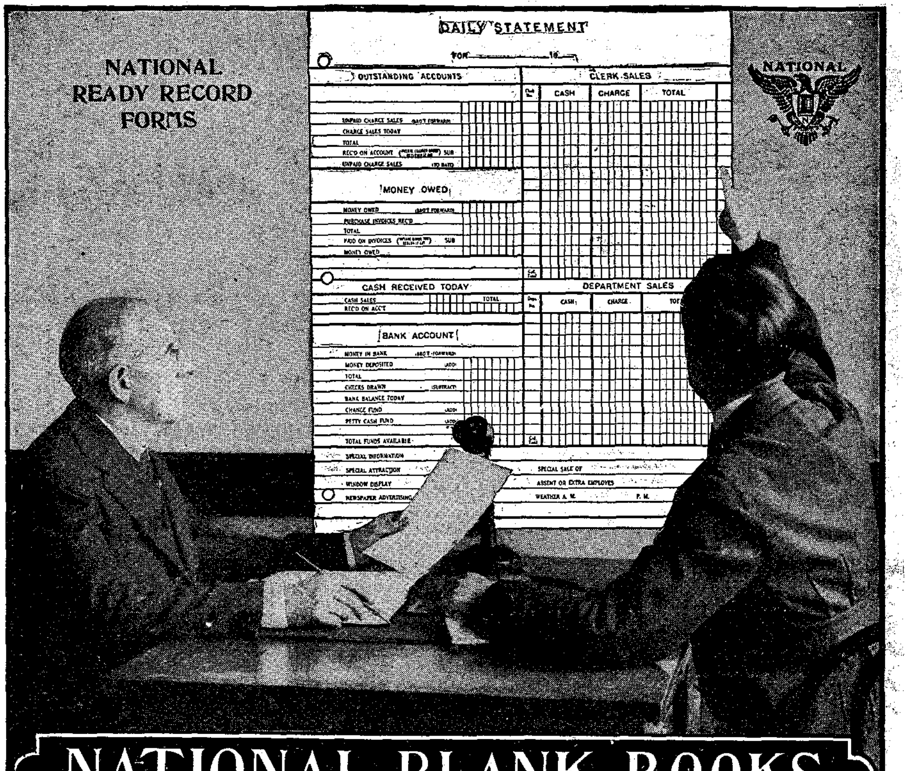

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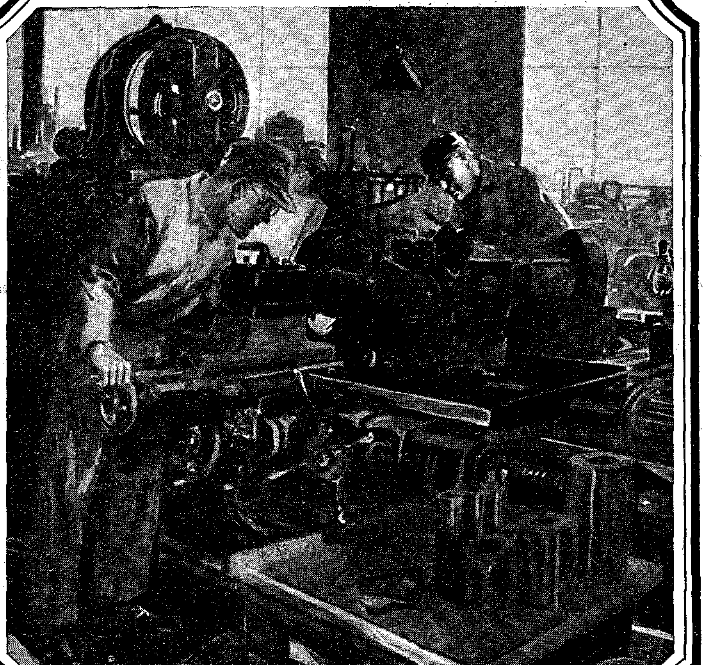

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reported to the War Department at Washington. The capture of the city is said to have been effected with but little disorder, and no fear is exprest for the safety of the six thousand American soldiers remaining in Siberia.

It is reported from Reval that the recent Russo-Esthonian peace treaty provides for full recognition of Esthonia's independence, and the renunciation by both parties of claims to compensation for war expenditures.

FOREIGN

January 28.—Two army aviators, Lieuts. E. F. Davis and G. E. Grimes, carrying military messages from Fort Brown, Texas, to Nogales, Arizona, are forced to make a landing in Mexico and are being held by Mexicans.

Eighteen prominent British labor-leaders issue a manifesto demanding complete and immediate peace with *Soviet* Russia.

According to Budapest advices reaching Bern, Prince Otto, eldest son of former Emperor Charles of Hungary, is favored by Legitimists as the future King of Hungary.

A British credit for one billion crowns is negotiated by the Austrian Republic for the purchase of raw materials, according to an unofficial Vienna report.

The draft of an army bill is made public by the Czecho-Slovak Government, providing for an army on a peace footing of approximately 150,000 men.

January 29.—Thousands of packages of food sent from this country to relieve the shortage in Poland are said to be on the piers and in warehouses of Danzig and can not be delivered.

January 30.—The Cabinet of Premier Millerand of France is given a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, 510 to 70.

Georges Gaston Quien, accused of betraying Edith Cavell to the Germans, is sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Advices from Montreal say that since the armistice more than a thousand enemy aliens have been deported from Canada.

According to a Rome report, Professor Maggiora, of Bologna University, is said to have isolated the germ of sleeping sickness.

A demonstration participated in by five thousand persons takes place at Hanover, Germany, in protest against the extradition of former Emperor William

January 31.—Many Sinn-Fein leaders are arrested in a big roundup in Dublin.

A committee of counselors has been named in Great Britain to decide the official date of the ending of the war It is declared that thousands of pounds are involved in legal proceedings which have been held up pending an authoritative decision on the point.

The Japanese Embassy at Washington is officially informed that the Japanese Government has invited China to ente upon negotiations for the return o German rights in Shantung to China

February 1.—A Presidential decree suspending constitutional guaranties for a period of sixty days is issued by President Menocal of Cuba, on account o the strike of dock-workers now in progress in Havana.

A bill backed by sixty-five members i introduced in the French Chamber o Deputies which would give women civil political, and economic equality wit men.

The Chilean Cabinet resigns, accordin to advices from Santiago.

DOMESTIC

January 28.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretar of the Interior, at the request of President Wilson, has reconsidered his inter tion of resigning, and will remain in the Cabinet for several months, it is said.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, names an advisory committee of 159 members on policies and platform for the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago on June 8.

Twenty-two divines of various denominations, including several bishops and other church dignitaries of national note, issue a written protest against the "deportation of men without judicial trial, repressive legislation before Congress, and the ousting of the Socialist members of the New York legislature."

Secretary Baker addresses a letter to the Governor of each State, requesting his official cooperation in the nation-wide recruiting drive to be inaugurated by the War Department, and to be intensified during the week of February 22 to 29, which is to be made National Enlistment Week.

The temperance organizations of the country are said to have turned their attention to combating the gambling evil and have opened an active campaign in support of pending legislation prohibiting the interstate transmission of racing information.

What is believed to be a record in transmission of messages from an airplane to a land station is reported from maneuvers at Fort MacIntosh, where a message was transmitted a distance of 175 miles.

Through Secretary Glass, President Wilson renews the appeal to Congress to grant credits of $150,000,000 for Poland, Austria, and Armenia to alleviate conditions which threaten "moral and material chaos in those countries."

The coal-miners conclude the presentation before the President's coal commission of statistics in support of their request for a 60 per cent. increase of wages, a six-hour day, and a five-day week, by submitting figures purporting to show earnings on the part of the coal operators ranging as high as 1,000 per cent.

Commissioner Roper, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, announces the abolition of tentative returns on income taxes, which have been used for several years. In making a report on 1919 incomes, taxpayers will not be permitted to estimate their incomes or their taxes.

January 29.—Secretary Glass declares in a letter to a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the Government does not look with favor upon the proposed international conference of financiers to discuss the financial and commercial chaos caused by the war. He states that such a conference would serve to cause confusion and revive hopes, doomed to disappointment, of further government loans.

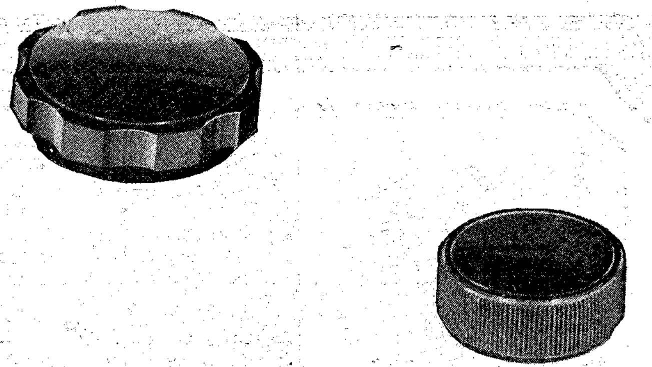
Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announces an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of the day-laborers of the corporation. The advances will affect about 275,000 men.

A resolution to appoint three Senators and five Assemblymen to find out just what is an intoxicating drink is introduced by Senator James J. Walker, Democratic leader of the New York Senate.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, serves notice that any attempt by Congress to enact legislation to prevent strikes among railway employees or in any other industry will be opposed by labor "to the uttermost."

Reduction of $25,000,000 in the proposed $150,000,000 loan for food relief in Poland, Armenia, and Austria is suggested by Secretary Glass before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Accrued interest on loans to European countries totals approximately $325,000,000, according to figures submitted



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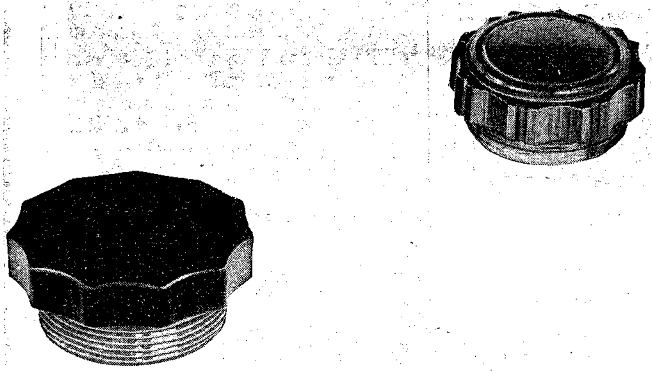

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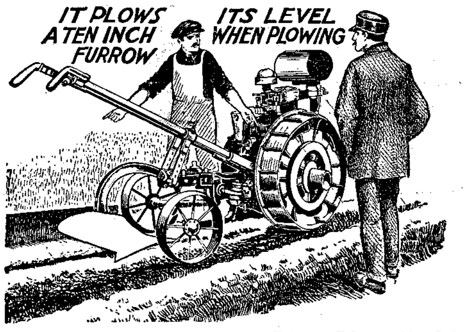
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"DO-IT-ALL" TRACTORS ARE YEARS AHEAD of all other small tractors. The adjustable bull wheel means that you can plow better; you have more power, as there is even traction on both bull wheels, with one wheel in the furrow. "DO-IT-ALL" tractors pull from a 9- to 10-inch plow in sod or stubble. They do all kinds of work on a small or large farm; in fact, they are what their name implies, a tractor that does everything within their power limits. They weigh over 900 lbs., have 6 HP for belt use. There is a big opportunity for live wire dealers who have an organization to sell tractors. There is a record of 25 years' successful manufacturing experience behind the "DO-IT-ALL" and they are protected by basic patent. Ask for catalog "7."

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by the Treasury Department. It is planned to defer collection for a few years, pending reconstruction.

Former service men may reinstate their war-risk insurance at any time before July 1, under a new ruling of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

January 30.—Indications of a wide-spread spirit of dissatisfaction among the farmers of the country is considered by government officials to be revealed in more than forty thousand replies to a questionnaire recently sent out by the Post-office Department. The major complaints are inability to obtain labor, high profits taken by middlemen, and lack of proper contact between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

January 31.—More than $111,500,000 was lost by the Railroad Administration during November and December on account of the strike of the soft-coal miners, according to a statement issued by Director-General Hines.

More than twenty-five thousand persons of the farming class emigrated to Canada from the United States in 1919, according to government reports just made public.

The House Ways and Means Committee reports favorably the bill to provide credits of fifty million dollars to European countries for food relief.

Samuel Gompers issues a manifesto urging workers in the Latin-American Republics to organize national labor associations for affiliation with the Pan-American organization.

Indictments against thirty-seven members of the I. W. W. are returned by the special grand jury investigating radical activities in Chicago. Among those indicted was William D. Haywood, former secretary of the organization, now at liberty from Leavenworth prison under bond.

The Agricultural Committee orders the annual agricultural appropriation bill formally reported to the House, carrying an appropriation of $31,000,000, which is about $7,000,000 less than the Department estimates and $3,000,000 less than the appropriation for 1919.

David F. Houston and E. T. Meredith are confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively.

Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, officially announces his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Farm animals of the United States were valued at $8,561,443,000 on January 1, showing a decrease in $266,000,000 as compared with last year.

February 1.—The Treasury Department is making drastic reduction in the number of national banks designated as government depositors, with the result that nearly a thousand of the 1,331 institutions of this kind will be cut off.

February 2.—The death-rate in the United States for 1918 was the highest on record, according to the Census Bureau, 1,471,367 deaths taking place during that year.

The New Jersey Senate adopts a resolution to ratify the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

February 3.—The American dollar rises to the greatest premium in history over the currencies of the former belligerent nations of Europe. Sterling falls to about $3.33, francs to about seven cents, lire to a little over five cents, and the German mark to 1.09 cents.

Petitions are filed with the Department of State asking that the name of Eugene V. Debs, now in prison at Atlanta, be placed on the Michigan ballot as Socialist candidate for President.

A conference on wage demands begins in Washington between Railroad Administration officials and representatives of two million railroad workers.

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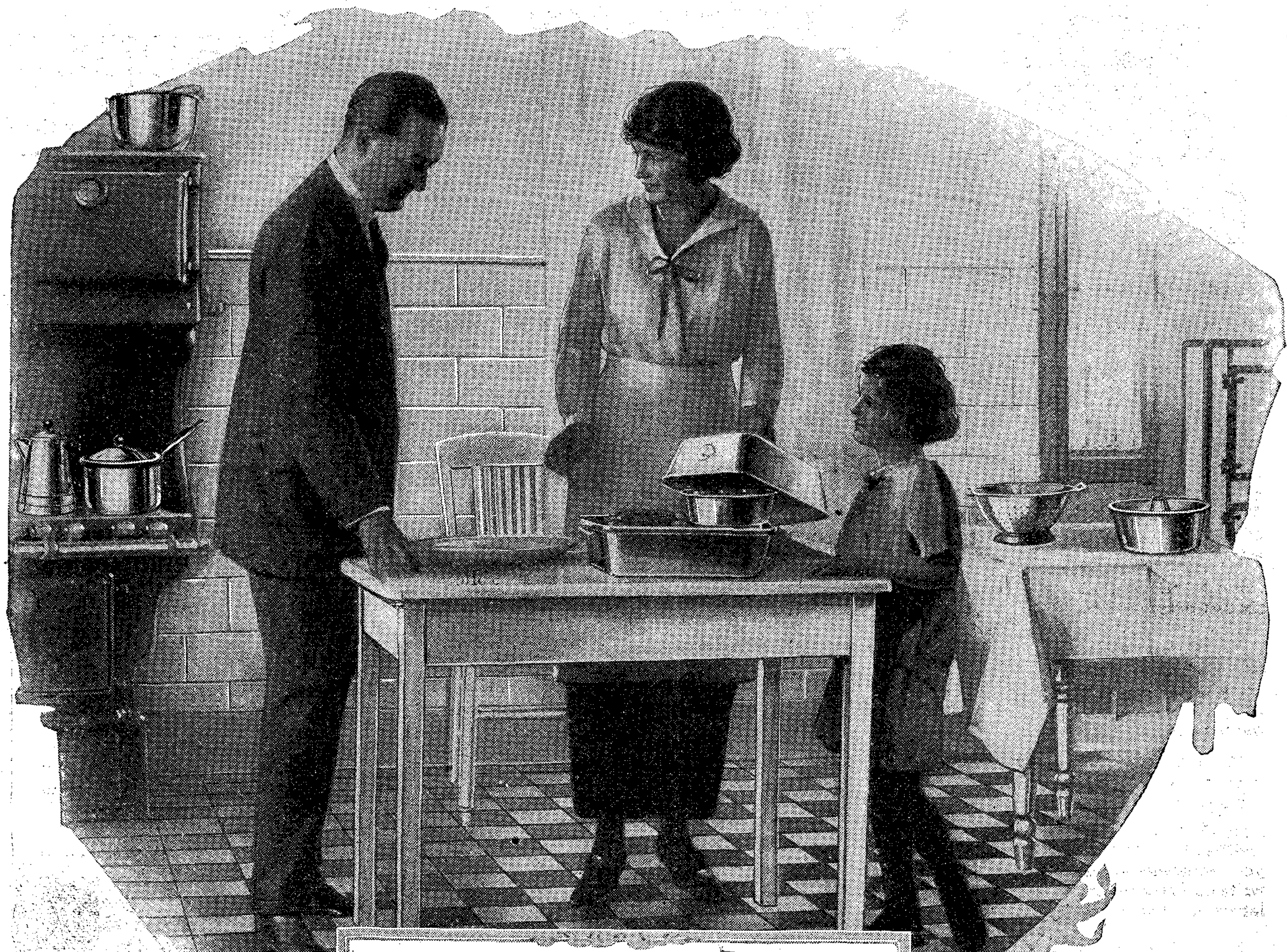

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FOOD is always appetizing—always seems to taste better when prepared in clean, bright, silver-like

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Dispirited.—" These are gloomy times."
" No wonder, with everybody out of spirits."—*Baltimore American.*

Where to Slaughter.—A reader asks us: " Why slaughter the elephants in Africa when there is so much ivory in the Senate? "—*Marion (Ohio) Leader.*

And the Neighbors.—" Special pains given to beginners " is a statement in an ad of a music-teacher. Few advertisers are that frank.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Boozeless.—The London *Times* says America is " in breathless suspense." Breathless is right. Nobody has had a breath since January 16.—*New York Evening Mail.*

Heating.—" It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm."
" That's true. I remember a thirty-day note of mine once kept me in a sweat for a month."—*Boston Transcript.*

Explains Those Busy Lines.—It is announced that New York telephone girls are marrying off so rapidly that the service is seriously impaired. Well, they get somebody's number!—*Des Moines Register.*

Nothing Left.—JUDGE—" Have you anything to offer the Court before sentence is passed on you? "
PRISONER — " No, your Honor; my lawyer took my last dollar."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Profitable Brow.—" You don't mean to tell me that Young Van Sappy made all that money by the sweat of his brow! "
" Dear, no . . . by the set of his brow. You see he poses for all those collar advertisements."—*Judge.*

Strained

Two microbes sat on a pantry-shelf
And watched with expression pained
The milkman's stunts; both said at once,
" Our relations are getting strained."
—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Useful Josh.—" You can't get an intoxicating drink except with a doctor's prescription," remarked Mrs. Corntossel.
" Yes," replied her husband. " I was jes' thinkin' of writin' to our boy Josh tellin' him to drop law an' study medicine."—*Washington Star.*

No Escape.—DINER—" You charged me more for this steak than you used to."
RESTAURANT MANAGER—" I have to pay more for it. The price of meat has gone up."
" And the steak is smaller than it used to be."
" That, of course, is on account of the scarcity of beef."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Tight.—JOHNNY—" These pants that you bought for me are too tight."
MOTHER—" Oh, no, they aren't."
JOHNNY—" They are too, mother. They're tighter'n my own skin."
MOTHER—" Now, Johnny, you know that isn't so."
JOHNNY—" It is too. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't sit down in my pants."—*Boys' Life.*

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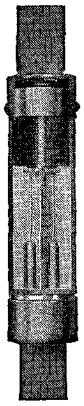

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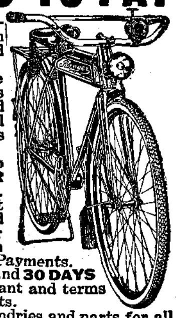

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DELIVERED FREE on Approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments.

TIRES lamps, horns, wheels, sundries and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
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A Boy's Idea.—The small boy's idea of hell seems to be an empty wood- or coal-box when it is time to go skating.—*Leavenworth Post.*

Logical.—"I want some good current literature."

"Here are some books on electric lighting."—*Baltimore American.*

Also Hopeless.—"I can remember when people thought the telephone was something impossible."

"Well, ours is."—*Washington Star.*

Unlucky.—Some of us never do have any luck. Now, in our boyhood, for instance, there never was a scarcity of teachers.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Costly Reading.—It costs money these days even to read about meat. The original manuscript of Lamb's essay on "Roast Pig" sold for $12,600.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Circumstantial Evidence.—A bank cashier bought a dozen eggs the other day. The directors heard of it and the expert accountants are now at work on his books. —*New York Evening Mail.*

Canned Honors.—In honor of the arrival of the *Soviet* Ark, a Bolshevik officer directed an order to his soldiers by waving a can of pork and beans. It is interpreted as an order given in honor of the home-coming of the canned.—*Detroit News.*

Considerate Mule.—A negro was trying to saddle a fractious mule, when a bystander asked: "Does that mule ever kick you, Sam?"

"No, suh, but he sometimes kicks where I'se jes' been."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Lucky Adam.—Little Charles had just been chastised by his father. "Mama," he asked, "was Adam the first man?"

"Yes, dear."

"Didn't he have any papa?"

"Of course not," said Charles's mother.

"Gee!" said the little fellow, "but he was lucky."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Conscientious Dentist. — The youth seated himself in the dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful striped silk shirt and an even more wonderful checked suit. He had the vacant stare that often goes with both.

"I am afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?"

"Well," replied the dentist, "how will I know when he is unconscious?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Manufactured Verbs.—The use of verbs manufactured out of nouns is satirized in the story of the city boy who wrote to his brother on the farm: "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we trolleyed back to town and danced till dawn. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there." The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and pokered till morning. To-day we muled out to the corn-field and gee-hawed till sundown. Then we suppered and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and besteaded until the clock fived."—*Edw. B. Hughes in The Writer.*

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which won full approval from the Underwriters' Laboratories

ECONOMY renewable FUSES gained this last great distinction not alone because of splendid performance in the rigid laboratory tests, but largely because of their long record in actual service in the field.

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Time and Beauty

"HOW to stay Time in its relentless course?" That is the problem of Beauty. How to keep the lips young, the throat round and firm, the skin smooth and free from the lines that mark the progress of the years.

Does Beauty know that Pyorrhea is an enemy—as well as Time? Does Beauty know that Pyorrhea wrecks the health and brings the brand of age? Pyorrhea is a disease of the gums that begins with tenderness and bleeding. Then the gums recede, the lips lose their look of youth, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the infecting Pyorrhea germs.

Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea. You can keep this insidious disease away. Visit your dentist frequently for tooth and gum inspection—and use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums firm and healthy—the teeth white and clean.

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Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
Checks Pyorrhea

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. O.," Pineville, Ky.—Winston Churchill, the author of "The Crisis," etc., is an American. Winston Spencer Churchill is an Englishman.

"F. E. S.," Tarentum, Pa.—"Please tell me what Bavaria's present political status is with regard to Prussia and the rest of Germany. Did Bavaria assert herself a separate republic upon the signing of the armistice, and could she legally enforce such a position?"

The provisional constitution of Bavaria, made public on January 7, 1919, established a Socialist republic in Bavaria. The supreme power lies with the people. The Diet consists of one Chamber; the suffrage is universal, equal, direct, secret, and proportional. The supreme executive power is exercised by the ministry as a whole. All privileges of birth and caste are abolished. The Church is separated from the state.

"H. J. C.," New York, N. Y.—"Is it proper to say at any time 'these merchandise,' even tho more than one product is referred to?"

Merchandise was used with a verb in the plural by Shakespeare in "Antony and Cleopatra," act ii, sc. 5, line 104, but this use is uncommon to-day. We use it as a *collective* with a singular verb—"*This* merchandise *is* to be shipped by freight." The word *merchandise* connotes marketable goods of one kind or of many kinds, and is now used with a demonstrative pronoun in the singular.

"E. S. B.," Marion, Wis.—"In using the word, or abbreviation of the word, *Junior* or *Senior* after the name of a person, should the 'J' or 'S' be capitalized?"

The forms *Jr.* and *Sr.* when written after a person's name are always capitalized. Consult the New Standard Dictionary, p. 1332, column 2.

"P. M. W.," Benton, Ark.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the name *Clemenceau*."

The name *Clemenceau* is correctly pronounced *kle"man"so'—e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *art*, *n* with a nasal sound, *o* as in *go*.

"E. B. G.," Trenton, N. J.—"Which is preferable to address a widow, as 'Mrs. John Doe' or 'Mrs. Alice Doe'?"

While her husband is living a woman is correctly addressed by her husband's name, as "Mrs. John Doe." If she be a widow one should address her by her own given name—"Mrs. Sarah Doe."

"E. S. B.," Quito, S. A.—"Should we say, 'Ecuadorean,' 'Ecuadoran,' 'Ecuadorian,' or 'Ecuatorian'? Also, which is correct, 'Chilian' or 'Chilean'?"

Ecuadorean is the correct form. *Chilean* is the preferred form, but *Chilian* is also correct.

"W. S. S.," Detroit, Mich.—"Can you inform me of the origin and meaning of the term 'gob' as applied to sailors in the United States Navy?"

Various theories of the application of *gob* to American sailors have been advanced, but none is convincing.

The word *gob* has been in use in Great Britain for many years to indicate one engaged in the preventive service—that branch of the customs service of Great Britain which is charged with the suppression of smuggling. The men in that branch of the United States service which was charged with the suppression of the submarine may have followed analogy when they adopted *gob*. *Gobs*, *gob ships*, and *gobbie ships* are known in Scottish dialect; and in the dialects of Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Huntingdonshire, and Somersetshire there is a verb "to gob," which means "to stop." It also means "to expectorate."

A side-light was thrown upon this word by "The Scotsman" on August 4, 1890, which said that when a meeting of the coast-guard takes place the men indulge in protracted yarns, a draw of the pipe, and a friendly chew. Such a session is invariably productive of a considerable amount of good-natured banter, as well as free expectoration all around, wherefrom our friends came to be known as "gobbies" (from "gob," the mouth). In the process of time *gob* and *gobbie* came to be applied to the ships manned by the *gobs*.

"R. A. P.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) What is a *leprahaun?* (2) What is a *ward heeler?*"

(1) A *leprechawn* is a fairy or dwarf. (2) A *ward heeler* is a hanger-on or agent of the political boss of a ward.

"A. T. P.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Kindly let me know if infatuation (one for another) is not ardent love."

No. It is extravagant or unreasonable passion, a state of mind in which the heart so runs away with the head that the head is completely deprived of its power of calm, collected judgment.

"A. B.," Marshalltown, Iowa—"Which is correct, '*somebody's* else' or 'somebody *else's*'?"

The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else,* etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else;* as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them simply as elliptical expressions; as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned).

"A. T. J.," Sharpsville, Pa.—"Please tell me whether *to* or *with* should be used in the following, 'I talked *to* or *with* the man.'"

To talk *to* a person is to address words to him; to talk *with* a person is to speak and listen alternately—to carry on a conversation; to talk *of* or *about* a person is to say things concerning him; to talk *at* a person is to address words to another or others for the purpose of having them heard by the one for whom they are meant.

"H. S. J.," Augusta, Ga.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the phrase, 'On the Seven Seas.'"

The *seven seas* are the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean.

"H. G. H.," Washington, D. C.—"When referring to the word, 'news' in general, is it correct to say, 'News *is* scarce,' or 'News *are* scarce'? Also, explain and give reason for the use of either verb."

Some nouns plural in form are singular in meaning and use; as, *means, news, mathematics, politics.* We say, "The latest *news is*"; "*Mathematics is* a hard study." *Means* is singular when referring to one thing or method, plural when referring to more than one; as, "This *is* the only *means*"; "All other *means have failed*."—Fernald, "English Grammar Simplified." "News *is* scarce" is the correct form.

"B. D. S.," Johnstown, N. Y.—"Are *unsanitary* and *insanitary* both correct? If not, which is?"

Both words, *unsanitary* and *insanitary*, are in good use, and the matter of preference is one of personal choice.

"E. G. M.," Mount McGregor, N. Y.—"Was St. Petersburg called Petrograd in Russia before the war? I should like the correct information about the two names."

The name *Petrograd* is the early Russian name of the city, which was restored to avoid the German or Teutonic form, "Saint Petersburg." Eliminating the "Saint," both mean the same—the city of Peter. *St. Petersburg* was changed to *Petrograd* September 1, 1914.

"M. A. S.," Fort Davis, Texas.—"Please give me the proper pronunciations of the following—*Azores, dirigible,* and *Himalaya.*"

The terms you give are pronounced as follows: *Azores, a-zorz'—a* as in *final, o* as in *go. Dirigible, dir'i-ji-bl*—first *i* as in *hit,* second and third *i's* as in *habit. Himalaya, hi-ma'la-ya—i* as in *habit,* first *a* as in *art,* second and third *a's* as in *final;* also frequently heard *him-a-le'ya—i* as in *hit,* first *a* as in *final, e* as in *prey,* last *a* as in *final*—especially in England.

"G. K.," Chicago, Ill.—(1) Kindly tell me the nationality of a person who is born in England or France and becomes a citizen of the United States by act of Congress. (2) Is Herbert Hoover a citizen of the United States, and was he born here? (3) What was the primary cause of the Civil War? (4) Was George Washington a slave-owner, and did he favor slavery?"

(1) A person who becomes a citizen by act of Congress is an American citizen. (2) Mr. Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, and therefore is an American citizen. (3) The primary cause of the Civil War was the declaration of the Southern States that they had the right to secede and form their own government. (4) In common with the rest of the people in George Washington's time, George Washington owned slaves, whom he liberated.

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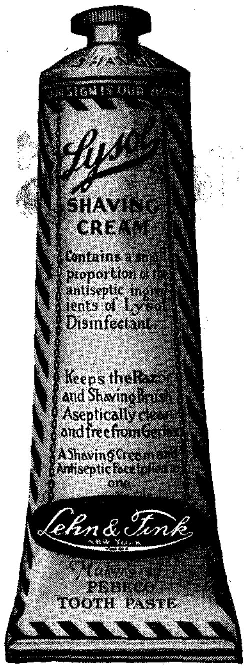
Why an Antiseptic Shaving Cream is Desirable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Contains a small proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant.
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A Shaving Cream and Antiseptic face lotion in one
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PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Lysol Shaving Cream

In Tubes

Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to kill germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound) and to guard the tiny cuts from infection and give an antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

IN the absence of proper disinfection, germs can breed, thrive, and spread almost anywhere. In exposing your skin as you do in shaving, therefore, some precaution against infection is desirable.

Lysol Shaving Cream gives you that protection. It contains a small portion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant. In thousands of homes—probably in your own home—Lysol Disinfectant is used regularly and systematically to prevent attacks of contagious disease.

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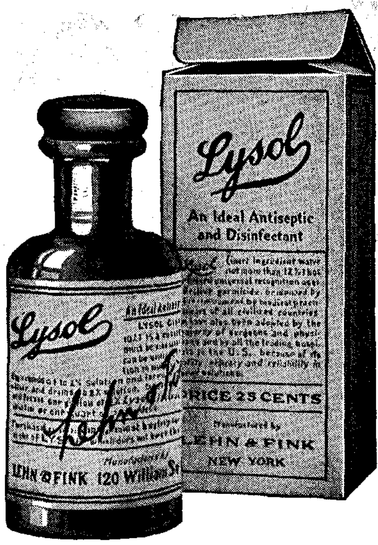
Lysol Shaving Cream, Lysol Disinfectant, and Lysol Toilet Soap are sold by practically all druggists.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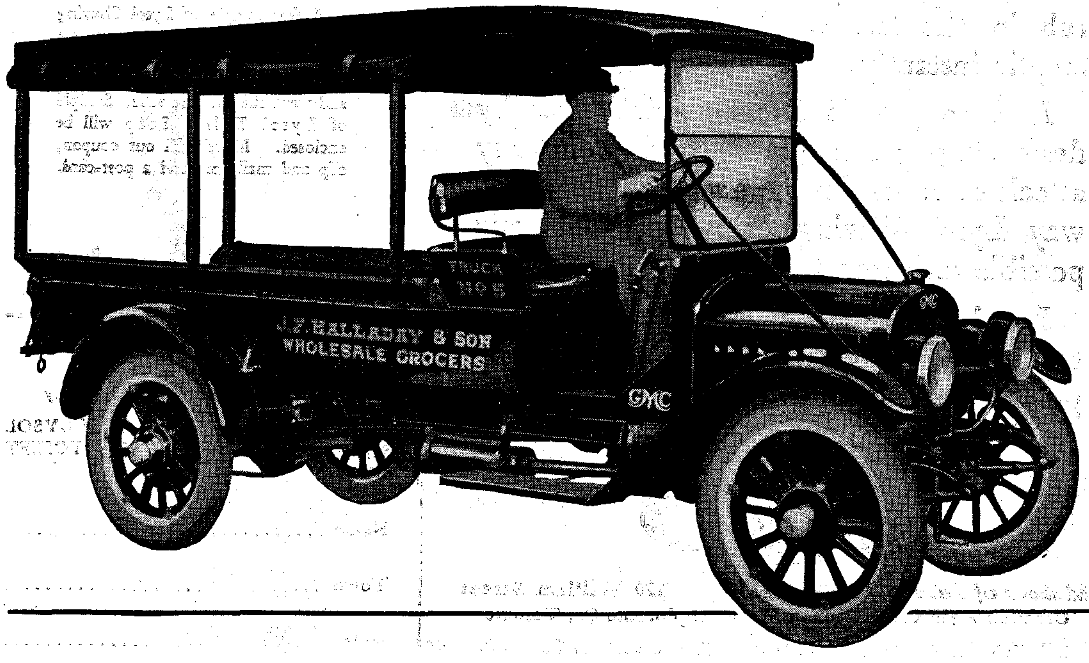

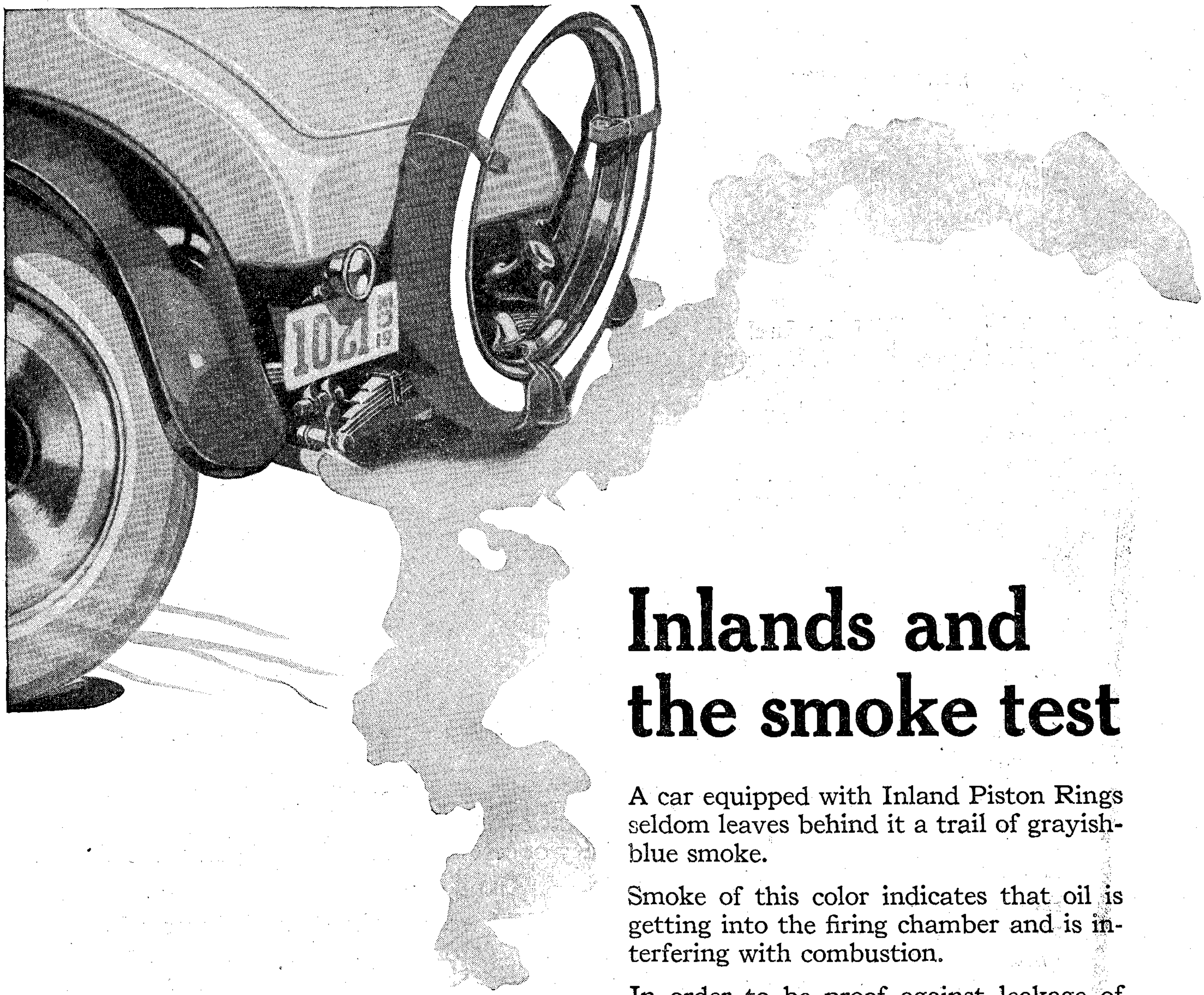

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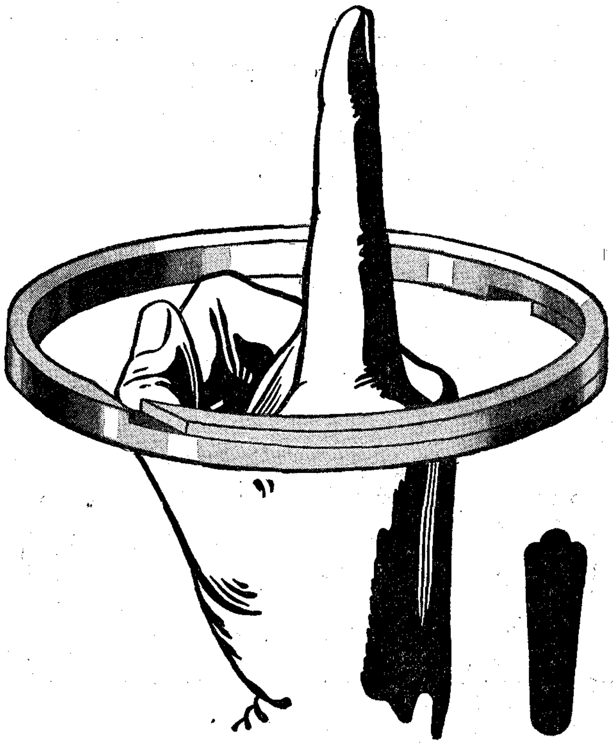

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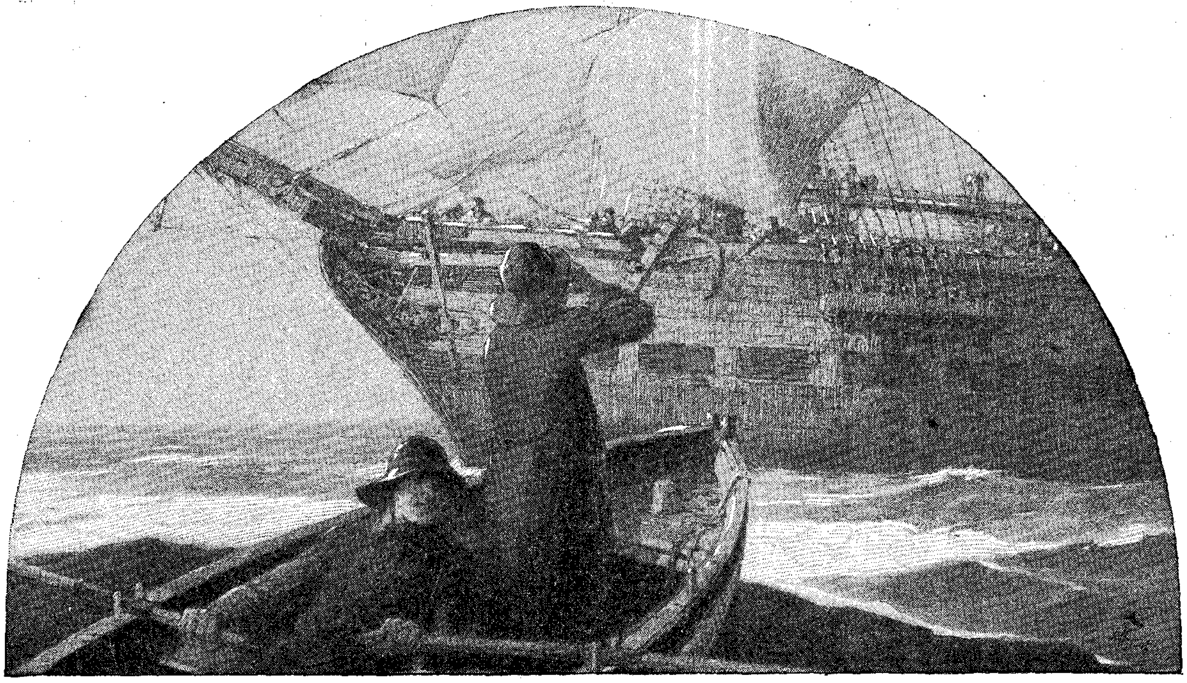

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- ☐ Marine Engineer
- ☐ Ship Draftsman
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ Architectural Draftsman
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- ☐ BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
- ☐ Private Secretary
- ☐ BOOKKEEPER
- ☐ Stenographer and Typist
- ☐ Cert. Pub. Accountant
- ☐ TRAFFIC MANAGER
- ☐ Railway Accountant
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ GOOD ENGLISH
- ☐ Teacher
- ☐ Common School Subjects
- ☐ Mathematics
- ☐ CIVIL SERVICE
- ☐ Railway Mail Clerk
- ☐ AUTOMOBILE OPERATING
- ☐ Auto Repairing
- ☐ AGRICULTURE
- ☐ Poultry Raising
- ☐ Spanish
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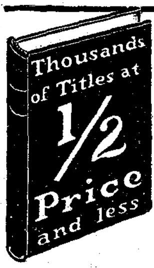

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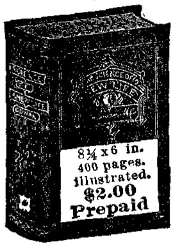

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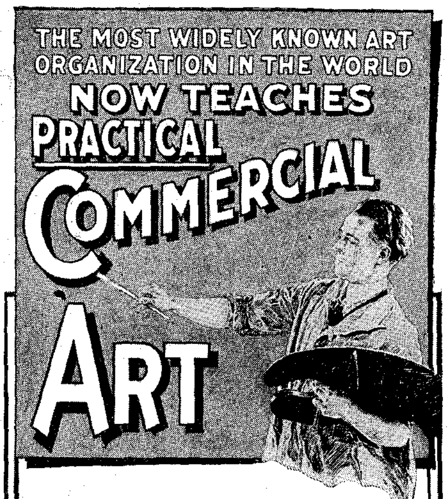
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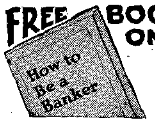
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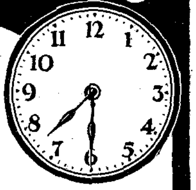

Language Power means Money Power! You can make your words pay you dividends if you know how to invest them. Modern business needs and demands men who can speak and write clear, forceful English. If you cannot speak and write easily and convincingly, if you make mistakes in spelling, punctuation, grammar and pronunciation, if you use words and expressions that are flat—in short if you lack Language Power—you are needlessly laboring under a tremendous handicap. *You are actually throwing away money!*

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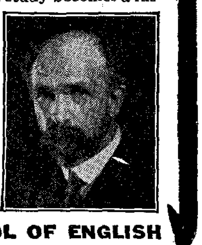

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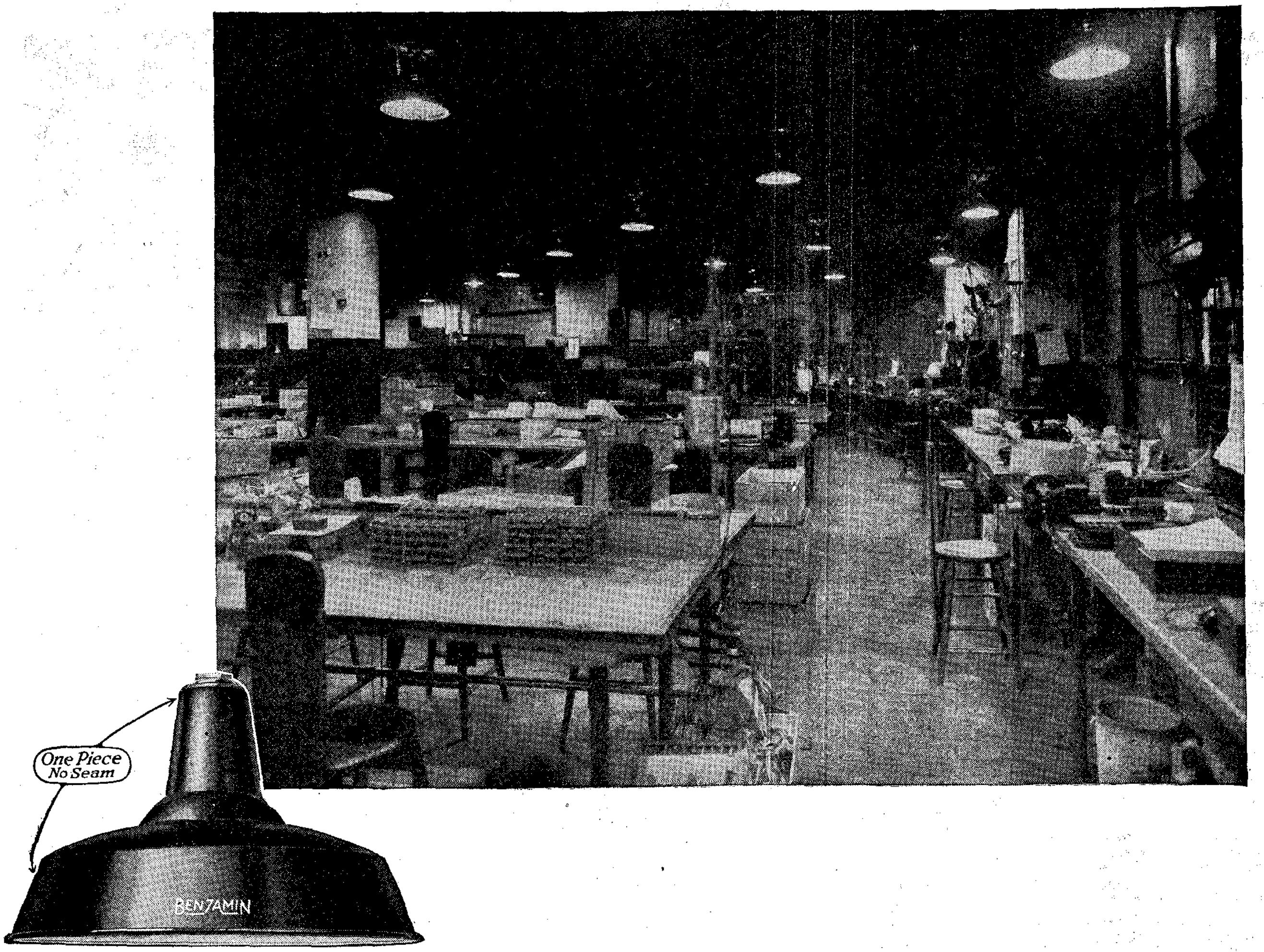
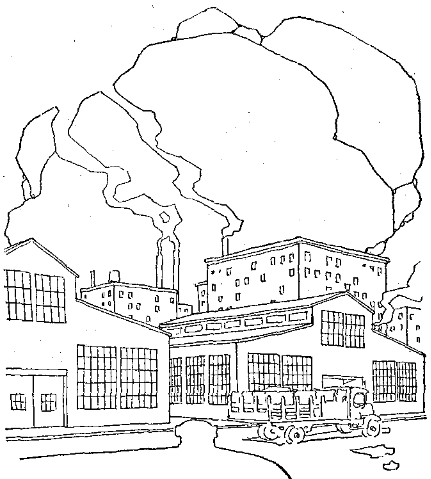


Good Lighting Reflects Itself In More Production

—production in an improperly lighted plant may be speeded up as high as 35 per cent by the substitution of proper lights and reflectors, says an illumination authority in a recent article. Facts scientifically arrived at prove the accuracy of the statement. In its direct bearing upon the vital questions of human output, correct industrial lighting is as important as correct industrial housing.

To assist industrial managers in promoting production through correct general lighting, ten of America's leading electric lamp manufacturers, after extensive investigation, study and experimentation, agreed on a standard reflector for general industrial lighting, known as the R. L. M. Standard Reflector. This, together with a typical R. L. M. Standard Reflector installation, is shown above.

We specialize in the production of lighting equipment in keeping with modern lighting standards. Our illuminating engineers are at your service. Full information will be gladly sent to industrial executives, or their engineers, contractors or architects.



BENJAMIN PRODUCTS

The following are divisions of Benjamin products on which we will be glad to send information:

Industrial Lighting Division
Electrical Division (including Benjamin Two-Way Plug)
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Enameled Products Division
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Address all communications to Advertising Department

Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., 806 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago

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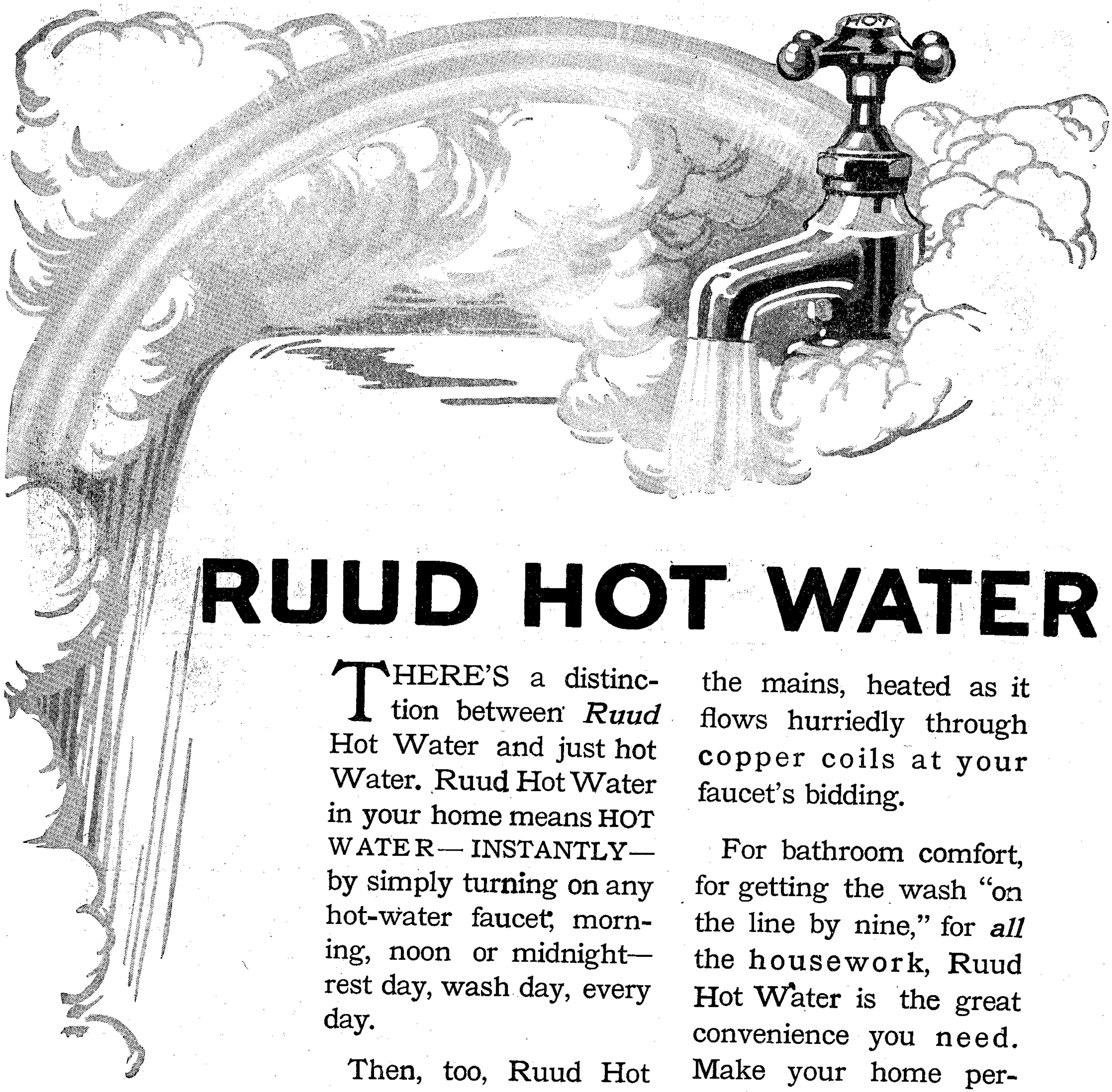


RUUD HOT WATER

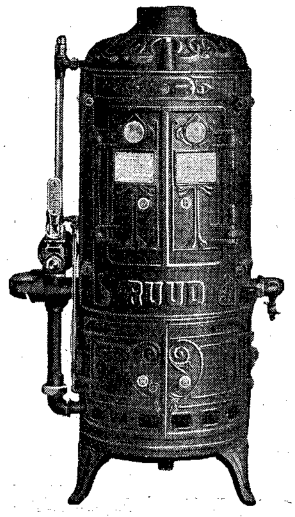
THERE'S a distinction between *Ruud* Hot Water and just hot Water. Ruud Hot Water in your home means HOT WATER—INSTANTLY—by simply turning on any hot-water faucet, morning, noon or midnight—rest day, wash day, every day.

Then, too, Ruud Hot Water is sparkling fresh; it's hot water right from the mains, heated as it flows hurriedly through copper coils at your faucet's bidding.

For bathroom comfort, for getting the wash "on the line by nine," for *all* the housework, Ruud Hot Water is the great convenience you need. Make your home permanently comfortable with it.

RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

"Hot Water All Over the House"



The Ruud goes in your basement or kitchen. It eliminates a hot-water tank and stops ALL waiting and fussing when you want HOT WATER. Ask your gas company, or plumber, or gas appliance store about a Ruud. There's a size for every home, large or small.

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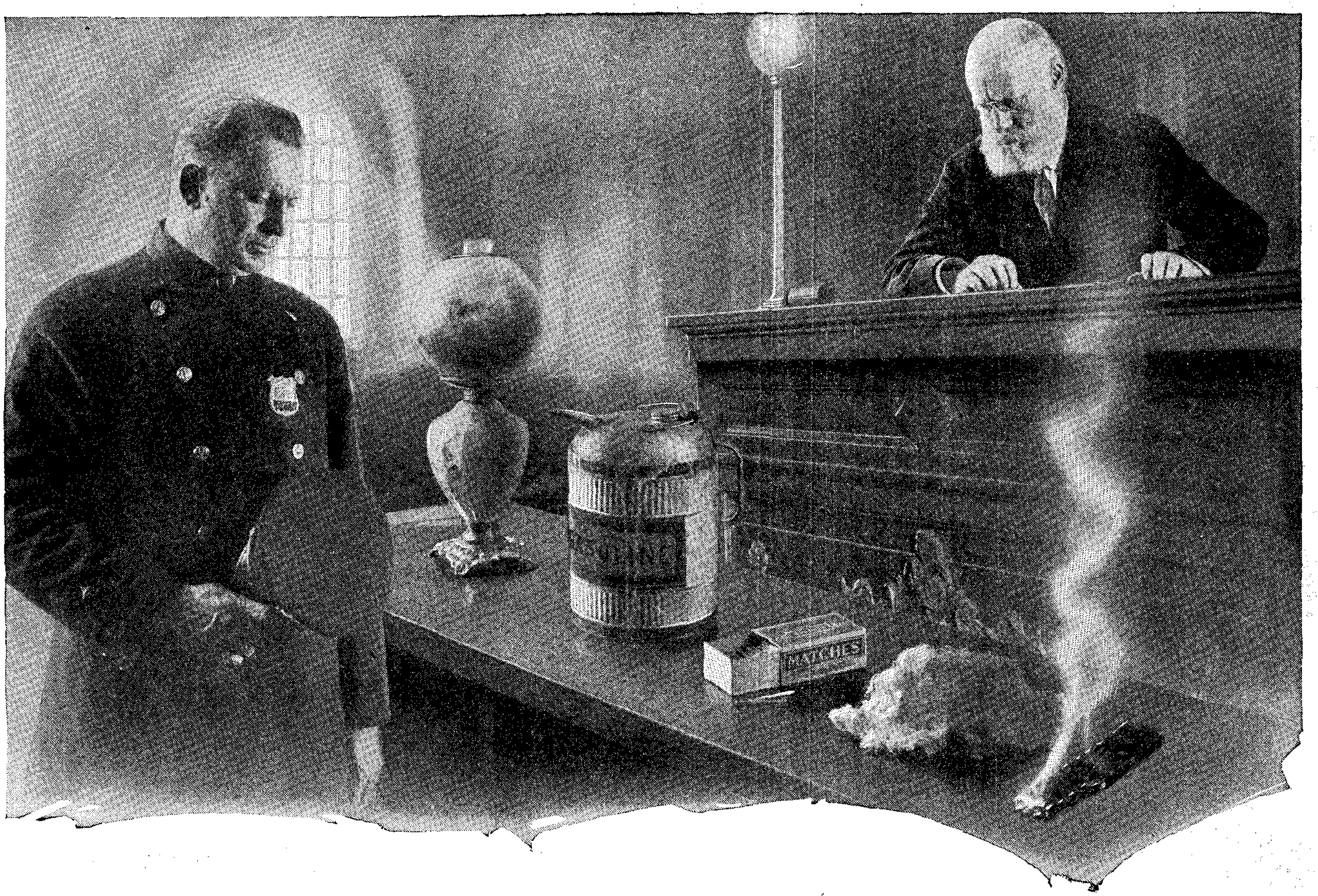

They are up for Arson

Which one would you sentence heaviest?

OPINIONS would vary as to which one of these famous firebugs is the worst culprit.

But nine out of ten people would indict the oil lamp, gasoline, waste litter or matches, and overlook the insignificant little brand over at the end, seemingly guilty of nothing more than "smoking in court," but really the worst offender of the lot.

Not that the oil lamp, the gasoline and the match aren't guilty. Their toll of fire loss is well known. But actually they are small inside workers, who can never pull a big job—a community fire—without their little accomplice, the roof ember.

It is this burning fragment from another fire, this ember blown from one inflammable roof to another, that is responsible for a great part of our huge annual fire loss. And it is in protecting you from this ever present menace that the service of Johns-Manville is most vital. Buildings roofed with Johns-Manville Asbestos are themselves preserved from this danger and are prevented from menacing others.

Furthermore, in addition to fire protection, asbestos carries with it a greatly increased durability. This wonderful fibrous mineral is not only absolutely fireproof but is immune to the disintegrating effects of sun, snow, hail, ice, rain, smoke and acid fumes. It is truly the ideal roofing material. Buildings of all sorts are covered with it in some one of its several forms, such as shingles, ready roofing, built-up roofing, Corrugated asbestos. Thus Johns-Manville affords to the modern roof not only protection from fire but a very high degree of durability.

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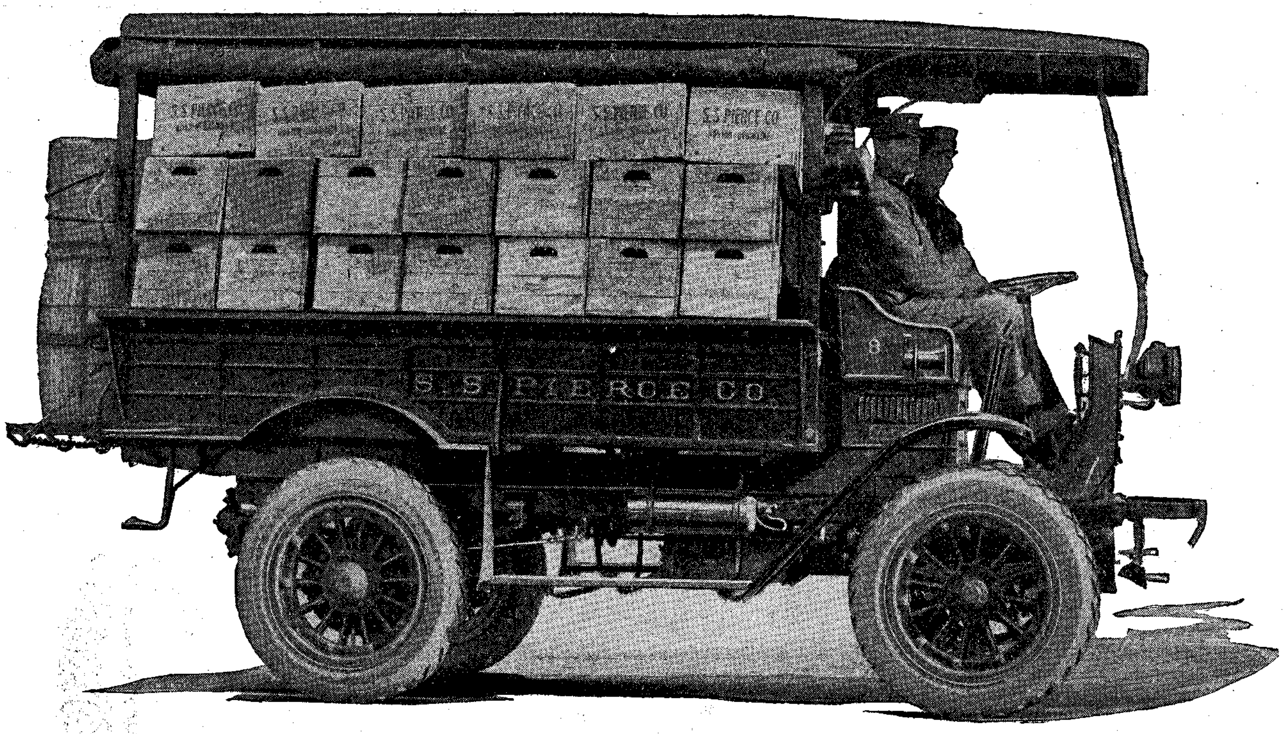

Autocars solve problem for big New England grocery house

S. S. Pierce Company, Importers and Grocers, of Boston, are steadily increasing their fleet of Autocar Motor Trucks to care for the spreading out of their delivery territory because of the movement of population into the suburbs.

They bought their first Autocar seven years ago. Today they own thirty-five.

The business of the S. S. Pierce Company has greatly increased during the past year, showing, among other things, that the public appreciates reliable delivery service.

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